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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS;

RELATING TO

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY; HINDOO WIDOWS, &c.

ALSO,

EAST AND WEST INDIA TRADE;

CAPE BRETON, TRINIDAD; AND MISCELLANEOUS,

&c.

Session

4 *February* - - to - - 19 *July,*

1823.

VOL. XVII.

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THIS BOOK

IS TO BE PRESERVED IN

THE OFFICE OF

HIS MAJESTY'S

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER

FOR IRELAND.

1823.

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS,

RELATING TO THE

EAST INDIA COMPANY,

AND OTHER PAPERS.

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EAST INDIA ACCOUNTS:

VIZ.

—(1.)—

ANNUAL ACCOUNT, made up to the 1st May 1823;—Containing, The Amount of the Proceeds of the Sale of Goods and Merchandize of The East India Company in *Great Britain*, and of their Commercial and other Receipts, Charges, and Payments, in *Great Britain*, under the several Heads thereof; together with an Estimate of the same for the Current Year;—and, A Statement of their Bond Debts and Simple Contract Debts, with the Rates of Interest they respectively carry, and the Amount of such Interest; and the State of CASH remaining in their Treasury, and other Effects appertaining to the Company, in *Great Britain* and Afloat; distinguishing the Receipts and Payments, Debts and Assets, in the Political and Territorial Branch, from the Receipts and Payments, Debts and Assets, in the Commercial Branch.

—(2.)—

AN ACCOUNT of New or Increased Salaries, Establishments or Pensions, payable in *Great Britain*, granted or created between 1st May 1822 and 1st May 1823 — and Allowances, Compensations, Remunerations, and Superannuations, granted to the Officers and Servants of The East India Company, under the 93d section of the Act 53 Geo. 3. c 155, for the same period.

East India House,
28 May 1823.

THOˢ G. LLOYD,
Accountant General.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
30 *May* 1823.

(1.)—ANNUAL ACCOUNT, made up to the 1st May 1823;—containing, The Amount of the Proceeds of the other Receipts, Charges and Payments, in *Great Britain*, under the several Heads thereof; together with an DEBTS, with the Rates of Interest they respectively carry, and the Amount of such Interest; and the State of Afloat; distinguishing the RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS, DEBTS and ASSETS, in the POLITICAL and TERRITORIAL

AMOUNT of the Proceeds of the Sale of Goods and Merchandize of The *East India Company*, in *Great Britain*, together with an Estimate of the same, for the Current year; distinguishing the Receipts and

POLITICAL AND

RECEIPTS:	£.	s.	d.
BILLS on Account of Supplies to the Public Service	148,365	1	5
Produce of Spices received from the Moluccas, sold on account of Government	22,777	-	-
Unclaimed Prize Money paid into the Company's Treasury, and carried over in conformity to the Act 1 & 2 Geo. 4. c. 61, applicable to Lord Clive's Fund - less Claims allowed thereout	3,404	6	4
Balance of the Company's Claims on the Public to 30th April 1822, liquidated agreeably to the Act 3 Geo. 4. c. 93	1,300,000	-	-
Produce of Bullion received from India, after deducting Charges paid thereout	1,623,958	12	4
£.	3,098,505	-	1

COMMERCIAL

	£.	s.	d.
COMPANY's Goods	5,566,564	1	2
Charges on Private Trade, warehoused and sold by the Company	160,347	2	7
Customs on Private Trade	3,289	7	6
Freight on Private Goods imported and exported	3,597	12	4
Interest on the Annuities	36,226	15	10
Owners of Ships, for Advances and Supplies furnished to them Abroad, and Goods short delivered in India and China of outward Consignments	22,129	18	5
Private Trade Goods sold	2,507,904	16	11
Fee Funds for the House and Warehouses	78,480	8	8
Widows Fund for Officers of House and Warehouses, and for Elders, Extra Clerks, &c. employed in House and Warehouses	13,631	-	6
Freight and other Charges on Spices sold for Government	15,335	-	-
Almshouses at Poplar, and Seamen's Wages unclaimed	20,373	11	7
Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy, on account of Interest due on Advances for Hemp provided in India	150,000	-	-
Sale of Stock in the £. 3 per cent Consols, to make good the Payment which became due to the Sinking Fund of the Loan of £. 2,500,000 from the Public	27,705	-	-
Dividends on Stock standing in the Company's name	57,042	4	7
Unclaimed Prize Money paid into the Company's Treasury, and carried over, in conformity to the Act 1 & 2 Geo. 4. c 61, applicable to Poplar Fund; (including a portion of Prize Money, of which the appropriation has not yet been ascertained) - less Claims allowed thereout	4,854	9	6
£.	8,667,481	9	7

		£.	s.	d.
Balance in favour 1st May 1822 (exclusive of Duty on Tea) £.		1,047,336	13	2
Territorial Receipts	£. 3,098,505 - 1	11,765,986	9	8
Commercial D°	8,667,481 9 7			
£.		12,813,323	2	10

Sale of Goods and Merchandize of The East India Company in *Great Britain*, and of their Commercial and Estimate of the same for the Current Year,—and, a Statement of their Bond Debts and Simple Contract CASH remaining in their Treasury, and other Effects appertaining to the Company, in *Great Britain*, and Branch, from the Receipts and Payments, Debts and Assets in the Commercial Branch.

and of their Commercial and other Receipts, Charges and Payments, in *Great Britain*, under the several Heads thereof; Payments in the *Political* and *Territorial* Branch, from those in the *Commercial* Branch.

TERRITORIAL BRANCH.

PAYMENTS

	£	s	d	£.	s.	d
BILLS of Exchange from India, for Principal and Interest of Indian Debt, viz.						
Principal	£. 25,499	15	–	1,456,380	5	11
Interest	1,419,587	4	4			
Effects of deceased Officers, and Remittances on account of the Postmaster General	11,293	6	7			
Freight of Stores, &c. chargeable to Government				1,124	6	2
Territorial and Political Charges and Advances in England:						
On Account of Military and Marine Stores exported and to be exported				348,426	2	8
Officers Pay on Furlough and Retirement				261,071	14	4
Passage of Military, and Supplies to them on Voyage				102,092	6	3
Political Freight and Demorage				106,452	1	7
Carnatic Debts, Interest on Claims adjudicated	£ 89,198	6	10	96,013	18	7
— Salaries of Commissioners, and Current Charges of the Commission; the part chargeable to the Carnatic Fund	6,815	11	9			
Interest, Sinking Fund, and Charges on Loan of £. 2,500,000, raised under Act of 52 Geo. 3. c. 135:—						
Paid as under, for final Redemption of the Loan, agreeably to Act 3 Geo. 4 c 93:						
Amount of the Payment to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, 1st July 1822	£. 48,705	–	–			
Amount of the Balance due from the Public to the Company, applied in part satisfaction of the Loan	1,300,000	–	–			
Amount of Payment into His Majesty's Exchequer, 4th October 1822	508,617	–	–			
	£. 1,857,322	–	–	1,857,334	14	6
Charges:—Fees on the Payment into the Exchequer	12	14	6			
Charges on account St. Helena - - Bills, &c. paid	£ 85,397	12	7	117,498	15	5
Exports provided	32,101	2	10			
D° - - Bencoolen - - Bills, &c. paid	£. 1,557	–	6	9,341	17	8
Exports provided	7,784	17	2			
D° - - Prince Wales Island, Bills, &c. paid	£. 313	11	6	1,768	18	5
Exports provided	1,455	6	11			
Political Charges General				391,665	4	11
Paymaster General of His Majesty's Forces, on account of King's Troops serving in India				100,000	–	–
			£.	4,849,170	6	5

BRANCH.

	£	s	d
CUSTOMS	7,882	2	–
Freight and Demorage	712,414	8	6
Goods for Sale and Use, exported and to be exported	861,531	11	1
Commanders Certificates, and Bills of Exchange from China and the Cape	87,732	5	11
Charges General	403,126	11	2
Bonds paid off under the Advertisement for Reduction of the Interest on the Bond Debt, to 3½ per cent	1,100	–	–
Interest on the Bond Debt, and other Loans	161,211	13	2
Dividends on Stock	631,726	11	–
Almshouses at Poplar	16,406	8	7
Private Trade	2,427,372	15	5
Fee Funds for the House and Warehouses	82,366	2	7
Widows Funds for Officers of the House and Warehouses, and for Elders, Extra Clerks, &c. employed in the House and Warehouses	14,221	12	–
Contract with His Majesty's Government, for supply of Cinnamon	40,934	6	8
£	5,448,026	8	1

	£	s	d	£	s	d
Territorial Payments	£. 4,849,170	6	5	10,297,196	14	6
Commercial D°	5,448,026	8	1			
Balance in favour on 1st May 1823 (exclusive of Duty on Tea)				2,516,126	8	4
			£.	12,813,323	2	10

ESTIMATE OF THE SAME FOR THE CURRENT YEAR,

POLITICAL AND

RECEIPTS:	£.
BILLS of Exchange remitted for Supplies to His Majesty's Government - -	38,789
£.	38,789

COMMERCIAL

To be received for Company's Goods - - - - - - - - £.	5,011,137
Private Trade, sold before 1 May 1823 - - - - - - - - -	704,083
Interest on the Annuities - - - - - - - - - -	36,226
Charges on Private Trade - - - - - - - - - -	100,000
Commissioners His Majesty's Navy, Balance due on Sunn Hemp Interest Account	59,962
Dividends on Stock standing in the Company's Name - - - - -	56,518
£.	5,967,926

Balance in favour on 1 May 1823 (exclusive of Tea Duty) - - - -		2,516,126
Territorial Receipts - - - - - - - - - -	£. 38,789	
Commercial D° - - - - - - - - - - -	5,967,926	
		6,006,715
	£.	8,522,841

FROM THE FIRST MAY 1823, TO THE FIRST MAY 1824.

TERRITORIAL BRANCH.

PAYMENTS:		£.
BILLS of Exchange from India		1,948,010
Military, Garrison, and Marine Stores		436,712
Passage of Military		75,600
Political Freight and Demorage		160,000
Officers on Furlough, and Retirement		268,000
Interest on Carnatic Debts, including Allowances to Commissioners in England		93,500
Political Charges, General		380,000
Island of St. Helena — Bills, &c.	£. 37,544	
Exports	32,000	
		69,544
Warrants passed the Court unpaid		29,800
Pay Office Demands, Payments for Proceeds of Molucca Spices, &c.		530,000
£.		3,991,166

BRANCH.

		£.
CUSTOMS		12,000
Freight		590,300
Exports		933,721
Bills of Exchange		202,206
Charges, General		450,000
Interest on Bonds		160,073
Dividends on Stock		671,394
Proprietors of Private Trade, for Goods sold before 1st May 1823		844,251
Bonds advertised to be paid off		15,417
Buyers of Tea returned		971
Warrants passed the Court unpaid		133,500
£.		4,013,833

		£.
Territorial Payments	£. 3,991,166	
Commercial D°	4,013,833	
		8,004,999
Balance in favour, on 1st May 1824 (exclusive of Tea Duty)		517,842
£.		8,522,841

A STATEMENT OF THEIR BOND DEBTS AND SIMPLE CONTRACT DEBTS,
State of CASH remaining in their Treasury, and other Effects appertaining to
Distinguishing the DEBTS and ASSETS in the POLITICAL and TERRITORIAL

POLITICAL AND

DEBTS:	£.
TO Bills of Exchange unpaid, from India and St. Helena - - - -	3,375,113
to Warrants passed the Court unpaid - - - - - - - - - -	29,800
to Amount owing for Territorial Exports - - - - - - - - -	51,454
to Unclaimed Prize Money applicable to Lord Clive's Fund (Act 1 & 2 Geo. 4.)	54,525
to the Commercial Branch, for Territorial and Political Payments made in England, between 1st May 1814 and 1st May 1823 - - - - -	* 6,257,143
to H. M. Government, due on the account of Pay Office demands, since 30 April 1822—Spices from the Moluccas, &c. - - - - - - - -	126,411
£.	9,894,446

COMMERCIAL

	£.
TO Bills of Exchange, unpaid - - - - - - - - - - - -	291,729
to Customs - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	12,000
to Freight & Demorage - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	287,977
to Supra Cargoes' Commission on all Goods sold and unsold - - - - -	59,138
to Proprietors of Private Trade on all Goods sold - - - - - - - -	844,251
to Almshouses at Poplar (Poplar Fund) - - - - - - - - -	223,449
to unclaimed Prize Money applicable to Dº (Act 1 & 2 Geo. 4.) - - - -	30,654
to - Dº - of which the appropriation has not yet been ascertained - -	5,883
to Warrants passed the Court unpaid - - - - - - - - - - -	133,500
to what owing for Teas returned by the Buyers and resold - - - - -	971
to Dividends on Stock - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	41,394
to Interest on Bonds - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	34,513
to Amount owing for Commercial Exports - - - - - - - - - -	166,051
to Amount owing to the Fee Funds and Widows' Funds - - - - - -	16,028
£.	2,147,538

		£.	£.
Territorial and Political Debts, brought down -	£. 9,894,446		
Dº - - - - - - Assets - Dº - -	818,838		
Territorial Assets deficient - - - -		9,075,608	
Commercial Debts, brought down - - -	£. 2,147,538		
Dº - Assets - Dº - - - - -	23,792,441		
Commercial Assets, in favour - - -		21,644,903	
Assets in favour - - - - -		- - £.	12,569,295
To the Amount of the Company's Home Bond Debt, bearing Interest at 3½ per cent per annum - - - - -		3,922,312	
to the Amount of - Dº - not bearing Interest - - -		15,417	
			3,937,729
Assets in favour - - - -		- £.	8,631,566

with the Rates of Interest they respectively carry, and the Amount of such Interest, and the
the Company in *Great Britain* and, Afloat Outward, on 1st May 1823:
Branch, from the DEBTS and ASSETS in the COMMERCIAL Branch.

TERRITORIAL BRANCH.

ASSETS:	£.
BY Exports of Military Stores, &c. shipped in Season 1822/3, with the Amount remaining unshipped on 1st May 1823	491,868
by Cargoes from England of Season 1821/22, not arrived in India, &c. at the close of the Official Year 1821/22	250,447
by what owing from sundry Persons, for Advances repayable in England	5,270
by Bills of Exchange drawn on H M Government, for Supplies furnished in India, unpaid 1st May 1823	38,789
by Value of a Diamond taken at Nassik	18,000
by Value of Carnatic Stock belonging to the Company	14,275
by Balances in the hands of Officers of the House, advanced to pay Political Charges	189
£.	818,838

BRANCH.

	£.
BY what due from the Public to the Company, East India Annuities engrafted on the 3 per Cents Reduced, per Act 33 Geo. 3 c. 47	1,207,560
by Cash, its balance on 1st May 1823	2,516,126
by amount of Goods sold, not paid for	1,411,720
by Value of Goods in England unsold	6,910,021
by Cargoes from England of Season 1821/22, not arrived in India and China at the close of the Official Year 1821/22	1,062,709
by Exports shipped in Season 1822/3, together with the Amount remaining unshipped 1st May 1823	1,278,193
by Impress paid Owners of Ships not arrived in England	111,338
by the Value of Ships, Sloops and Vessels, exclusive of those stationed abroad	284,990
by Value of the East India House and Warehouses	1,249,000
by Balance due from Commissioners of H. M. Navy, on the Sunn Hemp Interest Account	59,962
by what owing by sundry Persons for Advances repayable in England	6,224
by Balances in the hands of Officers of the House and Warehouse keepers	1,637
by the Territorial Branch, for Territorial and Political Payments made in England, between 1st May 1814 and 1st May 1823	* 6,257,143
by Stock in the Public Funds standing in the Company's Name, valued at the Market prices on 1st May 1823	1,435,818
£.	23,792,441

* *Memorandum:*

THIS Balance is subject to reduction, by the Amount of the Advances made in India from the Territorial Branch to the Commercial Branch, in the Indian Official Years 1821/2 and 1822/3, the Documents, whereby the Amount of these Advances is to be ascertained, have not as yet been received from India, but which, it is estimated, may amount to £.4,600,000;—which will leave a Balance due to the Commerce, of £.1,657,143.

* In the period from 1st May 1814 to 1st May 1823, there has also been advanced or set apart from the Surplus Commercial Profits in England, the sum of £. 3,358,060 towards the liquidation of Indian Territorial Debt, which being a payment under the 4th head of Appropriation of the 57th Section of the 53d Geo. 3d, is not held to constitute a claim upon the Territorial Department for repayment, upon the principle observed in respect to other Territorial Advances.

East India House,
28th May 1823.

(Errors excepted.)

THOs G. LLOYD,
Acct Genl.

AN ACCOUNT of NEW or INCREASED SALARIES, ESTABLISHMENTS, or PENSIONS, payable in *Great Britain*, granted or created between 1st May 1822 and 1st May 1823.

	Political.			Commercial.			TOTAL.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
SALARIES.									
Increase of Salary to Mr. James Mill, Assistant Examiner of Indian correspondence - - - - - - -	200	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-
- - - - - - - Thos L. Peacock, one of Assistant Examiners do	200	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-
Sundry additions to the Salaries of the Sub-Inspectors of Military Stores, not exceeding £.50 per annum to each person - - - - -	115	-	-	-	-	-	115	-	-
To Lieut. Wm. Jacob, Subn at the Depôt at Chatham; Pay and Allowances - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	201	5	-	-	-	-	201	5	-
Increase of Salary to Mr. Chas Ryle, Clerk in the Home Audit Office -	27	10	-	82	10	-	110	-	-
- - - - - - - Capt. Forrest, Inspector of Military Stores -	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
- - - - - - - - - Page, Assistant - do - - - -	50	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-
- - - - - - - Mr. Richd Haughton, Assistant Professor in the Oriental Department at the Military Seminary	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
- - - - - - - - Mr Alexander Anderson and Mr. Saml Parlour, the 1st and 2d Assistants in the Mathematical and Classical Departments at the Military Seminary, the former £.50, and the latter £.30	80	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-
- - - - - - - - Mr. Francis Crawley, Clerk in the Military Secretary's Office - - - - - - -	60	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-
- - - - - - - - Mr. Saml Ritherdon, 2d Assistant to the Surveyor of Shipping - - - - -	-	-	-	50	-	-	50	-	-
- - - - - - - - Mr. H. Mills, extra Clerk, Auditor's Office -	33	6	8	16	13	4	50	-	-
- - - - - - - - Mr. Walter Powell, Clerk, Military Secretary's Office - - - - - - - - -	40	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-
Additional Allowances to extra Clerks, not exceeding £.30 per annum to to each respectively - - - - - - - - - -	71	6	8	35	13	4	107	-	-
Additional Salaries, not exceeding £.20 per annum respectively, to Junior and other Clerks of the Establishment of the House and Warehouses, under the Salary Regulations - - - - - - - - - -	713	6	8	1,816	13	4	2,530	-	-
£.	1,991	15	-	2,001	10	-	3,993	5	-
PENSIONS									
To Sir Edwd Hyde East, late a Judge at Bengal; his Pension under the Act 57 Geo. 3. relative to Judges, now made payable in England - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	1,300	-	-
Mr. James Wordsworth, formerly of the Bengal Civil Establishment; in consideration of his long services, advanced age, &c. - -	200	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-
Thomas Lynn, formerly Chief Mate and Master in the Company's Service; in consideration of his long Services, and merritorious exertions in the preparation of the Telegraphic Signals now in use, and to enable him to prosecute his studies for the improvement and advantage of Navigation - - - - -	-	-	-	200	-	-	200	-	-
Dr. James Andrew, late Head Master of the Company's Military Seminary at Addiscombe - - - - - - - -	200	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-
Mr. James Wilmot, formerly of the Office of Registrar of Indian Records, subsequently incorporated with the Library Department; in consideration of his ill state of health, and distressed circumstances - - - - - - - - - - -	200	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-
Mrs. C. Maria Luson, widow of the Company's late Agent at the Cape of Good Hope; in consideration of the Services of her late Husband - - - - - - - - - -	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-
Carried forward - - - £.	1,900	-	-	300	-	-	2,200	-	-

The Account of New or Increased Salaries, &c.—*continued.*

PENSIONS, &c.—*continued.*	Political.			Commercial.			TOTAL		
	£.	s	d.	£	s.	d.	£.	s.	d
Brought forward - - - £.	1,900	-	-	300	-	-	2,200	-	-
TO Capt. James Ross, late Commander of the Ship Carmarthen, in the Company's Service; in consideration of his long Services, and of his peculiar state of distress - - - - - - -	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-
D° - - for his 5 children, at £. 15 per annum each - - -	-	-	-	75	-	-	75	-	-
Mrs. A. Winter, widow of a late Captain at Fort Marlbro'; in consideration of the good character and conduct of her late husband, and of her destitute situation - - - - - - -	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Major George Cunningham, of the Bengal Establishment, in addition to his Half-pay; in consideration of the hurt he received on public duty in quelling an insurrection at Bareilly, and of the public testimony borne, in general orders, to his gallant conduct on that occasion - - - - - - - - - -	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
The seven children of Capt Alex^{r} Nash, formerly a Commander in the Company's Service, £.12 per annum each - - -	-	-	-	84	-	-	84	-	-
Mrs Catherine Ogle, mother of the late Mr. Thomas Ogle, Surgeon to the Depôt at Chatham; in consequence of the destitute situation in which she is placed by her son's death - -	80	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-
Mr. Joshua Burton, late a Surveyor of Private Trade; in consideration of his long Services and great age - - - - -	-	-	-	75	-	-	75	-	-
Miss Catherine Williamson, one of the daughters of a late Door-keeper, in consideration of mental infirmity - - - -	34	13	4	17	6	8	52	-	-
Capt Conolly Stirling, of the Bengal Establishment, in addition to his Half-pay, in consideration of the deplorable state of his health - - - - - - - - - -	50	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-
Lieut. Arch^{d} Dow, late of the Bengal Establishment, in addition to his Pension from Lord Clive's Fund, in consideration of his extreme distress, brought on by ill health contracted in the Service	45	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-
Mr. E. Elkin, late a Lieut. Bengal Establishment, who was dismissed the Service by sentence of Court Martial; in consideration of the circumstances of his case, and the recommendation of the Court Martial in his behalf - - - - - - - -	45	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-
Mrs. Cath^{e} Mack, widow of a Commander of the Bombay Marine, who was accidentally drowned at Bombay - - - - -	41	5	-	-	-	-	41	5	-
Mr. Arthur Partridge, formerly Chief Mate of the Fort William, in consequence of the state of his health preventing his continuance in the Service - - - - - - - - - - - -	-	-	-	40	-	-	40	-	-
Capt John Johnson, of the Bengal Establishment, in addition to his Half-pay; in consideration of the deplorable state of his health	40	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-
Mrs. Charlotte Owen, widow of a late Clerk in the Auditor's Office, in addition to her present Pension, of £ 60 per annum - -	40	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-
Mrs. Wakeman, late a Nurse at the Depôt at Chatham; in consideration of her long and faithful Services; 2/2 per diem - -	39	10	10	-	-	-	39	10	10
Mr. Sam^{l} Lee, late a Purser in the Company's Service - - -	-	-	-	30	-	-	30	-	-
D° - - for his three children, at £.10 per annum each - -	-	-	-	30	-	-	30	-	-
Mrs. Mary Knipe, widow of a Lieutenant, St. Helena Establishment, in addition to the Pension from the Military Fund - - -	30	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
Mr. Adam Jellicoe, late a Lieutenant, Bombay Establishment, there appearing to be circumstances in his case deserving of some favourable consideration - - - - - - -	30	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
Mr Tho^{s} Heaford, late a Surveyor of Private Trade - - - -	-	-	-	30	-	-	30	-	-
Sundry small Pensions under £.30 per annum each - - - -	143	6	8	26	13	4	170	-	-
£.	2,718	15	10	808	-	-	3,526	15	10

ALLOWANCES, COMPENSATIONS, REMUNERATIONS, and SUPERANNUATIONS, granted to the Officers and Servants of The *East India Company*, under the 93d Section of the Act 53d Geo. 3. c. 155, between the 1st May 1822 and 1st May 1823.

NAME.	STATION.	Number of Years Service.	Amount of Salary, and allowed Emoluments.	Proportion of Income which the Court are empowered to grant.	AMOUNT OF SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCE		
					Political.	Commercial.	TOTAL.
			£.		£.	£.	£.
Mr. George Ritherdon -	Late Clerk Private Trade Warehouse -	20	550	$^2/_3{}^{ds}$	- - -	300	300
„ Matt^w Wall	One of Registrars of Indian Records, in the Book Office - -	52	300	all	150	150	300
„ George Hayton - -	Clerk Private Trade Warehouse - - -	18	360	$\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	180	180
„ J. Bishop -	Extra Clerk - - -	22	240	$^2/_3$	100	50	150
„ Tho^s Williams	D^o - - - - - -	28	248	$^2/_3$	100	50	150
„ Ch^r Tiplady -	Dep^y Ass^t Elder -	19	100	$\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	50	50
				£.	350	780	1,130

East India House,
the 28th May 1823.

(Errors excepted.)

THO^s G. LLOYD,
Acc^t Gen^l.

EAST INDIA ACCOUNTS:

VII.

—(1.)—

ANNUAL ACCOUNT, made up to the 1st May 1823; Containing, The Amount of the Proceeds of the Sale of Goods and Merchandise of the East India Company in *Great Britain*, and of their Commercial and other Receipts, Charges and Payments, in *Great Britain*, under the several Heads thereof; together with an Estimate of the same for the Current Year;—and, A Statement of their Bond Debts and Simple Contract Debts, with the Rates of Interest they respectively carry, and the Amount of such Interest, and the State of CASH remaining in their Treasury, and other Effects appertaining to the Company, in *Great Britain*, and Afloat,—distinguishing the Receipts and Payments, Debts and Assets, in the Political and Territorial Branch, from the Receipts and Payments, Debts and Assets, in the Commercial Branch

—(2.)—

AN ACCOUNT of New or Increased Salaries, Establishments or Pensions payable in *Great Britain*, granted or created between 1st May 1822 and 1st May 1823 — Allowances, Compensations, Remunerations, and Superannuations, granted to the Officers and Servants of The East India Company, under the 93d Section of the Act 53d Geo III, c. 155, for the same period.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
30 *May* 1823.

406.

ACCOUNTS,

RESPECTING THE

ANNUAL REVENUES AND DISBURSEMENTS TRADE AND SALES,

OF

The East India Company,

FOR THREE YEARS,

(1818/19)—(1819/20)—(1820/21)

ACCORDING TO THE LATEST ADVICES,

Together with the latest ESTIMATE of the Same

(1821/22.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
6 *June* 1823.

LIST of ACCOUNTS presented to the Honourable the House of Commons, in obedience to the Act of the 54th *George* 3d, c. 36, sect. 55.

No. 1.—An ACCOUNT of the Annual Revenues and Charges of Bengal, under the respective Heads thereof, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices; with an Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year - - - - - - - - pp. 6 & 7

No. 2.—A COMPARISON of the Estimated and Actual Revenues and Charges of Bengal, for the Year 1820-21 - - - - - - - - - - - - - pp. 8 & 9

No. 3.—An ACCOUNT of the Revenues and Charges of Fort St. George, under the respective Heads thereof, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices; with an Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year - - - - - - - - pp. 10 & 11

No. 4.—A COMPARISON of the Estimated and Actual Revenues and Charges of Fort St. George, for the Year 1820-21 - - - - - - - - pp. 12 & 13

No. 5.—An ACCOUNT of the Revenues and Charges of Bombay, under the respective Heads thereof, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices; with an Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year - - - - - - - - - - pp. 14 & 15

No. 6.—A COMPARISON of the Estimated and Actual Revenues and Charges of Bombay, for the Year 1820-21 - - - - - - - - - - - pp. 16 & 17

No. 7.—An ACCOUNT of the Revenues and Charges of Bencoolen, Prince of Wales Island, and St. Helena, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices; with an Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year - - - - - - - p. 18

No. 8.—GENERAL ABSTRACT VIEW of the Actual Revenues and Charges of India, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices; with the Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year; showing the Nett Revenue, the Amount paid for Interest on Debts, and the remaining Surplus Revenue - - - - - - - - - - p. 19

No. 9.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Bengal Government, from the 1st May 1820 to the 30th April 1821 - - pp. 22—31

No. 10.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Madras Government, from the 1st May 1820 to the 30th April 1821 - - pp. 32—35

No. 11.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Bombay Government, from the 1st May 1820 to the 30th April 1821 - - pp. 36—41

No. 12.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Residency of Bencoolen and its Dependencies, from the 1st May 1820 to the 30th April 1821, pp. 42—43

No. 13.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements of Prince of Wales Island, from the 1st May 1820 to the 30th April 1821 - - - pp. 44—45

No. 14.—An ACCOUNT of the Balance of Quick Stock; exhibiting a State of the Company's Affairs, in respect to their Assets and Debts, as they stood at the several Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, Bombay, and Prince of Wales Island, and at the Residency of Fort Marlbro', at the conclusion of the Year 1820-21, pp. 46 & 47

No. 15.—AMOUNT of the Bond and other Debts, owing by The *East India* Company, at their several Presidencies in the East Indies, on the 30th April 1821; the Rates of Interest which such Debts respectively carry, and the Annual Amount of such Interest, pp. 48—50

No. 16.—ABSTRACT

No. 16.—ABSTRACT ESTIMATE of the Probable Receipts and Disbursements of the Bengal Government, from the 1st May 1821 to the 30th April 1822 - - pp. 52—55

No. 17.—ABSTRACT ESTIMATE of the Probable Receipts and Disbursements of the Madras Government, from the 1st May 1821 to the 30th April 1822 - - pp. 56—59

No. 18.—ABSTRACT ESTIMATE of the Probable Receipts and Disbursements of the Bombay Government, from the 1st May 1821 to the 30th April 1822 - - pp. 60—65

No. 19.—ABSTRACT ESTIMATE of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Residency of Bencoolen and its Dependencies, from the 1st May 1821 to the 30th April 1822, pp. 66 & 67

No. 20.—ABSTRACT ESTIMATE of the Receipts and Disbursements of Prince of Wales Island, from the 1st May 1821 to the 30th April 1822 - - - - pp. 68 & 69

No. 21.—An ACCOUNT of the Annual Charges defrayed by The *East India* Company, for the Management of their Trade and Commerce in Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Bencoolen, and Prince of Wales Island; also, an Account of the Factory Charges at Canton, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices; with an Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 70

No 22.—An ACCOUNT of the Amount received at the several Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, Bombay, and at Bencoolen and Prince of Wales Island, for Sales of Import Goods, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices; with an Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year - - - - - - - p. 71

No 23.—An ACCOUNT of the Prime Cost of all Cargoes purchased by The *East India* Company in India, and shipped for Europe, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 72

East India House,
4th June 1823.

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Assistant Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 1 & 2. - - - - BENGAL Annual Revenues and Charges - - - pp. 6—9
No 3 & 4. - - - - FORT ST. GEORGE - D° - - - - - - pp. 10—13
No. 5 & 6. - - - - BOMBAY - - - - - D° - - - - - - pp. 14—17
No. 7. - - - - - BENCOOLEN, &c. - - D° - - - - - - - p 18
No. 8 - - - - - General Abstract View of the Revenues and Charges of India, p 19

No. 1.—An ACCOUNT of the Annual Revenues and Charges of BENGAL,
With an Estimate of the

	1818/19.	1819/20.	1820/21.	Per Estimate. 1821/22.
	Ct Rs	Ct Rs	Ct Rs	Ct Rs
Mint or Coinage Duties and Profits - - - - -	6,59,158	5,07,755	3,16,940	1,77,387
Post Office Collections - - - - - - -	5,42,737	5,67,673	5,56,568	5,10,400
Stamp Duties - - - - - - - - -	13,93,508	14,61,280	15,08,971	21,46,000
Judicial Fees and Fines, and Licences for the Sale of Spirituous Liquors, &c. - - - - - - -	(b) 7,36,801	7,53,681	5,84,599	5,78,361
Customs in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa - - -	(a) 38,66,503	42,77,870	44,48,417	42,92,000
Land and Sayer Revenues of D° - D° - D° - -	3,78,82,442	3,69,44,983	3,61,47,254	3,66,32,800
Benares Revenues, Customs, Judicial Fees, &c. - -	61,11,106	62,48,492	72,19,436	5,38,57,052
Ceded Provinces in Oude, 1801, Revenues, Customs, &c.	2,59,07,569	2,65,57,407	3,24,44,585	
Conquered Provinces - 1803/4 - D° - - D° - -	1,92,50,164	1,71,09,958	1,78,48,333	
Sale of Salt - - - - - - - - -	1,85,03,785	1,90,27,939	1,90,35,117	2,04,16,000
Sale of Opium - - - - - - - - -	83,05,846	79,98,248	1,43,64,321	1,42,68,000
Marine: Receipts for Pilotage, Hire of Moorings, &c. -	5,44,077	4,20,415	3,97,639	3,94,400
TOTAL REVENUES - - - Ct Rs	12,37,03,696	12,18,75,701	13,48,72,180	13,32,72,400
Or, at 2 s. the Current Rupee - - £. Stg	12,370,370	12,187,570	13,487,218	13,327,240
Deduct, CHARGES - - - -	9,087,377	8,950,160	8,750,757	8,320,075
NETT REVENUES - - - £. Stg	3,282,993	3,237,410	4,736,461	5,007,165

(a) Customs as above - - - - - -	38,66,503	42,77,870	44,48,417	42,92,000
D° - in Benares - - - - -	6,89,350	6,28,878	6,33,720	40,60,000
D° - in Oude - - - - -	9,82,703	7,75,954	11,21,044	
D° - in Conquered Provinces -	18,79,246	16,99,835	20,45,629	
Total Customs - - - CtRs	74,17,802	73,82,537	82,48,810	83,52,000
(b) Judicial, as above - - - - -	7,36,801	7,53,681	5,84,599	5,78,361
D° - in Benares - - - - -	49,786	13,063	16,622	16,622
D° - in Oude - - - - -	34,409	24,300	15,709	15,709
D° - in Conquered Provinces - -	34,409	24,300	15,709	15,709
Total Judicial - - - CtRs	8,55,405	8,15,344	6,32,639	6,26,401

East India House,
4th June 1823.

(Errors excepted.)

under the respective Heads thereof, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices: same for the succeeding Year.

	1818/19.	1819/20.	1820/21.	Per Estimate. 1821/22.
	C^{t} R^{s}	C^{t} R^{s}	C^{t} R^{s}	C^{t} R^{s}
Mint Charges - - - - - - - - - -	3,68,204	4,74,481	3,36,874	6,20,600
Post Office Charges - - - - - - - - -	4,62,462	4,03,334	3,32,542	3,36,400
Charges of the Civil Establishments - - - -	1,23,12,734	97,28,651	68,95,215	85,26,000
Stamp Office Charges - - - - - - -	5,80,571	6,51,610	6,51,446	6,61,200
TOTAL CIVIL CHARGES - - - - C^{t} R^{s}	1,37,23,971	1,12,58,076	82,16,077	1,01,44,200
JUDICIAL CHARGES; viz. Supreme Court of Judicature, and Law Charges incidental to its Establishment -	6,54,304	6,51,969	5,37,334	5,39,400
Charges of the Sudder and Zillah Courts, and Police Establishment in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa - -	(b) 52,04,121	53,37,960	50,83,934	53,62,680
TOTAL JUDICIAL CHARGES - - - C^{t} R^{s}	58,58,425	59,89,929	56,21,268	59,02,080
Charges collecting the Customs of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa - - - - - - - - - -	(a) 6,04,058	5,81,589	5,89,846	5,80,000
Charges on the Revenues of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, including stipends to the Nabob and his Family, &c.	47,32,246	49,10,689	51,51,534	51,15,600
Benares Charges: Collecting the Revenues and Customs, Judicial, &c. Charges - - - - - - -	17,59,113	16,52,033	18,47,076	14,78,959
Oude Charges; Collecting - - D^{o} - D^{o} - D^{o} -	45,95,649	47,87,813	47,25,674	56,92,354
Conquered Provinces: Charges collecting D^{o} - D^{o} -	64,22,927	57,43,871	68,51,936	63,62,409
Salt—Advances and Charges - - - - - -	54,32,192	60,23,041	56,65,403	56,84,000
Opium: - D^{o} - - D^{o} - - - - - - - -	8,89,915	10,35,066	13,57,259	11,48,400
Military Charges - - - - - - - - -	4,50,09,186	4,43,45,741	4,48,65,449	3,90,39,551
Buildings and Fortifications - - - - - -	4,80,582	17,00,168	11,53,110	6,96,000
Marine Charges - - - - - - - - -	13,65 503	14,73,585	14,62,937	13,57,200
TOTAL CHARGES - - - - - - - C^{t} R^{s}	9,08,73,767	8,95,01,601	8,75,07,569	8,32,00,753
Or, at 2s. the Current Rupee - - £.S^{tg}	9,087,377	8,950,160	8,750,757	8,320,075

(a) Customs, as above - - - - - -	6,04,058	5,81,589	5,89,846	5,80,000
D^{o} - in Benares - - - - -	1,36,076	1,20,276	1,28,801	4,87,200
D^{o} - in Oude - - - - -	1,84,735	1,82,217	1,93,444	
D^{o} - in Conquered Provinces - -	1,58,471	1,57,255	1,65,476	
Total Customs - - - C^{t} R^{s}	10,83,340	10,41,337	10,77,567	10,67,200
(b) Judicial, as above - - - - - -	52,04,121	53,37,960	50,83,934	53,62,680
D^{o} - in Benares - - - - -	4,98,404	4,65,449	5,50,443	6,99,480
D^{o} - in Oude - - - - -	15,90,058	17,13,907	18,50,671	17,41,160
D^{o} - in Conquered Provinces -	10,71,506	8,98,534	10,52,067	10,64,880
Total Judicial - - - C^{t} R^{s}	83,64,089	84,15,850	85,37,115	88,68,200

JAMES C. MELVILL,

Ass^{t} Aud^{r} of India Acco^{ts}.

No. 2.—A COMPARISON of the Estimated and Actual

REVENUES:	Estimated Amount in 1820/21.	Actual Amount in 1820/21.	Surplus in the Actual Receipts.	Deficiency in the Actual Receipts.
	$C^t\ R^s$	$C^t\ R^s$	$C^t\ R^s$	$C^t\ R^s$
Mint or Coinage Duties and Profits - - - - -	3,43,825	3,16,940	- - -	26,885
Post Office Collections - - - - - - -	5,22,000	5,56,568	34,568	—
Stamp Duties - - - - - - - - - -	20,53,200	15,08,971	- - -	5,44,229
Judicial Fees and Fines, and Licences for the Sale of Spirituous Liquors, &c - - - - - -	5,87,938	5,84,599	- - -	3,339
Customs in Bengal, Behar and Orissa - - - -	40,60,000	44,48,417	3,88,417.	—
Land and Sayer Revenues of D° - D° - D° - -	3,65,98,000	3,61,47,254	- - -	4,50,746
Benares Revenues, Customs, Judicial Fees, &c. - -	- - -	72,19,436		
Ceded Provinces in Oude, 1801, Revenues, Customs, &c.	6,13,43,637	3,24,44,585	61,68,717	—
Conquered Provinces, 1803/4 - D° - D° - -	- - -	1,78,48,333		
Sale of Salt - - - - - - - - - -	1,89,08,000	1,90,35,117	1,27,117	—
Sale of Opium - - - - - - - - -	1,33,40,000	1,43,64,321	10,24,321	—
Marine: Receipts for Pilotage, Hire of Moorings, &c. -	4,06,000	3,97,639	- - -	8,361
TOTAL REVENUES - - - $C^t\ R^s$	12,81,62,600	13,48,72,180	77,43,140	10,33,560
Or, at 2s. the Current Rupee - £.	12,816,260	13,487,218	774,314	103,356
			Nett Surplus of Actual Revenues	670,958
DEDUCT CHARGES - - - - £.	8,341,713	8,750,757	Nett Surplus of Actual Charges -	409,044
NETT REVENUES - - - - - £.	4,474,547	4,736,461	Nett Surplus of Actual Revenues	261,914

East India House,
4th June 1823.

(Errors excepted.)

Revenues and Charges of BENGAL, for the Year 1820/21.

CHARGES:	Estimated Amount in 1820/21.	Actual Amount in 1820/21.	Surplus in Actual Charges	Deficiency in Actual Charges.
	Ct Rs	Ct Rs	Ct Cs	Ct Rs
Mint Charges - - - - - - - - -	5,80,000	3,36,874	- - -	2,43,126
Post Office Charges - - - - - - - - -	4,06,000	3,32,542	- - -	73,458
Charges of the Civil Establishments - - - -	90,79,320	68,95,215	- - -	21,84,105
Stamp Office Charges - - - - - - -	6,90,200	6,51,446	- - -	38,754
TOTAL CIVIL CHARGES - - - Ct Rs	1,07,55,520	82,16,077	- - -	25,39,443
JUDICIAL CHARGES: viz. Supreme Court of Judicature, and Law Charges incidental to its Establishment -	5,39,948	5,37,334	- - -	2,614
Charges of the Sudder and Zillah Courts and Police Establishment in Bengal, Behar and Orissa - -	53,79,532	50,83,934	- - -	2,95,598
TOTAL JUDICIAL CHARGES - - Ct Rs	59,19,480	56,21,268	- - -	2,98,212
CHARGES collecting the Customs of Bengal, Behar and Orissa - - - - - - - - -	5,80,000	5,89,846	9,846	—
Charges on the Revenues of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, including Stipends to the Nabob and his Family, &c.	50,90,080	51,51,534	61,454	—
Benares Charges: Collecting the Revenues and Customs, Judicial, &c. Charges - - - - - - -	15,88,700	18,47,076	2,58,376	—
Oude Charges: Collecting Do - Do - Do - - -	48,11,356	47,25,674	- - -	85,682
Conquered Provinces: Charges Collecting Do - Do -	61,88,266	68,51,936	6,63,670	—
Salt: Advances and Charges - - - - - -	60,32,000	56,65,403	- - -	3,66,597
Opium: Do - - Do - - - - - - - -	11,02,000	13,57,259	2,55,259	—
Military Charges - - - - - - - -	3,89,71,731	4,48,65,449	58,93,718	—
Buildings and Fortifications - - - - - -	9,28,000	11,53,110	2,25,110	—
Marine Charges - - - - - - - - -	14,50,000	14,62,937	12,937	—
TOTAL CHARGES - - - - - Ct Rs	8,34,17,133	8,75,07,569	73,80,370	32,89,934
Or, at 2s. the Current Rupee - - £.	8,341,713	8,750,757	738,037	328,993
			Nett Surplus of Actual Charges - £.	409,044

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Asst Audr of India Accts.

No. 3.—An ACCOUNT of the Revenues and Charges of FORT SAINT GEORGE,

With an Estimate of the

	1818/19.	1819/20.	1820/21.	Per Estimate, 1821/22.
	Pagodas.	Pagodas.	Pagodas.	Pagodas.
Mint Duties	34,207	18,125	42,381	42,286
Post Office Collections	53,696	55,297	57,707	57,714
Stamp Duties	1,16,267	1,29,797	1,55,607	1,37,049
Judicial Fees, Fines, &c.	37,894	34,603	39,135	40,000
Farms and Licences of exclusive Privileges of Ancient Possessions	(a) 2,08,430	2,57,332	2,47,239	2,38,470
Customs of Ancient Possessions	(b) 4,35,336	4,54,282	4,61,624	4,85,418
Land and Sayer Revenue of Ancient Possessions, including the Circar and Jaghire Lands	23,32,551	21,75,557	22,19,955	22,49,252
Land Revenues, Customs, &c. from the Carnatic	32,70,624	33,14,326	33,78,263	32,96,902
D° - - D° - - - Tanjore	9,29,268	9,88,027	10,31,829	9,23,300
D° - - D° - - - Ceded and Conquered Provinces, Mysore, Malabar, &c.	26,89,544	28,72,403	29,26,799	28,52,613
D° - - D° in the Countries ceded by the Nizam	18,68,184	18,10,309	16,58,753	16,65,079
Sale of Salt in Ancient Possessions	(c) 4,18,282	4,07,957	2,89,949	2,90,958
Subsidy from Mysore	6,84,731	7,00,000	7,00,000	7,00,000
D° - - Travancore	2,23,746	2,23,746	2,23,746	2,23,746
D° - - Cochin	78,868	53,711	57,143	53,331
Marine: Receipts from Boats, Light-house, &c.	21,952	22,038	18,635	16,000
Total Revenues - Pagodas	1,34,03,580	1,35,17,510	1,35,08,765	1,32,72,118
Or, at 8s. the Pagoda - £. St^g	5,361,432	5,407,004	5,403,506	5,308,847
			Deduct Charges - - £.	5,292,833
			Nett Revenues - - £.	16,014

(a) Farms and Licences, as above	2,08,430	2,57,332	2,47,239	2,38,470
D° - D° from the Carnatic	84,147	96,802	1,12,149	1,29,715
D° - D° from Tanjore	14,166	16,488	16,768	16,000
D° - D° from the Ceded and Conquered Provinces	75,414	74,848	96,572	1,22,986
D° - D° from Countries ceded by the Nizam	1,10,545	99,179	1,84,729	2,19,503
Total Farms and Licences - Pagodas	4,92,702	5,44,649	6,57,457	7,26,674
(b) Customs, as above	4,35,336	4,54,282	4,61,624	4,85,418
D° - from the Carnatic	2,99,917	3,26,198	3,28,712	3,02,821
D° - from Tanjore	80,534	85,341	95,900	92,000
D° - from Ceded and Conquered Provinces	3,32,588	3,51,947	3,98,939	3,52,186
D° - from Countries ceded by the Nizam	1,20,917	1,28,880	1,41,242	1,41,143
Total Customs - Pagodas	12,69,292	13,46,648	14,26,417	13,73,568
(c) Sale of Salt, as above	4,18,282	4,07,957	2,89,949	2,90,958
D° - in the Carnatic	3,05,015	3,20,824	2,79,370	2,70,429
D° - in Tanjore	58,521	63,047	81,716	70,543
D° - in Ceded and Conquered Provinces	1,09,883	1,17,240	1,33,353	1,10,927
Total Salt - Pagodas	8,91,701	9,09,068	7,84,388	7,42,857

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4th June 1823.

(Errors excepted.)

under the respective Heads thereof, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices: same for the succeeding Year.

	1818/19.	1819/20.	1820/21.	Per Estimate, 1821/22
	Pagodas.	Pagodas.	Pagodas	Pagodas
Mint Charges - - - - - - - -	56,134	50,714	50,119	58,914
Post Office Charges - - - - - - -	61,267	60,051	61,534	61,714
Charges of the Civil Establishment - - -	7,17,540	6,29,078	6,68,795	6,74,349
Stamp Office Charges - - - - - -	8,524	8,909	24,379	22,234
TOTAL CIVIL - - -	8,43,465	7,48,752	8,04,827	8,17,211
JUDICIAL CHARGES: viz. Supreme Court of Judicature, and Law Charges - - - - - -	1,22,689	1,24,425	1,12,897	1,14,909
Charges of the Sudder and Zillah Courts, and Police -	(a) 6,10,109	5,94,805	5,62,704	5,07,023
TOTAL JUDICIAL (Ancient Possessions)	7,32,798	7,19,230	6,75,601	6,21,932
CHARGES collecting the Customs in Ancient Possessions	(b) 1,18,569	1,27,145	1,38,062	93,980
D° - D° - Revenues in - D° -	6,85,289	6,24,444	6,03,688	6,89,933
Carnatic: Charges collecting the Revenues and Customs, Judicial, &c. Charges - - - - -	10,74,541	11,19,547	11,10,497	11,07,208
Tanjore - - - D° - - D° - - D° -	4,26,276	4,10,843	4,18,214	4,07,405
Ceded and Conquered Provinces - D° - - D° -	6,32,075	6,75,694	6,72,383	6,96,169
Countries ceded by the Nizam - - D° - - D° -	2,77,879	2,62,186	2,93,246	2,74,668
Salt Advances and Charges in Ancient Possessions - -	(c) 70,747	64,786	65,834	72,520
Military Charges - - - - - - - -	99,02,453	92,45,421	88,90,556	82,06,771
Buildings and Fortifications - - - - - -	1,43,396	2,00,265	2,18,225	2,08,571
Marine Charges - - - - - - -	40,133	38,797	40,088	35,714
TOTAL CHARGES - - Pagodas	1,49,47,612	1,42,37,110	1,39,31,222	1,32,32,082
Or, at 8s. the Pagoda - - £ Stg	5,979,045	5,694,844	5,572,489	5,292,833
DEDUCT REVENUES - - - -	5,361,432	5,407,004	5,403,506	
NET CHARGES - - - £ St.	617,613	287,840	168,983	
(a) Judicial Charges as above - - - -	6,10,109	5,94,805	5,62,704	5,07,023
D° - in the Carnatic - - - -	1,53,681	1,54,659	1,52,813	1,47,315
D° - in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces -	1,04,071	1,05,474	1,04,559	1,21,797
D° - in Countries ceded by the Nizam - -	1,04,965	1,03,505	95,209	77,431
TOTAL JUDICIAL - Pagodas	9,72,826	9,58,443	9,15,285	8,53,566
(b) Charges collecting the Customs, as above - -	1,18,569	1,27,145	1,38,062	93,980
D° - in the Carnatic - - - - -	44,632	45,759	47,562	36,773
D° - in Tanjore - - - - - -	10,441	10,389	10,944	10,308
D° - in Ceded and Conquered Provinces - -	66,719	68,425	64,076	54,595
D° - in Countries ceded by the Nizam - -	22,389	22,667	23,067	15,349
TOTAL CUSTOMS - Pagodas	2,62,750	2,74,385	2,83,711	2,11,005
(c) Salt: Advances and Charges, as above - - -	70,747	64,786	65,834	72,520
D° - in the Carnatic - -	52,701	55,720	56,735	59,830
D° - in Tanjore - - -	8,302	8,962	15,964	13,381
D° - in Ceded and Conquered Provinces -	34,991	55,631	53,492	38,201
TOTAL SALT - - Pagodas	1,66,741	1,85,099	1,92,025	1,83,932

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Ass^t Aud^r of India Acco^{ts}.

No. 4.—A COMPARISON of the Estimated and Actual Revenues

REVENUES.	Estimated Amount in 1820/21.	Actual Amount in 1820/21.	Surplus in Actual Receipts.	Deficiency in Actual Receipts.
	Pagodas	Pagodas.	Pagodas.	Pagodas.
Mint Duties	31,143	42,381	11,238	—
Post Office Collections	57,143	57,707	564	—
Stamp Duties	1,31,429	1,55,607	24,178	—
Judicial Fees, Fines,	45,143	39,135	- - -	6,008
Farms and Licences of exclusive Privilege, of Ancient Possessions	2,49,160	2,47,239	- - -	1,921
Customs of Ancient Possessions	4,76,348	4,61,624	- - -	14,724
Land and Sayer Revenues of Ancient Possessions, including the Circars and Jaghire Lands	22,05,193	22,19,955	14,762	—
Land Revenues, Customs, &c. from the Carnatic	32,85,177	33,78,263	93,086	—
- D° - - D° from Tanjore	9,48,097	10,31,829	83,732	—
- D° - - D° from the Ceded and Conquered Provinces in Mysore, Malabar, &c.	27,42,246	29,26,799	1,84,553	—
- D° - - D° in the Countries ceded by the Nizam	15,92,001	16,58,753	66,752	—
Sale of Salt in Ancient Possessions	4,01,429	2,89,949	- - -	1,11,480
Subsidy from Mysore	7,00,000	7,00,000		—
D° - from Travancore	2,23,746	2,23,746		—
D° from Cochin	53,334	57,143	3,809	—
Marine: Receipts for Boats, Light-house,	20,000	18,635	-	1,365
TOTAL REVENUES	1,31,61,589	1,35,08,765	4,82,764	1,35,498
Or, at 8 the Pagoda	5,264,636	5,403,506	193,069	54,199
			Nett Surplus of Actual Revenues	138,870

(Errors excepted.)

and Charges of FORT SAINT GEORGE, for the Year 1820/21.

CHARGES:	Estimated Amount in 1820/21.	Actual Amount in 1820/21.	Surplus in Actual Charges	Deficiency in Actual Charges
	Pagodas.	Pagodas	Pagodas	Pagodas.
Mint Charges - - - -	50,671	50,119		552
Post Office Charges - - -	60,829	61,534	705	—
Charges of the Civil Establishments	7,67,129	6,68,795	- - -	98,334
Stamp Office Charges - -	17,974	24,379	6,405	—
TOTAL CIVIL CHARGES - - Pagodas	8,96,603	8,04,827	7,110	98,886
JUDICIAL CHARGES; viz. Supreme Court of Judicature, and Law Charges	1,29,486	1,12,897	- - -	16,589
Charges of the Sudder and Zillah Courts and Police -	5,89,780	5,62,704	- - -	27,076
TOTAL JUDICIAL CHARGES (Ancient Possessions)	7,19,266	6,75,601	- - -	43,665
CHARGES collecting the Customs in Ancient Possessions	1,18,575	1,38,062	19,487	—
D° - - D° - Revenues	6,62,046	6,03,688	- - -	58,358
Carnatic: Charges collecting the Revenues and Customs, Judicial, &c Charges	11,32,373	11,10,497	- - -	21,876
Tanjore -	4,09,710	4,18,214	8,504	—
Ceded and Conquered Provinces -	6,75,823	6,72,383	- - -	3,440
Countries ceded by the Nizam - -	2,82,667	2,93,246	10,579	—
Salt: Advances and Charges in Ancient Possessions	62,843	65,834	2,991	—
Military Charges	86,47,086	88,90,556	2,43,470	—
Buildings and Fortifications	2,05,714	2,18,226	12,512	—
Marine Charges	37,714	40,088	2,374	—
TOTAL CHARGES - - Pagodas	1,38,50,420	1,39,31,222	3,07,027	2,26,225
Or, at 8 s. the Pagoda	5,540,168	5,572,489	122,811	90,490
DEDUCT REVENUES -	5,264,636	5,403,506	Nett Surplus of Actual Charges -	32,321
NETT CHARGES	275,532	168,983	Nett Surplus of Actual Revenues	138,870
			Deficiency in the Actual Nett Charges	106,549

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Asst Aud^r of India Acc^s

No. 5.—AN ACCOUNT of the Revenues and Charges of BOMBAY, With an ESTIMATE of the

	1818/19.	1819/20.	1820/21.	Per Estimate, 1821/22.
	Rupees.	Rupees	Rupees.	Rupees.
Mint Duties	67,720	48,780	30,899	51,000
Post Office Collections	52,269	56,483	83,315	80,000
Stamp Duty	-	1,59,717	1,42,898	1,40,000
Judicial Fees, Fines, &c.	8,214	2,900	6,594	5,000
Opium, Sale of	-	-	- - -	60,96,000
Farms and Licences of exclusive Privilege	5,81,520	6,68,695	2,09,50,957	2,26,96,400
Customs of Ancient Possessions	13,24,813	10,76,059		
Land Revenues of D°	42,54,387	3,20,861		
Land Revenues, Customs, &c. of Provinces, ceded by the Guicowar	38,55,448	36,97,737		
of the Provinces ceded by, and conquered from the Mahrattas	84,24,461	78,37,092		
Marine. Receipts for Hire of Docks, Mooring Chains, &c.	1,88,508	1,57,741	1,30,331	2,10,500
TOTAL REVENUES R^s	1,47,57,340	1,40,26,065	2,13,44,994	2,92,78,900
Or, at 2*s.* 3*d.* the Rupee £. St^g	1,660,200	1,577,932	2,401,312	3,293,876

(a) Judicial Fees, Fines, &c. as above	8,214	2,900	6,594	5,000
Guicowar	3,552	5,918	61,300	39,300
Mahrattas	2,342	8,302		
	14,108	17,120	67,894	44,300
(b) Customs, as above	13,24,813	10,76,059	27,92,035	34,48,700
Guicowar	4,56,240	3,62,035		
Mahrattas	9,57,990	9,68,657		
TOTAL CUSTOMS	27,39,043	24,06,751	27,92,035	34,48,700
(c) Farms and Licences, &c. as above	5,81,520	6,68,695	19,34,836	23,65,100
D° - Guicowar	2,24,430	1,73,735		
D° - Mahrattas	7,29,380	7,53,357		
TOTAL FARMS and LICENCES R^s	15,35,330	15,95,787	19,34,836	23,65,100

East India House,

(Errors excepted.)

under the respective Heads thereof, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices; same for the succeeding Year.

	1818/19.	1819/20.	1820/21.	Per Estimate, 1821/22.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees	Rupees
Mint Charges - - - - - - - - -	18,806	31,617	22,998	23,100
Post Office Charges - - - - - - - -	40,309	41,333	1,39,553	1,14,180
Charges of the Civil Establishment - - - - -	8,22,519	12,14,532	18,83,182	23,33,080
TOTAL - - - - - -	8,81,634	12,87,482	20,45,733	24,70,360
JUDICIAL CHARGES: of the Ancient Possessions, viz.:				
Recorder's Court, and Law Charges - - - - -	1,47,838	1,52,472	1,77,522	1,94,540
Charges of the Sudder and Zillah Courts and Police (a)	3,21,590	2,48,130	2,69,893	2,77,800
TOTAL JUDICIAL - - - - - -	4,69,428	4,00,602	4,47,415	4,72,340
CHARGES collecting Customs of Ancient Possessions (b)	1,71,546	1,65,187	63,62,682	61,97,378
- - D° - - Revenues of - D° - - -	4,61,833	4,38,753		
Provinces ceded by the Guicowar; Charges collecting the Revenues and Customs; Judicial, &c. Charges -	5,78,979	5,64,812		
Provinces ceded by and conquered from the Mahrattas - D° - D° - D° - -	9,11,950	12,55,103		
Opium, Advances for the purchase of - - - -	- - -	- - -	3,23,347	38,72,000
Military Charges - - -	1,76,88,498	1,61,28,040	1,76,59,524	1,58,33,000
Buildings and Fortifications -	2,57,699	1,77,440	5,05,140	4,80,000
Marine Charges - - -	7,31,267	8,78,975	8,88,540	9,54,300
TOTAL CHARGES - - - - - R^s	2,21,52,834	2,12,96,394	2,82,32,381	3,02,79,378
Or, at 2s. 3d. the Rupee - £. St^g	2,492,193	2,395,844	3,176,143	3,406,430
Deduct Revenues - - - - £.	1,660,200	1,577,932	2,401,312	3,293,876
NETT CHARGES - - - - - £.	831,993	817,912	774,831	112,554

(a) Judicial Charges, as above - -	3,21,590	2,48,130	2,69,893	2,77,800
- - D° - - Guicowar -	2,56,666	2,52,152	12,56,751	12,31,900
- - D° - - Mahrattas -	1,29,500	2,54,189		
TOTAL JUDICIAL - -	7,07,756	7,54,471	15,26,644	15,09,700
(b) Customs: Charges, as above - -	1,71,546	1,65,187	3,66,176	3,59,900
- - - D° - - Guicowar -	48,575	37,896		
- - - D° - - Mahrattas -	82,502	1,74,627		
TOTAL CUSTOMS - -	3,02,623	3,77,710	3,66,176	3,59,900

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Ass^t Aud^r of India Acco^ts.

No. 6.—A COMPARISON of the Estimated and Actual

	Estimated Amount to be received in 1820/21.	Actual Amount received in 1820/21.	Surplus in the Actual Receipts.	Deficiency in the Actual Receipts.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Mint Duties - - - - - - - -	51,500	30,889	- - -	20,601
Post Office Collections - - - - - - -	72,400	83,315	10,915	—
Stamp Duty - - - - - - -	1,60,000	1,42,898	- - -	17,102
Judicial Fees Fines, &c. - - - - - - -	2,35,83,300	2,09,57,551	- - -	26,25,749
Farms and Licences of exclusive Privilege - - -				
Customs of Ancient Possessions - - - - -				
Land Revenues of [illegible] - - - - -				
Land Revenues, Customs, &c. of Provinces ceded by the Guicowar - - - - - -				
D° - D° - of Provinces ceded by, and conquered from the Mahrattas - - - -				
Marine; Receipts for Hire of Docks, Mooring Chains, &c.	1,52,900	1,30,331	- - -	22,569
TOTAL REVENUES - - - Rupees	2,40,20,100	2,13,44,994	10,915	26,86,021
Or, at 2s 3d the Rupee - £. St^g	2,702,261	2,401,312	1,228	302,177
			Nett Deficiency of Actual Revenues - £.	300,949

East India House,
4th June 1823.

(Errors excepted.)

Revenues and Charges of BOMBAY, for the Year 1820/21.

	Estimated Amount in 1820/21.	Actual Amount paid and due on account, 1820/21.	Surplus in the Actual Charges	Deficiency in the Actual Charges
	Rupees.	Rupees	Rupees.	Rupees
Mint Charges	26,140	22,998	- - -	3,142
Post Office Charges	97,900	1,39,553	41,653	—
Charges of the Civil Establishment	25,73,931	18,83,182	- - -	6,90,749
TOTAL	26,97,971	20,45,733	41,653	6,93,891
JUDICIAL CHARGES of the Ancient Possessions; viz.				
Recorder's Court and Law Charges	1,71,467	1,77,522	6,055	—
Charges of the Sudder and Zillah Courts and Police	2,25,250	2,69,893	44,643	—
TOTAL JUDICIAL	3,96,717	4,47,415	50,698	—
CHARGES collecting Customs of Ancient Possessions	53,09,129	63,62,682	10,53,553	—
D° - - Revenues - - D°				
Provinces ceded by the Guicowar; Charges collecting the Revenues and Customs; Judicial, &c. Charges				
Provinces ceded by, and conquered from the Mahrattas, D° - - D° - - D°				
Opium: Advances for the purchase of	10,00,000	3,23,347	- - -	6,76,653
Military Charges	1,77,30,200	1,76,59,524	- - -	70,676
Buildings and Fortifications	5,06,200	5,05,140	- - -	1,060
Marine Charges	9,93,600	8,88,540	- - -	1,05,060
TOTAL CHARGES - - - - R^s	2,86,33,817	2,82,32,381	11,45,904	15,47,340
Or, at 2*s.* 3*d.* the Rupee - - £. St^g	3,221,304	3,176,143	128,914	174,075
			Nett Deficiency of Actual Charges	45,161
DEDUCT REVENUES - - £.	2,702,261	2,401,312	Nett Deficiency of Actual Revenues	300,949
NETT CHARGES - - - £.	519,043	774,831	Surplus in the Actual Nett Charges.	255,788

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Ass^t Aud^r of India Acco^ts.

—No. 7.—

AN ACCOUNT of the Revenues and Charges of BENCOOLEN, PRINCE of WALES ISLAND, and ST. HELENA, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices:—With an ESTIMATE of the same for the succeeding Year.

	1818/19.	1819/20.	1820/21.	Per Estimate. 1821/22.
BENCOOLEN:	Dollars.	C^{t} Rupees.	C^{t} Rupees.	C^{t} Rupees.
Civil Charges - - - - - - - - - -	292,808	10,38,976	6,83,821	8,44,978
Military Charges - - - - - - - - -	85,993	2,07,567	2,58,734	1,48,740
Buildings and Fortifications - - - - - -	13,688	11,450	68,751	68,519
TOTAL CHARGES - - - - -	392,489	12,57,993	10,11,306	10,52,237
Deduct,				
REVENUES arising from Customs, Farms, and Licences -	39,952	80,185	81,827	82,290
NETT CHARGES - - - - - -	352,537	11,77,808	9,29,479	9,69,947
N. B.—C^{t} Rupees converted into £. St^{g} at 2/ the current Rupee. £.	88,134	1,17,780	92,948	96,995
PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND:	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Civil Charges - - - - - - - - - - -	264,889	266,529	286,667	256,772
Military Charges - - - - - - - - -	44,293	30,910	32,941	29,839
Buildings and Fortifications - - - - - -	16,465	8,565	6,039	11,500
TOTAL CHARGES - - - - -	325,647	305,904	325,647	298,111
Deduct,				
LAND REVENUES, Customs - - - - - - -	228,110	199,754	208,090	173,315
NETT CHARGES - - -	97,537	106,150	117,557	124,796
Expense of Detachments not included above - -	109,043	135,275	104,529	104,300
Dollars - - -	206,580	241,425	222,086	229,096
At 5/ - - £	51,645	60,356	55,521	57,274
		From 1 Oct. 1819 to 30 April 1820	From 1 May 1820 to 30 April 1821	
SAINT HELENA:	£.	£.	£.	£.
Civil Charges - - - - - - - - - -	61,411	33,019	54,641	47,314
Military Charges - - - - - - - -	215,870	128,562	218,774	157,527
Buildings and Fortifications - - - - - -	19,504	7,872	2,139	5,242
TOTAL CHARGES - - - -	296,785	169,453	275,554	210,083
Deduct,				
REVENUES arising from Rent, Licences and Fines -	2,693	175	989	2,045
NETT CHARGES - - - - £.	294,092	169,278	274,565	208,038

East India House, 4th June 1823.

(Errors excepted.)

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Ass^{t} Aud^{r} of India Acco^{ts}.

No. 8.—GENERAL ABSTRACT VIEW of the ACTUAL REVENUES and CHARGES of INDIA, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices: With the ESTIMATE of the same for the succeeding Year; showing the NETT REVENUE, the AMOUNT paid for INTEREST on DEBTS, and the remaining SURPLUS REVENUE.

	REVENUES:				CHARGES:				(a) NETT REVENUE, or NETT CHARGE:			
———	1818/19.	1819/20.	1820/21.	Estimate, 1821/22.	1818/19.	1819/20.	1820/21.	Estimate, 1821/22.	1818/19.	1819/20.	1820/21.	Estimate, 1821/22.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
BENGAL - - - -	12,370,370	12,187,570	13,487,218	13,327,240	9,087,377	8,950,160	8,750,757	8,320,075	3,282,993	3,237,410	4,736,461	5,007,165
FORT ST. GEORGE - -	5,361,432	5,407,004	5,403,506	5,308,847	5,979,045	5,694,844	5,572,489	5,292,833	617,613	287,840	168,983	16,014
BOMBAY - - - -	1,660,200	1,577,932	2,401,312	3,293,876	2,492,193	2,395,844	3,176,143	3,406,430	831,993	817,912	774,831	112,554
BENCOOLEN - - -	9,988	8,018	8,183	8,229	98,122	125,799	101,131	105,224	88,134	117,781	92,948	96,995
PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND	57,027	49,938	52,022	43,329	81,412	76,476	81,412	74,528	(b) 24,385	(b) 26,538	(b) 29,390	(b) 31,199
TOTAL - - £.	19,459,017	19,230,462	21,352,241	21,981,521	17,738,149	17,243,123	17,681,932	17,199,090	1,720,868	1,987,339	3,670,309	4,782,431

	1818/19.	1819/20.	1820/21.	Estimate, 1821/22.
INTEREST ON DEBTS:				
BENGAL - - - - - - - - - - -	1,516,684	1,798,798	1,751,044	1,972,000
FORT ST. GEORGE - - - - - - -	111,774	111,444	130,495	132,572
BOMBAY - - - - - - - - - -	36,811	29,671	26,941	18,450
BENCOOLEN - - - - - - - - - -	659	414	373	297
PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND - - -	—	—	—	—
TOTAL INTEREST - - - - -	1,665,928	1,940,327	1,908,853	2,123,319
NETT REVENUES after paying Interest on Debts - -	54,940	47,012	1,761,456	2,659,112
NETT CHARGE - - Do - - Do - - Do - - -	—	—	—	—
EXPENSE OF ST. HELENA - - -	(c)294,092	1st Oct. 1819 to 30th April 1820, (c)169,278	(c)274,565	(c)208,038
NETT SURPLUS REVENUE IN INDIA - -	- -	- -	1,486,891	2,451,074
NETT SURPLUS CHARGE IN INDIA - - -	239,152	122,266	—	—

East India House,
4th June 1823.

(Errors excepted.)

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Asst Audr of India Accts.

(a) The figures in Black Ink shew the Nett Revenue; the figures in Red Ink, the Nett Charge.

(b) Exclusive of the Expense of Detachments (as in No 7), the same being charged in the Bengal Account.

(c) These Sums include the Charges incurred on account of His Majesty's government, which were settled by the Act of the 3 Geo. 4. c. 93.

No. 9.—Abstract Statement Receipts and Disbursements - BENGAL Government - - - - pp. 22—31
No. 10. - - - - D° - - - - - MADRAS Government - - - - pp. 32—35
No. 11. - - - - D° - - - - - BOMBAY Government - - - - pp. 36—41
No. 12. - - - - D° - - - - - BENCOOLEN and its Dependencies, pp. 42 & 43
No. 13. - - - - D° - - - - - PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND - pp. 44 & 45

No. 14.—Balance of QUICK STOCK, &c. at the end of 1820/21 - - - - - - pp. 46 & 47
No. 15.—Amount of BOND and other DEBTS - - - pp. 48—50

Dr - - - - No 9.—Abstract STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements

To BALANCE—Amount remaining in the following Departments on 30th April 1820:				Sicca Rupees.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General		2,15,04,949		
Judicial		5,04,014		
Revenue		1,89,27,271		
Salt and Opium		6,69,156		
Marine		8,399	4,16,13,789	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT		- - -	13,42,658	4,29,56,447
ORDINARY RECEIPTS:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Sale of Presents		74,246		
Commission on Law Suits, including Fees and Fines at Delhi		34,116		
Mint Duties		4,90,304		
Post Office Collections		4,41,325		
Stamp Duties		18,33,536	28,73,527	
Judicial:				
Licences for the Sale of Spirituous Liquors		2,40,963		
Duty on Spirits manufactured at Distilleries		44,461		
Fees and Fines of the Justices, &c.		22,256		
Do - - Do - of the Provincial Courts		1,72,345		
Police: Rent of resumed Thanadaree Lands		65,353	5,45,378	
Revenue:				
Land Revenues on account the current year	2,72,70,287			
- Do - - - Do - - former years	18,10,621			
Syer Collections, including Abkaree	18,66,117	3,09,47,025		
WESTERN PROVINCES, including BENARES:				
Land Revenues on account the current year	3,50,32,480			
- Do - - - Do - - former years	11,59,790			
Syer Collections, including Abkaree	19,60,206			
Ceded Territory, Sundry Collections	67,23,007	4,48,75,483		
Customs and Town Duties		38,07,511		
Do - - Do - - in the Western Provinces and Benares		35,30,784	8,31,60,803	
Opium, Sale of		1,23,68,041		
Salt, - - Do		1,63,53,921	2,87,21,962	
Marine:				
Collections for Pilotage		1,40,126		
Hire of Moorings, Light House Duty, &c.		1,44,723		
Collections for Row Boats, &c.		57,398	3,42,247	11,56,43,917
Carried forward		- - -	- - -	15,86,00,364

of the BENGAL Government, from 1st May 1820 to 30th April 1821. - - - - Cr.

By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:				Sicca Rupees.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Durbar Charges, Embassies to Native Courts, &c. - - - -		19,00,171		
Temporary Embassies, &c. - - - - - - - - -		9,03,795		
His Majesty's Embassy to Persia - - - - - - -		17,990		
Pay of Auxiliary Troops, as per Treaty, Pensions, &c. - -		9,89,727		
Salaries of Governor General and Council - - - - -		5,80,124		
Public Offices and Establishments at the Presidency, &c - -		22,69,820		
Provincial Battalions - - - - - - - - - -		10,98,996		
Nizamut Stipends - - - - - - - - - - -		16,57,600		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances - - - - - -		90,848		
Mint and Assay Offices - - - - - - - - -		5,36,500		
General Post Office and Subordinates - - - - - -		2,86,674		
Stamp Office - - - - - - - - - - - -		5,61,591		
Stationery - - - - - - - - - - - - -		35,822		
			1,69,29,658	
Judicial:				
Supreme Court of Judicature and Law Charges, &c - - -		4,58,419		
Justices of the Peace, Coroner, &c. - - - - - - -		2,64,128		
Sudder Dewanny, and Nizamut Adawluts - - - - -		3,91,606		
Provincial Courts of Appeal - - - - - - - -		7,38,890		
City and Zillah Adawluts - - - - - - - -		20,11,569		
Diet of Prisoners - - - - - - - - - - -		2,44,837		
Provincial Police - - - - - - - - - - -		7,27,146		
Pensions to Hill Chiefs, &c. - - - - - - - -		27,841		
		48,64,436		
WESTERN PROVINCES, including BENARES:				
Salaries, &c. in the Provincial Courts of Appeal - -	4,32,498			
Dº - - in the City and Zillah Adawluts - -	13,42,098			
Diet of Prisoners - - - - - - - - -	3,88,632			
Provincial Police, &c. - - - - - - - -	9,67,580			
		31,30,808		
			79,95,244	
Revenue:				
Board of Revenue and Establishments - - - -	2,56,351			
Charges collecting the Land Revenue and Syer - -	15,45,078			
Poolbundy - - - - - - - - - -	3,41,345			
Pensions and Charitable Allowances - - - - -	6,20,968			
		27,63,742		
WESTERN PROVINCES, including BENARES:				
Board of Commissioners, &c. - - - - - - -	2,72,621			
Charges collecting the Land Revenue and Syer - -	24,33,387			
Pensions and Charitable Allowances, including those to the Royal Family at Delhi and Benares - -	49,08,583			
		76,14,591		
Customs: Lower Provinces - - - - - - -	5,02,347			
Dº - Western - Dº - - - - - - - -	4,20,449			
		9,22,796		
Opium: Advances and Charges - - - - - - - -		9,63,218		
Salt: - - Dº - - Dº - - - - - - - -		48,83,968		
Stationery expended in this Department - - - - -		15,911		
			1,71,64,226	
Carried forward - - -		- - -	3,60,89,128	

Dr - - - - - - - - No. 9.—Abstract STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements

			Sicca Rupees.
Brought forward - - -			15,86,00,364
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS:			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General:			
Six per Cent Loans negociated at different periods - - - -		5,95,200	
Six per Cent Loan of 31 December 1811, transferred by order of Court - - - - - - - - - - -		85,640	
Do - - renewed for Seven Years - - - - - -		3,50,100	
Treasury Notes not bearing Interest - - - - - - -		17,03,600	
Interest on Calcutta Bank Shares - - - - - -		63,359	
Bills outstanding on 30th April 1821 - - - - -		80,91,351	
Commissioners for the Reduction of Debt - - - -		1,79,067	
Receipts of the Revenues of Neimar and Sumbalpore - -		88,373	
Tributes from sundry States - - - - - - - -		78,878	
Surplus Receipts of Court of Requests - - - - - -		2,45,784	
Commission upon Prizes in Calcutta Lotteries - - - - -		2,46,138	
Deposits of Military Estates, &c. - - - - - - -		34,006	
House Tax in Town of Calcutta - - - - - - - -		2,06,120	
Civil and Military Funds - - - - - - - - -		75,712	
Deductions from Civil Servants, for leave of absence - - -		1,22,538	
Loans to Individuals received back - - - - - - -		58,676	
Managers and Trustees of Civil Fund - - - - - -		47,954	
Nizamut Stipend Establishment - - - - - - -		42,636	
Miscellaneous Receipts - - - - - - - - -		37,915	
		1,23,53,047	
Account Current, London:			
Bills drawn for Interest on Register Debt - - -	89,00,965		
- Do - - for 1/5th Principal of Septennial Loan -	1,17,780		
- Do - - on account King's Troops, Pensions, &c. -	16,474		
- Do - - Mahratta Prize Money - - - - -	33,248		
- Do - - on the Managers of the Orphan Society -	19,828		
Bar Silver received per several Ships - - -	15,92,456		
		1,06,80,751	
Sale of Political Stores - - - - - - -	56,395		
Stationery and Naval Stores - - - - - -	1,39,757		
		1,96,152	
HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT:			
Bills drawn on England for sundry Advances - -	8,15,346		
Ordnance and Stores received at Bombay - - -	65,551		
Payments to Bengal Troops serving at Ceylon - -	1,23,590		
		10,04,487	
SUPPLIES from other PRESIDENCIES:			
Fort St. George:			
Interest paid on Bengal Loans - - - - - -	30,99,422		
Advances on account His Majesty's Government -	8,71,741		
Do - to the Residents at Hydrabad and Nagpore -	11,45,496		
Bill drawn by Ceylon Government on Madras, received back - - - - - - - - - -	1,00,000		
Promissory Notes of Loans of 1811, 1813 and 1814, transferred - - - - - - - -	2,45,100		
Advances to Military Officers, &c. - - - - -	55,783		
Payment to French Government, on account Salt and Opium - - - - - - - - - -	1,00,000		
		56,17,542	
Bombay:			
Interest paid on Bengal Loans - - - - -	9,84,652		
Advances on account His Majesty's Government -	2,47,513		
Invoice of Woollen Cloth and Coir - - - - -	83,032		
Bills drawn by Political Agents, and Pay to Officers -	60,017		
		13,75,214	
Carried forward - - -		3,12,27,193	15,86,00,364

of the BENGAL Government—*continued.*

					Sicca Rupees
ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*					
Civil Department—*continued* - - Brought forward - - -			- - -	3,60,89,128	
Marine:					
Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - - -			2,11,788		
Moorings at Calcutta and Diamond Harbour Establishment -			87,475		
Pilot Schooners and Buoys - - - - - - - -			4,34,342		
Light House at Kedgeree, and floating Light Boats - - -			50,376		
Ships employed on Surveys - - - - - - - -			1,00,336		
Master Attendant at Cuttack, Magazine at Moyapore Establishment, &c. - - - - - - - - - -			30,328		
Pensions, including Establishment for collecting the Fund - -			45,560		
				9,60,205	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:					
Pay and Allowances to King's and Company's Troops - -			3,25,53,874		
Commissariat - - - - - - - - - - - -			52,41,806		
Off-Reckoning Stoppages - - - - - - - -			8,00,000		
Purchase of Cattle - - - - - - - - - -			1,63,483		
Value of Horses transferred from the Stud to the Ranks - - -			3,69,506		
Advances to the Superintendent of the Stud at Poosah, Hissar, &c.			4,85,762		
D° - on account Lower Orphan School - - -			20,000		
Detachment at Prince of Wales Island - - - - - -			2,00,750		
				3,98,35,181	7,68,84,514
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.					
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:					
General:					
Interest on the General Register Debt in Cash -		27,68,644			
By Bills on the Court - - - - - -		1,23,89,922			
			1,51,58,566		
Loans, &c. paid off - - - - - - - - - -			81,99,267		
Bills outstanding on 30th April 1820 - - - - -			65,66,576		
Advanced the Commissioners for the Reduction of Debt - -			3,66,531		
Buildings and Purchase of Dead Stock - - - - -			44,529		
Advances for Civil Buildings - - - - - - - -			6,17,560		
Civil and Military Funds - - - - - - - - - -			75,267		
Advances for the Assessment, Establishment and Commission -			2,58,048		
D° - for improving the Town of Calcutta - - - -			4,93,933		
Surplus Receipts of Court of Requests transferred - - -			2,45,784		
Road to Juggunauth - - - - - - - - - -			40,344		
Manager of the Rampore Jagheer - - - - - - -			17,224		
Pertaubghur Tribute paid to Molkar Row Holkar - - - -			21,314		
Nizamut Stipend Establishment - - - - - - -			43,882		
College at Fort William - - - - - - - - - -			1,17,412		
Miscellaneous Charges - - - - - - - - - -			25,374		
			3,22,91,611		
Account Current, London:					
Bills on account His Majesty's Government transmitted to Court - - - - - - -		8,31,346			
Lord Clive's Donation - - - - - -		31,396			
Bills on Court for Promissory Notes cancelled -		86,547			
His Majesty's Mission to Persia - - - -		20,438			
		9,69,727			
HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT:					
Advances made at Madras and Bombay, on account His Majesty's Navy, including Expenses of Troops at Ceylon - - - - - -		11,19,254			
Mauritius:					
Bills drawn - - - - - -	2,30,778				
Remittance of Specie - - - -	3,13,227				
Supplies from Commercial Branch, &c.	1,93,109				
		7,37,114			
Ceylon:					
Disbursements in Military Department	15,473				
Charges on account late Ship "Carron"	11,181				
		26,654			
			28,52,749		
Carried forward - - -			3,51,44,360	- - -	7,68,84,514

Dr - - - - - - - - No. 9.—Abstract STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements

					Sicca Rupees.
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS—*continued.*			Brought forward - - -		15,86,00,364
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:					
General—*continued* - - - and - - - Brought forward - -			3,12,27,193		
SUPPLIES from other PRESIDENCIES—*continued.*					
Fort Marlbro':					
Advances to the Military, &c. - - - - - -			2,61,811		
Prince of Wales Island					
Advances to the Military, &c. - - - - - -			1,81,683		
SUPPLIES from the COMMERCIAL BRANCH:					
Sale of Imports and Exports - - - -		19,95,557			
Amount of Stores issued - -	8,86,842				
D° - to Mauritius and Ceylon -	1,22,194				
		10,09,036			
Value of the Patna Factory transferred to Opium Department - - - - - - -		41,098			
Miscellaneous Receipts - - - - - -		16,391			
			30,62,082		
Java.					
Recoveries from Military Officers - - - - - -			3,899		
Profit and Loss:					
Sundry Receipts under this head - - - - - -			2,28,336		
				3,49,65,004	
Judicial.					
Deposits - - - - - - - - - -		31,87,584			
Charges refunded - - - - - - -		10,686			
Fauzil Remittances - - - - - - -		47,398			
Commission on Sale of Talooks - - - -		1,889			
			32,47,557		
WESTERN PROVINCES:					
Deposits - - - - - - - - -		12,89,565			
Charges refunded - - - - - - -		13,413			
Fauzil Remittances - - - - - - -		14,481			
			13,17,459		
				45,65,016	
Revenue:					
Deposits - - - - - - - - - -		22,80,220			
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures - - - - -		17,080			
Sale of Lands - - - - - - - -		1,79,230			
Repairs of Embankments - - - - -		58,443			
Gain on Rupees - - - - - - -		17,980			
Charges refunded, &c. - - - - - -		11,842			
			25,64,795		
WESTERN PROVINCES:					
Tuckavee - - - - - - - - -		11,36,993			
Deposits - - - - - - - - -		57,51,145			
Fees, Fines, and Tullubanah - - - - -		71,048			
Sale of Lands, &c. - - - - - - -		72,785			
Charges refunded - - - - - - -		13,650			
Duty on Oude Salt - - - - - - -		34,868			
Bussahir Tribute, &c. - - - - - -		25,765			
			71,06,254		
Customs:					
Deposits - - - - - - - - -		40,054			
Godown Rent - - - - - - - -		7,993			
Confiscated Goods - - - - - - -		17,804			
Fines, &c. - - - - - - - -		2,161			
			68,012		
Carried forward - - -			97,39,061	3,95,30,020	15,86,00,364

of the BENGAL Government—*continued*. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Cr

				Sicca Rupees.
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS—*continued*.		Brought forward	- - -	7,68,84,514
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General—*continued* - - - and - - - Brought forward - -		3,51,44,360		
SUPPLIES to other PRESIDENCIES:				
St. Helena				
Supplies from the Commercial Department - - - - -		44,750		
Java.				
Disbursements in the Military Department, &c. - - - -		12,415		
Moluccas:				
Disbursements in the Military Department, &c. - - - -		3,377		
Cape of Good Hope				
Remaining Freight of Ships taken up for conveyance of Wheat -		21,224		
SUPPLIES to the COMMERCIAL BRANCH:				
Advances for the Investment - - - - -	1,17,20,455			
Duty on - - d° - - - - - - -	2,82,810			
Salaries of the Members of the Board of Trade, &c.	3,11,430			
Stores from Madras, Bombay, Bencoolen, &c. -	72,634			
Supplies from the Military Department - -	14,535			
Charter-party Allowance and Demurrage - -	40,181			
Miscellaneous Payments - - - - - -	13,250			
		1,24,55,295		
Canton:				
Bills drawn by the Supra-cargoes - - - - - -		37,50,291		
Fort St. George:				
Bills drawn by that Government, Hydrabad, &c. -	8,79,530			
Drafts on Bengal for Interest - - - -	18,765			
Expenses on account Mysore Provinces - -	3,37,270			
Part of Salaries of Carnatic Commissioners - -	83,833			
Advances to Rajah of Tanjore - - - -	96,154			
Supplies from Commercial Department - -	79,482			
Subscriptions to Loans of 1818, 1819 and 1820 -	87,700			
Advances at Nagpore - - - - - - -	21,74,141			
Disbursements in Military Department - - -	72,115			
		38,28,990		
Bombay:				
Bills drawn by that Government, &c. - - -	15,85,725			
Subscriptions to Loans of 1819 and 1820 - -	88,000			
Stores received from the Commissary - - -	65,550			
Payments to Bajee Row, and others - - -	11,47,405			
Supplies from the Commercial Branch - - -	5,77,686			
Disbursements in the Military Department, &c. -	62,552			
		35,26,918		
Fort Marlbro':				
Bills drawn by the Resident - - - - -	9,94,703			
Military Disbursements - - - - - -	49,886			
Supplies from Commercial Branch - - -	1,04,600			
Bills drawn by the Resident at Sincapore, &c. -	1,03,813			
		12,53,002		
Prince of Wales Island:				
Bills drawn by Lieutenant Governor - - -	4,17,099			
Military Disbursements - - - - - -	9,619			
Supplies from Commercial Branch - - -	24,488			
		4,51,206		
Carried forward - - -		6,04,91,828	- - -	7,68,84,514

Dr - - - - - - - - No. 9.—Abstract STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements

				Sicca Rupees.
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS—*continued:* Brought forward - - -				15,86,00,364
CIVIL and JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS - - - - Brought forward - -			3,95,30,020	
Revenue Department—*continued* - and - - Brought forward -		97,39,061		
Opium:				
Advances at Rungpore refunded - - - -	4,690			
Penalty received from an Opium Purchaser - -	10,304			
		14,994		
Salt:				
Sale of confiscated - - - - - -	24,575			
Rowannah Fees - - - - - - -	18,188			
Calary and Golah Rents - - - - - -	31,232			
Advances for Rice received back, &c. - - -	18,498			
		92,493		
			98,46,548	
Marine:				
Deposits for Wages, Pilotage, &c. - - - - - -			10,034	
			4,93,86,602	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:				
Off-Reckoning Stoppages - - - - - - - -		8,00,000		
Sale of Stores - - - - - - - - -		14,803		
King's and Company's Commission Fees - - -		13,850		
Sale of Cattle - - - - - - - - -		86,152		
Value of Horses transferred from the Stud to the Ranks - -		3,69,506		
Nagpore and Hattrass Prize Funds		9,152		
Hospital Stoppages - - -		96,586		
Sayer Collections, &c. - - -		20,036		
			14,10,085	
				5,07,96,687
TOTAL TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT - - Sicca Rupees - -				20,93,97,051

of the BENGAL Government—*continued.* - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Cr

			Sicca Rupees
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.* Brought forward - - -			7,68,84,514
CIVIL DEPARTMENT: - - - - - - - Brought forward - - -		6,04,91,828	
Judicial:			
Deposits - - - - - - - - - - - - -	28,56,496		
Fauzil Remittances - - - - - - - - - -	1,00,775		
Buildings - - - - - - - - - - - - -	20,307		
		29,77,578	
WESTERN PROVINCES:			
Deposits - - - - - - - - - - - - -	10,48,584		
Fauzil Remittances - - - - - - - - - -	82,890		
Buildings - - - - - - - - - - - - -	19,748		
		11,42,222	
Revenue:			
Deposits - - - - - - - - - - - - -	20,15,055		
Revenue refunded - - - - - - - - - - -	31,496		
Charges on Remittances - - - - - - - - -	18,924		
Purchase of a House, and other Disbursements - - -	23,480		
		20,88,955	
WESTERN PROVINCES:			
Tuckavee - - - - - - - - - - - - -	9,59,302		
Deposits - - - - - - - - - - - - -	56,54,726		
Revenue refunded - - - - - - - - - - -	41,966		
Building Cutcherry at Meerut, &c. - - - - - - -	20,362		
Charges on Remittances - - - - - - - - -	13,906		
Purchase of a Talook at Juanpore, &c. - - - - - -	44,694		
		67,34,956	
Customs:			
Law Charges - - - - - - - - - - - -	6,141		
Advances for Buildings, &c. - - - - - - - - -	82,675		
		88,816	
Opium.			
Charges on confiscated - - - - - - - - - -	1,65,735		
Old Commercial Factory, transferred to the Agency at Behar -	41,098		
		2,06,833	
Salt:			
Charges on confiscated - - - - - - - - - -	13,774		
Rowannah Fees - - - - - - - - - - -	11,322		
Advances for Rice - - - - - - - - - - -	11,732		
		36,828	
Marine:			
Advances to the Master Builder, &c. - - - - - - -	- - -	3,01,900	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:			
Off-Reckonings, and Compensation in lieu of Clothing - -	2,29,011		
Mahratta and other Prize Money - - - - - -	25,075		
		2,54,086	
			7,43,24,002
			15,12,08,516
BALANCE:—Amount remaining in the following Departments, on 30th April 1821:			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,74,21,385		
Judicial - - - - - - - - - - - - -	4,37,814		
Revenue - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,85,21,403		
Marine - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3,813		
		5,63,84,415	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT - - - - - - - - - - -		18,04,120	
			5,81,88,535
TOTAL TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT - - Sicca Rupees - -			20,93,97,051

Dr - - - - - - - - No. 9.—Abstract STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements

			Sicca Rupees.
To BALANCE :—Amount remaining in this Department on 30th April 1820 -		- - -	13,50,742
ORDINARY RECEIPTS:			
Supplies from the Territorial Revenue - - - - - - - - -	1,20,31,885		
Bills drawn by the Supra Cargoes in 1820/21 - - - - - -	37,50,292		
Customs at the Export and Import Warehouses - - - - -	2,82,810		
Military Advances and sundry Receipts - - - - - - - -	20,110		
Naval Storekeeper :—Supplies under this head - - - -	1,20,548		
		1,62,05,645	
Sale of Imports - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		21,98,141	
			1,84,03,786
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS:			
Investment:			
Sale of Export Goods - - - - - - - - - - -		2,54,763	
Balance of former Years - - - - - - - - - - -		36,725	
Sunn on account His Majesty's Government; Balance of former Years - -		5,388	
Bills payable :—Commission due to the Residents - - - - - -		5,70,238	
Profit and Loss - - - - - - - - - - - - -		9,978	
Buildings and Dead Stock, &c. - - - - - - - - -		50,060	
Commercial Charges General - - - - - - - - - -		17,114	
Suspence Charges on Indian Goods - - - - - - - -		2,06,448	
Deposits - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		10,039	
			11,60,753
TOTAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT - - Sicca Rupees			2,09,15,281

East India House,
4th June 1823.

(Errors excepted)

in the Commercial Department in BENGAL, in 1820/21 - - - - - - - - - C^{r}

			Sicca Rupees
By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:			
CHARGES GENERAL:			
Salaries of the Members of the Board of Trade - - -	84,606		
Public Offices, under - D° - at the Presidency - - -	1,09,243		
Export Warehouse:—Salaries and Establishments - - -	92,229		
	2,86,078		
Factories - - D° - - D° - - - - -	2,19,040		
Pensions - - - - - - - - - - - -	6,839		
Stationery - - - - - - - - - - - -	5,574		
Superintendent of the Baggage Department - - - -	3,300		
		5,20,831	
Investment:			
Advances and Charges - - - - - - - - -	1,04,67,763		
Commission - - - - - - - - - - -	4,86,881		
At the Export Warehouse:	1,09,54,644		
Purchase and Charges on Goods, Proportion of Salary, Charges on Merchandize, &c. including Customs - - - -	8,76,258		
	1,18,30,902		
Deduct,			
Cost of sundry Goods sent to different Presidencies - - -	32,11,398		
		86,19,504	
Imports:			
Salary, Commission, and Establishment of the Import Warehouse	45,270		
Charges, Merchandize - - - - - - - - -	50,039		
Charges on Consignments to the Upper Provinces - - -	44,857		
Customs - - - - - - - - - - -	17,989		
Supplies from Bombay, &c. - - - - - - - -	69,655		
		2,27,810	
Territorial Books:			93,68,145
Canton:—Bills drawn by the Supra-Cargoes in 1820/21 - -	37,50,292		
— Advances on account shipment of Treasure for Canton	20,643		
— Amount Freight of Cotton consigned to China - -	1,20,380		
Value of Old Factory at Patna, transferred to Opium Department	41,098		
Miscellaneous Payments - - - - - - - -	10,164		
		39,42,577	
Proceeds of Import Sales:—Paid into the Treasury and Revenue Departments - - - -	18,62,463		
—— - - - - - Amount of Supplies - - -	2,23,034		
		20,85,497	
Proceeds of Exports:—Paid into the Treasury on this Account -	1,23,936		
—— - - - - Amount of Supplies - - - - -	32,11,399		
—— - - - - D° of Saltpetre issued - - -	90,815		
		34,26,150	
Post Master General:—Paid Dawk Charges at sundry places - - - -		5,169	
			94,59,393
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:			
Buildings and other Dead Stock - - - - - - - - - -		17,090	
Account Current, London - - - - - - - - - - -		19,650	
Bills payable:—Commission to the Residents - - - - - - -		3,22,565	
Commercial Charges General - - - - - - - - -		93,483	
Profit and Loss, &c. - - - - - - - - - - -		17,323	
			4,70,111
			1,92,97,649
By BALANCE - - - - -			16,17,632
TOTAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT - - Sicca Rupees -			2,09,15,281

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Ass^{t} Aud^{r} of India Acco^{ts}.

Dr - - - No. 10.—Abstract STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the

				Rupees.
To BALANCE:—Amount remaining in the following Departments on 30th April 1820:				
GENERAL DEPARTMENT		1,22,72,408		
Revenue		1,22,90,103		
Marine		1,702		
			2,45,64,213	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT		- - -	61,27,502	
				3,06,91,715
ORDINARY RECEIPTS:				
GENERAL DEPARTMENT:				
Post Office Collections		2,01,974		
Peishcush and Subsidy from Mysore, Travancore and Cochin		34,33,111		
Mint Duties		1,48,335		
Durbar Presents, &c.		5,106		
			37,88,526	
Revenue:				
Presidency and Subordinates:				
Land Revenues, Current year	76,19,410			
- - Do - - Balances	8,43,532			
Customs	16,15,683			
		1,00,78,625		
Ceded and Conquered Countries:				
Land Revenues, Current year	2,56,59,756			
- - Do - - Balances	18,84,121			
Customs	33,76,775			
		3,10,71,084		
Salt. Receipts from the Sale of		26,05,358		
Stamp Duties		5,44,625		
Extra Revenue		2,33,693		
			4,43,82,953	
Judicial:				
Receipts in the Provincial and Zillah Courts, &c.		- - -	1,60,423	
Marine:				
Receipts on Bonds, &c.		- - -	65,221	
Military:				
Provision Department, &c.		- - -	8,08,759	
				4,92,95,882
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS:				
Gain on Exchange, &c.		94,038		
Received from Nabob and Family, account Advances repayable		7,200		
Bills payable		1,14,927		
Value of Stationery issued for the Public Service		78,920		
Advances by Court repaid		3,00,129		
Deposits		54,66,556		
Funds of Public Institutions		10,29,802		
Carnatic Deposit and Interest		19,62,772		
Received from Government Bank		97,176		
- - - Account Sundry Prize Funds		17,556		
Miscellaneous		24,654		
		91,93,730		
Account Current, London:				
Bills drawn	27,65,727			
Supplies from Ceylon, &c.	59,797			
		28,25,524		
Carried forward		1,20,19,254	- - -	7,98,97,597

MADRAS Government, from the 1st May 1820 to 30th April 1821. - - - - - - - Cr.

				Rupees.
By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:				
GENERAL DEPARTMENT:				
Salaries of the Governor and Council		2,53,035		
Durbar Charges, and Governor's Office and Establishments		3,33,330		
Allowance to Officers of His Majesty's Squadron		75,681		
Salaries and Establishments at the Presidency and Subordinates		13,55,969		
Interest account, Payments on Loans, Deposits, &c.		14,40,061		
Stipends and Allowances:				
To the Nabob of the Carnatic	11,86,747			
To Families and Dependants of late Nabobs	5,93,152			
To the Rajah of Tanjore	9,56,235			
To the Nabob of Masulipatam	44,662			
To Families of the late Tippoo and Hyder Ally	2,17,191			
Expense of the Mysore Princes in Bengal	3,30,750			
Pensions at the Presidency and Subordinates	1,01,522			
Contributions to Public and Charitable Institutions	92,381			
		35,22,640		
Hospitals and Vaccine Establishments		1,04,650		
			70,85,366	
Judicial:				
Supreme Court of Judicature and Law Officers		2,06,512		
Justices of the Peace, Law Charges, &c.		1,36,566		
Police Charges at the Presidency		52,061		
Sudder Dewanny, Fouzdarry, and Zillah Adawluts		32,26,939		
			36,22,078	
Revenue:				
Board of Revenue, and Officers at the Presidency	1,46,696			
Charges Collection at the Presidency and Subordinates	6,51,974			
		7,98,670		
- D° - - in the Ceded and Conquered Countries		30,16,248		
Customs: Charges Collection		9,92,989		
Salt - - D°		6,72,094		
Stamp Charges		85,328		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances		9,61,456		
Peishcush for the Northern Circars		6,30,630		
Rajah's share of Revenue in Malabar		2,58,187		
			74,15,602	
Marine:				
Salaries and Establishments		- - -	1,40,308	
			1,82,63,354	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:				
Pay and Allowances, including King's Troops		2,02,38,505		
General Staff and Military Officers		15,35,397		
Ordnance, Medical, and Camp Equipage Departments		24,29,420		
Commissariat		47,17,726		
			2,89,21,048	
				4,71,84,402
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.				
Buildings and Repairs		12,072		
Charges on Treasure		25,023		
Carnatic Commissioners		66,496		
D° - Deposit of the Current year		11,90,000		
Loss on recoinage		1,20,871		
Commercial Stores, &c. expended in Civil Department		47,189		
Balance due to Mysore Government		2,96,460		
Advances, account Government Lottery, repayable		77,250		
Bonds, Notes, &c. discharged		70,000		
Bills payable		19,658		
Deposits repaid		54,87,265		
Funds of Public Institutions repaid		7,38,450		
Mint Bullion Certificates, &c.		2,55,103		
Miscellaneous		4,86,631		
Carried forward		88,92,470	- - -	4,71,84,402

Dr - - - - - - - - No. 10.—Abstract STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursments

Brought forward - - -		1,20,19,254		7,98,97,597
SUPPLIES from other PRESIDENCIES:				
Bengal:				
Bills drawn - - - - - - - -	9,89,562			
Subscription to Loans - - - - - - - -	91,736			
Expense of Mysore Princes - - - - - -	3,30,750			
Supplies by Resident at Nagpore, &c. - - -	24,00,038			
- Dº - Political Agent in Mahratta Country, &c.	14,94,875			
Supplies from Mauritius and Java - - - -	2,13,273			
Miscellaneous Supplies - - - - - - -	1,37,219	56,57,453		
Bombay:				
Supplies to Paymaster at Poonah - - - - -	2,70,824			
Recoveries and transfers credited by Paymasters, &c.	1,67,044	4,37,868	1,81,14,575	
Revenue:				
Recoveries of Tuckavy, &c. - - - - - - - - -		15,17,387		
Charges refunded - - - - - - - - - - -		1,75,928		
Gain by Exchange - - - - - - - - - -		47,532	17,40,847	
Military:				
Sale of Stores, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - -		- - -	2,63,302	
				2,01,18,724
Floating BALANCES of the year - - - - - -				5,17,319
TOTAL TERRITORIAL - - Rupees				10,05,33,640
COMMERCIAL:				
To BALANCE: Amount remaining on 30th April 1820 - -		- - -	3,80,224	
Sales of Imports and Exports - - - - - - - -		2,50,391		
Issues for the Public Service - - - - - - - -		10,70,996		
Recoveries of Advances for Investment, &c. - - - -		1,38,333	14,59,690	
TOTAL COMMERCIAL - - Rupees				18,39,914
Rupees				10,23,73,544

East India House,
4th June 1823.

of the MADRAS Government—*continued.* - - - C^{r}.

				Rupees.
Brought forward - - -				4,71,84,402
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:—*continued.*				
Brought forward - - -		88,92,470		
Account Current, London:				
Advances, account Ceylon - - - - - -	82,097			
- - D^{o} - - St. Helena - - - - - -	16,387			
		98,484		
SUPPLIES to other PRESIDENCIES:				
Bengal:				
Interest on Securities - - - - - - -	32,36,536			
Bills drawn from Persia - - - - - - -	1,16,492			
Residency at Hydrabad - - - - - - -	2,21,540			
Advances to Sir John Malcolm - - - -	3,83,033			
- D^{o} - to Resident at Nagpore, &c - - -	4,16,737			
- D^{o} - to Naval Commissioners - - - -	5,97,748			
Supplies to Mauritius, &c. - - - - - -	25,816			
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - -	1,50,934			
		51,48,836		
Bombay:				
Consignment of Cotton - - - - - - -	8,20,859			
Remittance of Specie from Treasuries on Malabar Coast, &c. - - - - - - - -	31,74,729			
Receipts, account Travancore Treasury - - -	15,611			
Supplies of Coir from Canara, &c. - - - -	32,580			
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - -	83,062			
		41,26,841		
			1,82,66,631	
Revenue:				
Tuckavy Advances, &c. - - - - - - - - -		- - -	15,60,935	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:				
Buildings and Repairs - - - - - - - - -		7,51,720		
Arrears of former years, &c. - - - - - - -		8,32,202		
Extraordinary and Contingent Charges - - - - -		22,30,248		
			38,14,170	
BALANCE:—Amount remaining in the following Departments, on 30th April 1821:				
GENERAL DEPARTMENT - - - - - - - - -		1,08,29,314		
REVENUE - - - - - - - - - - - - -		1,27,83,581		
MARINE - - - - - - - - - - - - -		1,992		
MILITARY - - - - - - - - - - - -		33,49,609		
			2,69,64,496	
				5,06,06,232
TOTAL TERRITORIAL - - Rupees				9,77,90,634
COMMERCIAL:				
Board of Trade - - - - - - - - - -		63,423		
Establishments at the Presidency and Subordinates, &c. - -		7,45,349		
Advances for Investment - - - - - - - - -		26,18,120		
Account Current, London:		34,26,892		
Demurrage, &c. to Europe Ships - - - - -	5,957			
Payments on account Ceylon Cinnamon Investment -	3,96,070			
		4,02,027		
			38,28,919	
BALANCE—Amount remaining on 30th April 1821 - - - - - -			7,54,001	
TOTAL COMMERCIAL - - Rupees				45,82,920
Rupees				10,23,73,554

(Errors excepted.) JAMES C. MELVILL,
Ass^{t} Aud^{r} of India Acco^{ts}.

Dr - - - - No. 11.—Abstract STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements of

To BALANCE:—Amount remaining in the following Departments, on 30th April 1820:				Rupees.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General		41,16,390		
Revenue		68,49,946		
Marine		61,863		
			1,10,28,199	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT		- - -	15,30,189	
				1,25,58,388
ORDINARY RECEIPTS:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Post Office and Mints		1,12,821		
Stamp Duty		1,42,898		
			2,55,719	
Revenue:				
Land Revenue and Sayer at the Presidency	4,13,881			
- - D° - - D° - - - Subordinates	18,12,902			
- - D° - - D° in Ceded and Conqd Countries	1,56,56,858			
		1,78,83,641		
Customs:				
Collection of Duties at the Presidency	7,36,470			
- D° - - D° - - Subordinates, and in the Ceded and Conqd Countries	20,55,565			
		27,92,035		
			2,06,75,676	
Judicial:				
Fees and Fines in Country Courts		- - -	67,894	
Marine:				
Hire of Dry Docks, Mooring Chains, &c.		- - -	1,02,082	
				2,11,01,371
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Guicowar State, received on sundry Accounts		11,90,813		
Rajah of Sattara, received from		50,000		
Rao of Cutch - - D°		2,91,000		
The late Peishwa, Sale of Property, including Bullion belonging to		1,64,958		
Bills receivable, outstanding		2,25,000		
D° payable - - D°		4,61,776		
Exchange		81,778		
Deposits, &c.		5,55,607		
		30,20,932		
Account Current, London:				
Bills on the Court	10,59,146			
Advances in England, recovered, &c.	1,21,034			
		11,80,180		
Carried forward		42,01,112	- - -	3,36,59,759

the BOMBAY Government, from the 1st May 1820 to 30th April 1821 - - - - Cr.

				Rupees.
By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Salaries to the Governor and Council		2,62,000		
D° - Allowances, &c. at the Presidency		10,79,482		
D° - - D° - - - - Subordinates		7,86,081		
Ecclesiastical Department		1,54,282		
Post Office and Mint Charges		1,62,551		
Interest on Debt		2,39,478		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances		50,218		
			27,34,092	
Revenue:				
Charges Collection at the Presidency	62,638			
D° - D° - - - Subordinates	1,89,939			
D° - D° in Ceded and Conquered Countries	21,25,731			
Pensions and Charitable Allowances	10,07,128			
D° - to Bajee Row and Chimnajee Appa	9,73,525			
Stipends to the Nabob of Surat and his Officers	1,12,857			
		44,71,818		
Customs: Charges Collection		3,66,136		
			48,37,954	
Judicial:				
Recorder's Court and Establishments		1,34,407		
Police Establishment, &c.		43,115		
Country Courts		15,16,672		
			16,94,194	
Marine:				
Bombay Cruizers and Vessels, with Charges		4,28,463		
Pattamar, Bunder, and other Boats		35,810		
Marine Office and Charges		95,688		
Charges on account Dry Docks, Mooring Chains, &c.		37,103		
Marine Yards, &c.		26,570		
Charges on Marine Stores		21,081		
Marine Charges		36,958		
Surat Cruizers and Charges		33,598		
			7,15,271	
			99,81,511	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:				
Pay and Allowances, including King's Troops		75,85,806		
Baroda Subsidiary Force		16,55,497		
Poonah Auxiliary - D°		12,32,619		
General Staff		3,69,896		
Purchase of Stores	5,63,555			
Deduct Sale	4,99,844			
		63,711		
Contingencies		18,36,770		
Off-Reckonings		2,30,619		
Repairs		2,66,681		
Contingent Horse at Poona		51,188		
			1,32,92,787	
				2,32,74,298
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Bills payable		85,200		
Commissioners with the Ex-Peishwa, Salaries and Establishment		28,427		
Mission to Scind		41,302		
Guicowar State, for maintenance of Mulhar Row, &c.		38,010		
Charges constructing a Church at Surat		21,355		
Repairs to Roads, Wheel Tax Charges, &c.	1,98,908			
Deduct Wheel Tax	17,432			
		1,81,476		
Dead Stock supplied		1,10,878		
Deposits, &c.		27,904		
Prize Property, captured by the Bombay Troops		1,52,644		
Sundry Disbursements		43,128		
Carried forward - - - Rs		7,30,324	- - -	2,32,74,298

Dʳ - - - - - No. 11.—Abstract STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements of

				Rupees.
Brought forward - - -				3,36,59,759
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS—*continued.*				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT—General: - contᵈ - and broᵗ forward - Rˢ		42,01,112		
SUPPLIES from other PRESIDENCIES:				
Bengal:				
Loan of 1820/21, and Certificates granted in payment of Interest on Dº - - - - - - -	88,937			
Bills drawn - - - - - - - - - - -	15,06,394			
Disbursements on account this Presidency - -	14,18,601			
Received from Agents of the late Surveyor General (M. General Reynolds) - - - - -	22,006			
		30,35,938		
Fort St. George:				
Specie and Bullion received - - - - - -	50,08,125			
Forests in Malabar and Canara - - - - -	2,00,591			
Disbursements on account this Presidency - -	54,050			
Sundry Receipts - - - - - - - -	11,000			
		52,73,766		
Prince of Wales Island:				
Disbursements on account this Presidency - - - - -		8,745		
Ceylon - Dº - - Dº - - Dº - - - - - -		231		
			1,25,19,792	
Revenue:				
Sale of Salt and Grain - - - - - - - - - -		1,06,061		
Collectors and Deposit Commission - - - - - - -		40,984		
Surplus Revenues - - - - - - - - - -		1,87,958		
Deposits, &c. - - - - - - - - - -		35,385		
			3,70,388	
Judicial:				
Costs on Suits - - - - - - - - - - -		- - -	31	
Commercial:				
Amount received from this Department - - - - - -		- - -	17,52,812	
Marine:				
Surplus Pilotage - - - - - - - - - - -		11,271		
Recoverance for Hire of Dry Docks, &c. - - - - - -		10,830		
Sundry Receipts - - - - - - - - - -		6,908		
			29,009	
			1,46,72,032	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:				
Bazar Collections - - - - - - - - - -		76,319		
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - - -		59,116		
		1,35,435		
Unliquidated Draft in favour of the Military Paymaster at Surat -		52,000		
			1,87,435	
				1,48,59,467
Carried forward - - - Rˢ		- - -	- - -	4,85,19,226

the BOMBAY Government, &c.—*continued.* - - - - - - - - - - - - - C^{r}.

				Rupees.
Brought forward - - -				2,32,74,298
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT—General: - *cont^{d}* - and bro^{t} forward - R^{s}		7,30,324		
Account Current, London:				
Subscription to Civil Fund, &c.	42,215			
Pension to Persian Ambassador	12,000			
Embassy to Court of Persia, &c.	9,537			
		63,752		
SUPPLIES to other PRESIDENCIES:				
Bengal:				
Interest on Loans	9,96,882			
Bills on account that Presidency	1,38,905			
Disbursements - - D°	1,40,978			
Advances and Supplies on account H. M. Government	1,96,520			
		14,73,285		
Fort St. George:				
Disbursements, &c. on account that Presidency	4,33,573			
Advances to Military Paymaster in the Carnatic	11,90,000			
Consignment of Salt to Malabar	31,500			
		16,55,073		
Revenue:			39,22,434	
Charges on account Surveys		48,643		
D° - improving the Worley Channel		23,094		
Dead Stock		34,784		
Northern Concan: repairing Roads, including former years		98,784		
Charges incident to the new Revenue system		52,892		
Tuckavie		2,07,446		
Ahmedabad Grasias share of Revenues		50,173		
Collectors Commission on Abkaree and Stamps		43,300		
Military Troops employed		24,320		
Sundry Disbursements		7,914		
		5,91,350		
Customs: Dead Stock		23,080		
			6,14,430	
Judicial:				
Dead Stock, Costs on Suits, &c.		- - -	27,794	
Opium: Purchase of, including Establishment		- - -	3,23,347	
Commercial:				
Advances for the purchase of Investments, &c. &c.		- - -	19,23,270	
Marine:				
Buildings and Repairs		18,569		
Hire of Dry Docks, Mooring Chains, &c. outstanding		10,661		
Marine Vessels, Charges of former years		29,436		
Marine Charges - - D°		1,17,513		
Building Vessels for the Bombay Marine		30,935		
Purchase of Timber, including Advances and Charges		1,98,090		
D° - of Stores	3,57,615			
Deduct Sale	1,46,862			
		2,10,753		
Unclaimed Pay, &c.		6,972		
			6,22,929	
Carried forward - - R^{s}		- - -	74,34,204	2,32,74,298

Dr - - - - - - - No. 11.—Abstract STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements of

Brought forward - - - Rupees	4,85,19,226
Rupees	4,85,19,226

Dr - - - - - - - - Abstract STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements

			Rupees.
To BALANCE:—Amount remaining in this Department, on 30th April 1820 - -			53,156
RECEIPTS:			
At the Presidency:			
Export Warehousekeeper:			
Amount received for Cotton Screwing, &c. &c. after deducting Charges - - - - - - - - - - -	319		
Sale of Export Goods - - - - - - - - - -	4,628		
		4,947	
Import Warehousekeeper:			
Received on account Monthly General Sales - - - -	16,24,758		
Europe Imports supplied the different Departments - - -	60,594		
Sale of Imports, &c. - - - - - - - - - - -	1,46,404		
		18,31,756	
Subordinates:			
Sundry Receipts - - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	15,348	
			18,52,051
Territorial Books:			
Amount received from the General and Subordinate Treasuries, for the purchase of Investment, &c. - - - - - -	- - -	19,34,328	
Deduct:			
Payments made into the General Treasury - - - - -	- - -	18,41,196	
			93,132
		Rupees	19,98,339

East India House,
4th June 1823.

(Errors excepted.)

the BOMBAY Government, &c.—*continued.* - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Cr.

EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*				Rupees
CIVIL DEPARTMENT - - - - Brought forward		- - -	74,34,204	2,32,74,298
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:				
Field Allowances to King's and Company's Troops - - -		15,97,310		
Baroda Subsidiary Force - - - - - - - - -		2,61,445		
Stores - - - - - - - - - - - - -		55,886		
Contingencies - - - - - - - - - - -		37,05,657		
Exchange - - - - - - - - - - -		2,25,937		
Deposits on Stores lent to Merchants, &c. - - - -		1,293		
Paid to the Paymaster at Surat, as credited last year - - -		8,000		
			58,55,528	
				1,32,89,732
BALANCE:—Amount remaining in the following Departments, on 30th April 1821:				3,65,64,030
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General - - - - - - - - - -	30,26,057			
Bullion and Copper for Coinage - - - -	3,96,006			
		34,22,063		
Revenue - - - - - - - - - - - - -		62,12,689		
Marine - - - - - - - - - - - - -		97,056		
			97,31,808	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT - - - - - - - - -		- - -	22,23,388	
				1,19,55,196
			Rupees	4,85,19,226

in the COMMERCIAL Department at BOMBAY, for 1820/21 - - - - - - - - - Cr.

By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:			Rupees
COMMERCIAL CHARGES:			
At the Presidency:			
Export Department - - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	18,832	
Import - D° - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	79,183	
Subordinates:—Salaries, Establishments, &c. - - - - -	- - -	49,628	
			1,47,643
EXTRAORDINARIES:			
CHARGES on MERCHANDIZE:			
At the Presidency - - - - - - - - - -	2,272		
Subordinates - - - - - - - - - - -	76,922		
		79,194	
INVESTMENTS:			
At the Presidency:			
Export Department:			
Charges on Cotton Investment, &c. - - - - - -	94,053		
Import Department: Copper Fine and Long Ells - - -	1,72,360		
SUBORDINATES:			
Cotton for Europe and China, &c. - - - - - - -	13,29,712		
		15,96,125	
ARREARS - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	10,168	
Dead Stock, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	4,402	
			16,89,889
			18,37,532
BALANCE—Amount remaining in this Department, on 30th April 1821 - - -			1,60,807
		Rupees	19,98,339

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Ass^t Aud^r of India Acco^{ts}.

Dr - No. 12.—Abstract STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Residency

			Rupees.
BALANCE:—Amount remaining in the Treasury, &c. on the 30th April 1820 - - - -			2,18,920
To RESOURCES:			
Residency;			
Opium and Spirit Farms, &c. - - - - - - - -	- - -	63,294	
Subordinates:			
Customs on Imports and Exports at Nattal - - - - -	9,836		
Opium Licence at Croee - - - - - - - - -	650	10,486	
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.			73,780
Residency:			
Treasury:			
Bills on Bengal - - - - - - - - - - - -	10,08,145		
Sale of Stores - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,98,846		
D° - - of H. R. Lewis's Property - - - - - -	11,806		
Received from Opium Farmer and Civil Paymaster - -	33,630		
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - - - - -	10,902	12,63,329	
Paymaster:			
On account Orphan Fund, Hospital Stoppages, &c. - -	- - -	2,019	
Storekeeper:			
Sales of Stores - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,63,282		
Deduct paid into the Treasury - - - - - - - -	1,98,846	64,436	
Subordinates:			
Singapore:			
Balance of Cash on the 30th April 1820 calculated at 2 Rupees instead of Rs 2. 3ds per Dollar difference - - - - -	2,673		
Bills on Bengal - - - - - - - - - - -	1,08,740		
Received from Warehousekeeper - - - - - - -	37,905		
Advances on account Public Works - - - - - -	1,804		
Sales of Stores - - - - - - - - - - -	33,149	1,84,271	
Nattal:			
Received from the Commercial Department - - - - -	37,059		
Advances for the purchase of Pepper remaining in the Treasury	8,18,054		
Subscription for Free School, &c. - - - - - - -	840	8,55,953	
Out Stations:			
Sundry Receipts - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		9,341	23,79,349
		Rupees - - -	26,72,049

East India House,
4th June 1823.

(Errors excepted.)

of BENCOOLEN and its Dependencies, from 1st May 1820 to 30th April 1821 - - Cr.

				Rupees
By DISBURSEMENTS:				
Residency.				
Per Paymaster's Accounts:				
Charges Territorial aud Commercial:				
Military Establishment	38,689			
Civil - - D°	2,71,788			
Allowances and Pensions	25,654			
Charges General	47,266			
D° - Extraordinary	86,106			
D° - Merchandize	4,761			
Pay and Allowances of the Troops	61,129			
Expenses of the Bengal Convicts	35,660			
Advances for Public Works	9,326			
Purchase of Materials	6,236			
Advances to Individuals	6,673			
D° - - to the Storekeeper	72,843			
Purchase of Houses and Estates	30,993			
Miscellaneous	18,030			
		715,164		
Per Treasury Accounts:				
Paid Personal Expenses of the Lieutenant Governor	23,047			
D° - as Agent to the Governor General	16,708			
Advances to Individuals and Officers	34,409			
D° - to the Storekeeper	3,80,501			
D° - to the Military Paymaster	1,00,010			
Paid promissory Notes and Interest	20,980			
Amount of apparent error in balancing Sub-Treasurer's Accounts	10,641			
Miscellaneous	18,861			
		605,157		
Storekeeper:				
Purchase of Stores and Commission		56,597		
Superintendent of Free Gardens:				
Balance of his Cash on the Dr side transferred to unavailable Assets		6,377		
Custom Master D° - - D° to Account Suspense		1,283		
			13,84,578	
Subordinates:				
Singapore:				
Civil and Military Charges		1,80,199		
Purchase of Stores, &c.		33,149		
			2,13,348	
Nattal:				
Civil and Military Charges and Advances for Camphor, &c.		1,21,683		
Purchase of Pepper, &c. &c. and sundry Commercial Expenses		5,60,922		
			6,82,605	
Out Stations:				
Charges and Allowances in full			61,418	
				23,41,949
BALANCE—Amount remaining on the 30th April 1821				3,30,100
Rupees - - -				26,72,049

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Ass^t Aud^r of India Acco^ts.

Dr - - - No. 13.—Abstract STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements of

				Dollars.
BALANCE:—Amount remaining in the Treasury, &c. on the 30th April 1820				106,975
ORDINARY RECEIPTS:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Post Office Collections		59		
Judicial:				
Fees and Fines in the Courts of Requests, &c.		9,126		
Revenue:				
Arrears of former Years	24,712			
Collections on account the current year	178,604	203,316		
Marine:				
Duty on Prow and Anchorage Fees		6,569	219,070	
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Bills drawn on Bengal	203,463			
For Loans to Opium Farmer, and Sufferers by Fire	37,146			
Stores sold and issued	26,836			
Miscellaneous	3,478	270,923		
Judicial:				
Deposits claimable		25,730		
Commercial:				
Stores sold and issued		9,160		
Marine:				
Sale of old Copper		32		
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:				
Stores sold and issued		12,784	318,629	537,699
				644,674
RECEIPTS on account other PRESIDENCIES, &c.				
Bengal:				
Hire and Clothing of Convicts			9,811	
Account Current, London:				
Received for English Postage			22	9,833
			Dollars	654,507

East India House,
4th June 1823.

(Errors excepted.)

PRINCE of WALES ISLAND, from 1st May 1820 to 30th April 1821 - - Cr.

				Dollars.
ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Durbar Charges	10,073			
Salaries of the Governor and Council	68,667			
Public Offices	54,740			
Clerical and Medical Establishments	25,701			
Petty Establishments and Contingencies	14,278			
House Rent and Repairs	3,370			
		176,830		
Judicial:				
Salaries of the Recorder and Officers of Court	21,168			
Establishments of the Sheriff, Police, &c.	25,090			
Diet and Clothing of Prisoners, and Contingencies	5,862			
		52,120		
Revenue:				
Establishment and Contingencies		13,108		
Commercial:				
Establishment and Contingencies		6,894		
Marine:				
Salaries and Establishments of Master Attendant and Boat Master	9,394			
Establishment of Pilotage, Supplies to Cruizer, &c.	9,635			
		19,029	267,981	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:				
Pay and Allowances to the Staff	12,755			
Dº - - Dº - to the Troops, &c.	113,668			
Stores and Contingencies	10,300			
		136,723	136,723	
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:				404,704
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Loan to Opium Farmers	14,000			
Stores supplied the Civil Storekeeper	14,813			
Mission to the Malay States	8,478			
Miscellaneous	17,352			
		54,643		
Judicial:—Deposits claimable, &c.		12,415		
Commercial:—Purchase of Stores, &c.		2,241		
Marine: Stores and Supplies to Prows, &c.		4,865		
			74,164	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:—Repairs to Buildings, &c.		- - -	2,968	
				77,132
				481,836
DISBURSEMENTS on account other PRESIDENCIES, &c.				
Bengal:				
Mission to Acheen, Expense of Convicts, &c.			61,144	
Madras:				
Allowance to Invalids, and Expense of Convicts			2,183	
Bombay, Fort Marlbro', and Canton:				
Advances to Officers, &c.			2,834	
Account Current, London:				
Charter-party allowance to Europe Ships			8,873	
				75,034
				556,870
BALANCE:—Amount remaining in the Treasury, &c. on the 30th April 1821				97,637
			Dollars - -	654,507

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Asst Audr of India Accots.

No. 14.—An ACCOUNT of the Balance of QUICK STOCK, exhibiting a State of Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, Bombay, and Prince of Wales

	FORT WILLIAM.		FORT ST. GEORGE.	
	C^t R^s.	£.	Pagodas.	£.
TERRITORIAL:				
CASH	6,14,78,052	6,147,805	69,39,473	2,775,789
BILLS Receivable	60,01,120	600,112	- - -	- - -
STORES	56,30,710	563,071	34,99,392	1,399,757
DEBTS	4,17,63,830	4,176,383	56,37,999	2,255,200
SALT, OPIUM, RUM, GRAIN, and CATTLE	1,10,67,575	1,106,758	10,25,293	410,117
TOTAL ASSETS	12,59,41,287	12,594,129	1,71,02,157	6,840,863
BOND, Register, and other DEBTS bearing Interest	29,95,57,685	29,955,768	73,98,927	2,959,571
ARREARS and DEBTS not bearing Interest	5,57,59,562	5,575,956	30,66,308	1,226,523
TOTAL DEBTS	35,53,17,247	35,531,724	1,04,65,235	4,186,094
COMMERCIAL:				
CASH	18,76,452	187,645	2,15,429	86,172
DEBTS	1,14,09,443	1,140,944	2,46,672	98,669
EXPORT GOODS	61,71,033	617,103	2,19,386	87,754
IMPORT GOODS	32,55,900	325,590	3,15,764	126,306
TOTAL ASSETS	2,27,12,828	2,271,282	9,97,251	398,901
ARREARS and DEBTS not bearing Interest	7,43,916	74,392	- - -	- - -
GRAND TOTAL of ASSETS	14,86,54,115	14,865,411	1,80,99,408	7,239,764
GRAND TOTAL of DEBTS	35,60,61,163	35,606,116	1,04,65,235	4,186,094
EXCESS of DEBTS Territorial	22,93,75,960	22,937,596	- - -	- - -
EXCESS of ASSETS Territorial	- - -	- - -	66,36,922	2,654,769
EXCESS of ASSETS Commercial	2,19,68,912	2,196,891	9,97,251	398,901

N. B.—Current Rupees converted into £.St^s at 2*s.* the Current Rupee.
Pagodas - - - - d° - - - d° - - - - - - - 8*s.* the Pagoda.
Bombay Rupees, d° - - - d° - - - - - - - 2*s.* 3*d.* the Rupee.
Dollars - - - - d° - - - d° - - - - - - - 5*s.* the Dollar.

East India House,
4th June 1823.

(Errors excepted.)

the Company's Affairs in respect to their Assets and Debts, as they stood at the several Island, and at the Residency of Fort Marlbro', at the conclusion of the Year 1820/21.

BOMBAY.		PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND.		FORT MARLBRO'.		TOTAL.
Rupees.	£.	Dollars.	£.	C^{t} Rupees.	£.	£.
1,05,57,272	1,187,693	97,704	24,426	77,856	7,786	10,143,499
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	600,112
77,09,325	867,299	226,156	56,539	- - -	- - -	2,886,666
50,27,407	565,583	89,548	22,387	781,845	78,184	7,097,737
16,39,312	184,423	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,701,298
2,49,33,316	2,804,998	413,408	103,352	8,59,701	85,970	22,429,312
43,58,095	490,286	73,982	18,495	29,859	2,986	33,427,106
54,29,112	610,775	71,411	17,853	52,369	5,237	7,436,344
97,87,207	1,101,061	145,393	36,348	82,228	8,223	40,863,450
1,60,058	18,006	- - -	- - -	3,10,043	31,004	322,827
8,50,535	95,685	- - -	- - -	67,554	6,755	1,342,053
22,20,650	2,49,823	- - -	- - -	4,12,682	41,268	995,948
11,53,031	129,716	79,410	19,852	3,16,785	31,679	633,143
43,84,274	493,230	79,410	19,852	11,07,064	110,706	3,293,971
10,335	1,163	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	75,555
2,93,13,590	3,298,228	492,818	123,204	19,66,766	196,676	25,723,283
97,97,542	1,102,224	145,393	36,348	82,228	8,223	40,939,005
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	22,937,596
1,51,46,109	1,703,937	268,015	67,004	7,77,473	77,747	4,503,457
		NET EXCESS of DEBTS Territorial - - - - £.				18,434,139
43,73,939	492,067	79,410	19,852	11,07,064	110,706	3,218,417
		NET EXCESS of DEBTS in INDIA - - - - £.				15,215,722

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Ass^{t} Aud^{r} of India Accounts.

No. 15.

AMOUNT of BOND and other DEBTS owing by the East India Company, at their several Presidencies in the *East Indies*, on the 30th April 1821; the Rates of Interest which such Debts respectively carry; and the Annual Amount of such Interest.

BENGAL. TERRITORIAL:					
DEBTS at INTEREST:					
Loans, &c. at 6 per cent - - - - - - S^a R^s			23,89,47,641		
D^o - - from Vizier, at d^o - - - - - - - -			1,03,82,093		
Deposits, at 6 per cent - - - - - - - - -			2,07,909		
Bow Begum's Stipend Fund, 6 per cent - - - - -			55,98,435		
Promissory and Treasury Notes, at 6 per cent - - - -			3,22,016		
Treasury Notes, at 5 per cent - - - - - - - -			4,000		
			25,54,62,094		
Batta, 16 per cent - - -			4,08,73,935	29,63,36,029	
Treasury Notes not bearing Interest - - - - - - -			4,75,400		
Interest estimated on the above - - - - - - -			50,48,068		
Bills outstanding on account other Presidencies - - - -			14,44,456		
Deposits - - - - - - - - - - - -			1,21,21,052		
Bonds, &c. ordered for payment, but not demanded - - -			5,19,609		
Robilla Donation - - - - - - - - - -			57,787		
ARREARS AND DEBTS:					
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:					
General - - - - - - -	34,14,685				
Judicial - - - - - - -	26,47,879				
Revenue - - - - - -	62,42,678				
Marine - - - - - - -	2,69,363				
		1,25,74,605			
MILITARY DEPARTMENT - - - -		64,89,801			
			1,90,64,406		
			3,87,30,778		
Batta, 16 per cent - - -			61,96,924	4,49,27,702	
Total Territorial Debts at Bengal - - C^t R^s				34,12,63,731	
At 2*s.* the Current Rupee - - £.					34,126,373
MADRAS:					
DEBTS at Interest:					
Loans, at 8 per cent - - - - - - - Pagodas			44,000		
D^o - - 6 - d^o - - - - - - - - - -			3,25,205		
Deposits, at 6 per cent - - - - - - - - -			62,09,373		
Due the Government Bank - - - - - - -			8,20,350		
Pagodas - - - -			73,98,928		
At 8*s.* the Pagoda			- - £.	2,959,571	
Interest estimated - - - - - - - - - -			5,758		
Loans, &c. undischarged, on which Interest has ceased -			1,12,922		
Deposits - - - - - - - - - - - -			8,35,889		
ARREARS AND DEBTS:					
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:					
General - - - - - - -	15,85,511				
Revenue - - - - - - -	25,995				
		16,11,506			
MILITARY DEPARTMENT - - - - - -		5,00,234			
			21,11,740		
Pagodas - - -			30,66,309		
At 8*s.* the Pagoda			- - £.	1,226,524	
Total Territorial Debts at Madras - - - £.					4,186,095
Carried forward - - £.					38,312,468

					£.
BOMBAY:			Brought forward - -		38,312,468
DEBTS AT INTEREST:					
Deposits, at 4 per cent - - - - - - - Rupees			5,39,556		
Promissory Notes, at 6 per cent - - - - - - -			27,33,600		
Deposits, at 6 per cent - - - - - - - - -			10,84,939	43,58,095	
Loans, &c. advertised for payment, not yet demanded - -			1,23,149		
Deposits - - - - - - - - - - -			13,42,056		
Demands not bearing Interest - - - - - - - -			47,177		
ARREARS and DEBTS:					
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:					
General - - - - - - -	2,13,301				
Revenue - - - - - - -	12,85,505				
Judicial - - - - - - -	58,057				
Marine - - - - - - -	3,29,211	18,86,074			
MILITARY DEPARTMENT - - - - -		20,30,656			
			39,16,730	54,29,112	
			Rupees	97,87,207	
TOTAL TERRITORIAL DEBTS at BOMBAY, at 2*s.* 3*d.* the Rupee - - £.					1,101,061
FORT MARLBRO':					
Promissory Notes - - - - - - - - - - C^t R^s				29,859	
Deposits - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				51,887	
Arrears and Debts - - - - - - - - - - - -				265	
			C^t R^s	82,01	
TOTAL TERRITORIAL DEBTS at FORT MARLBRO', at 2*s.* the C^t Rupee - £.					8,201
PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND:					
Deposits, &c. bearing Interest - - - - - - -			- - -	73,982	
Interest on the above - - - - - - - - -			4,721		
Deposits not bearing Interest - - - - - - - -			13,527		
Arrears - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			53,162		
				71,410	
			Dollars	145,392	
TOTAL TERRITORIAL DEBTS at PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND, at 5*s.* the Dollar - £.					36,348
TOTAL TERRITORIAL DEBTS in INDIA - - - £.					39,458,078
BENGAL: COMMERCIAL:					
Commission due the Agents - - S^a R^s		3,61,411			
Debts due on sundry Accounts - - - -		1,28,539			
Arrears of Allowances, &c. - - - -		1,51,357	6,41,307		
Batta, 16 per cent - - -			1,02,609		
Current Rupees			7,43,916		
TOTAL COMMERCIAL DEBTS at BENGAL - - - £.				74,392	
MADRAS: - - - - - - - None					
BOMBAY:					
Arrears - - - - - - - - Rupees - - - -			10,335		
TOTAL COMMERCIAL DEBTS at BOMBAY, at 2*s.* 3*d.* the Rupee - £.				1,163	
FORT MARLBRO' - - - - - - C^t R^s - - - - -			218		
At 2*s.* the C^t Rupee - - £.				22	
TOTAL COMMERCIAL DEBTS in INDIA - - - £.					75,577
TOTAL DEBTS in INDIA - - - - - £.					39,533,655

No. 15—*continued.*

ANNUAL AMOUNT OF INTEREST ON DEBTS.

	Principal.	Rates of Interest.	Annual Interest.	£.
BENGAL:				
On Treasury Notes - - - - - Sa Rs	4,000	5 per Cent	200	
On Loans, &c. - - - - - - -	25,54,58,094	6 - „ -	1,53,27,486	
	25,54,62,094		1,53,27,686	
Batta, 16 per cent	4,08,73,935		24,52,430	
Current Rupees -	29,63,36,029		1,77,80,116	£. 1,778,012
£.	29,633,603			
MADRAS:				
On Loans, &c. - - - - - Pagodas	44,000	8 - „ -	3,520	
- Deposits, &c. - - - - - - -	73,54,928	6 - „ -	4,41,296	
Pagodas	73,98,928		4,44,816	
At 8*s*. the Pagoda - £.	2,959,571		At 8*s*. the Pagoda	£. 177,926
BOMBAY:				
On Deposits - - - - - - Rupees	5,39,556	4 - „ -	21,582	
- Promissory Notes, &c. - - - - -	38,18,539	6 - „ -	229,112	
Rupees	43,58,095		450,694	
At 2*s*. 3*d*. the Rupee - £.	490,286		At 2*s*. 3*d*. the Rupee	£. 50,703
FORT MARLBRO':				
On Promissory Notes - - - - Ct Rs	29,859	10 - „ -	2,986	
At 2*s*. the Current Rupee - £.	2,986		At 2*s*. the Ct Rs	£. 299
PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND:				
On Deposits - - - - - - Dollars	73,982	6 - „ -	4,439	
At 5*s*. the Dollar - £.	18,495		At 5*s*. the Dollar	£. 1,110
AMOUNT bearing Interest - £.	33,104,941		Annual Interest thereon -	£. 2,008,050

(Errors excepted.)

East India House,
4th June 1823.

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Asst Audr of India Accots.

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No. 17. - - - - D° - - - - - MADRAS Government - - - - - - pp 56—59
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No. 19.—Receipts and Disbursements - - - BENCOOLEN and its Dependencies, - pp. 66—67
No. 20. - - - - D° - - - - - - PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND - - pp. 68—69

No. 21.—Trade at Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Bencoolen, and Prince of Wales Island - - - p 70
No. 22.—Amount received for SALES of Import Goods - - - - - - - - - - p. 71
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D° - - - No. 16.—Abstract ESTIMATE of the Probable Receipts and Disbursements

				Sicca Rupees.
To BALANCE:—Amount remaining in the following Departments, on 30th April 1821:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General		2,74,21,384		
Judicial		4,37,814		
Revenue		2,75,53,557		
Salt and Opium		9,67,846		
Marine		3,812		
			5,63,84,413	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT		- - -	18,04,120	
				5,81,88,533
ORDINARY RECEIPTS:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Sale of Presents		1,00,000		
Duty on Coinage, &c.		3,70,000		
Post Office Collections		4,40,000		
Stamp Duties		18,50,000		
			27,60,000	
Judicial:				
Licenses for the Sale of Spirituous Liquors, Fees and Fines of the Justices		3,00,000		
Fees and Fines in the Provincial Courts, &c.		1,95,000		
D° - D° in the Western Provinces		45,000		
			5,40,000	
Revenue:				
Land Revenue: Current Year	2,72,50,000			
Balances of former years	21,40,000			
Syer, &c. including Abkaree	18,40,000			
		3,12,30,000		
Western Provinces:				
Land Revenue: Current Year	3,53,00,000			
Balances of former years	9,00,000			
Syer, including Abkaree	19,70,000			
		3,81,70,000		
			6,94,00,000	
Ceded Territory: Expected Revenue		- - -	45,00,000	
Customs and Town Duties		37,00,000		
D° - - D° - in Western Provinces		35,00,000		
			72,00,000	
Salt: Receipts from the Sale of			1,76,00,000	
Opium, - D° - - D° - - including Balance of 1820/21			1,23,00,000	
Marine: Pilotage, &c.			3,40,000	
				11,46,40,000
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Loan at Six per cent, to be dated 31st March 1822		12,50,00,000		
Bills expected to be outstanding on 30th April 1822		60,00,000		
Interest on Bank Shares		64,000		
			13,10,64,000	
Account Current, London:				
Bills to be drawn on account, Interest on Debt, &c.		- - -	70,00,000	
Supplies from the Commercial Branch:				
Payments into the Treasury on account, Sale of Imports, &c.		- - -	30,00,000	
Carried forward			14,10,64,000	17,28,28,533

of the BENGAL Government, from 1st May 1821 to 30th April 1822 - - - - Cr.

By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:				Sicca Rupees.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Durbar Charges, and Embassies to Native Courts		19,50,000		
Temporary Embassies		9,20,000		
Payments to Native Chiefs, as per Treaty		10,50,000		
Salaries of the Governor General and Members of Council		5,37,000		
Public Offices, and Establishments at the Presidency		22,91,000		
Mint and Assay Offices		5,35,000		
General Post Office and Subordinates		2,90,000		
Stamp Office		5,70,000		
Nizamut Stipends		17,00,000		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances		91,000		
Stationery		36,000		
		99,70,000		
Provincial Battalions:				
Lower Provinces	4,80,000			
Western d°	5,00,000			
Calcutta Native Militia	1,35,000			
		11,15,000		
			1,10,85,000	
Judicial:				
Supreme Court of Judicature, and Law Charges		4,60,000		
Justices of the Peace, Coroner, &c.		2,65,000		
Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawluts		4,08,000		
Provincial Courts of Appeal		7,95,000		
City and Zillah Adawluts		20,37,000		
Diet of Prisoners		3,35,000		
Provincial Police		7,50,000		
Pensions of Hill Chiefs		30,000		
		50,80,000		
Western Provinces, including Benares:				
Provincial Court of Appeal, and City Adawlut and Benares	4,91,000			
Zillah Adawluts	12,58,000			
Diet of Prisoners	3,00,000			
Provincial Police, Establishment, Stationery, &c.	9,81,000			
		30,30,000		
			81,10,000	
Revenue:				
Board of Revenue and Establishments	2,56,000			
Charges Collecting the Land Revenue, Syer, &c.	15,76,000			
Poolbundy	2,50,000			
Pensions, &c.	6,28,000			
		27,10,000		
Western Provinces, including Benares:				
Board of Commissioners and Establishments	2,70,000			
Charges collecting the Land Revenue and Syer	24,25,000			
Stipends and Allowances, including Pensions	45,50,000			
		72,45,000		
Ceded Territory:—Charges collecting the Revenues		9,70,000		
Customs:—Lower Provinces	5,00,000			
Western Provinces	4,20,000			
		9,20,000		
			1,18,45,000	
Salt:—Advances and Charges		49,00,000		
Opium - D° - - D°		9,90,000		
			58,90,000	
Marine:—Pilot Schooners, including Establishments, &c.			9,70,000	
			3,79,00,000	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:				
Established Allowances and Charges			3,39,04,785	
				7,18,04,785
			Carried forward	7,18,04,785

Dr - - - - - - - - No. 16.—Abstract Estimate of the Probable Receipts and

			Sicca Rupees.
Brought forward - - -			17,28,28,533
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS—*continued.*			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT: General—*continued*—and Brought forward	- - -	14,10,64,000	
SUPPLIES from other PRESIDENCIES			
Fort St George:			
Supplies to Bengal - - - - - - - - - - -	51,16,000		
D° - Treasure to England - - - - - - - -	30,00,000	81,16,000	
Bombay			
Supplies to Bengal - - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	72,75,000	
Prince of Wales Island:			
Advances to Bengal Troops, &c. - - - - - - -	- - -	1,80,000	
Fort Marlbro':			
Advances to Military Department - - - - - - -	- - -	2,50,000	
		15,68,85,000	
Revenue			
Sale of Villages, &c. - - - - - - - - - -	3,50,000		
Western Provinces.—Tuckavee Advances, &c. - - - -	11,50,000	15,00,000	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT			
Off Reckoning Stoppages - - - - - - - -	8,00,000		
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - - - -	3,50,000	11,50,000	15,95,35,000
Sicca Rupees - - -			33,23,63,533

East India House,
4th June 1823.

(Errors excepted.)

Disbursements of the BENGAL Government—*continued*. - - - - - - - - - - - Cr.

				Sicca Rupees.
ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS—*continued*—and Brought forward				7,18,04,785
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Interest on the General Register Debt		1,70,64,000		
Six per cent Loan of 1811		13,37,00,000		
Treasury Notes		4,75,400		
Bills payable		65,00,000		
		15,77,39,400		
College at Fort William		1,20,000		
Buildings and purchase of Dead Stock		6,00,000		
Account Current, London:				
Treasure from Bengal to England		1,00,00,000		
His Majesty's Government.		16,84,59,400		
Mauritius	9,00,000			
Payments to be made at Madras	6,00,000			
D° - - - d° at Bombay	3,00,000			
		18,00,000		
SUPPLIES to other PRESIDENCIES				
Fort St. George:				
Supplies required from Bengal		75,40,750		
Bombay:				
Supplies required from Bengal		1,03,96,000		
Fort Marlbro':				
Bills to be drawn on account that Presidency, &c.		13,00,000		
Prince of Wales Island.				
Bills to be drawn on account that Island, &c.		4,60,000		
St. Helena:				
Supplies		50,000		
SUPPLIES to the COMMERCIAL BRANCH				
Advances on account Investment, and Europe ships	1,25,00,000			
Supplies to China, including Cotton, &c	55,00,000			
		1,80,00,000		
			20,80,06,150	
Revenue:				
Western Provinces:—Tuckavee Advances, &c.		10,00,000		
Miscellaneous		2,00,000		
			12,00,000	
Marine:				
Advances for building Pilot Schooners, &c.			2,00,000	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:			20,94,06,150	
Off Reckonings, including Advances to the Agent for Clothing			9,00,000	
				21,03,06,150
				28,21,10,935
BALANCE:—Amount expected to remain in the different Treasuries, on 30th April 1822				5,02,52,598
Sicca Rupees				33,23,63,533

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Asst Audr of India Accots.

Dr - No. 17.—Abstract ESTIMATE of the Probable Receipts and Disbursements of

To BALANCE:—Amount remaining in the following Departments, on 30th April 1821:				Rupees.
GENERAL DEPARTMENT - - - - - - -		1,08,29,314		
Revenue - - - - - - - - - - -		1,27,83,581		
Marine - - - - - - - - - - -		1,992	2,36,14,887	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT - - - - - - - - -		- - -	33,49,609	2,69,64,496
ORDINARY RECEIPTS:				
GENERAL DEPARTMENT:				
Post Office Collections - - - - - - - -		2,02,000		
Peishcush and Subsidies from Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin -		34,19,770		
Mint Duties - - - - - - - - - -		1,48,000		
Durbar Presents, &c. - - - - - - - - -		21,000	37,90,770	
Revenue:				
Presidency and Subordinates:				
Land Revenues—Current Year - - - - -	- 73,21,702			
- - Do - - Balances - - - - - -	- 11,61,977			
Customs - - - - - - - - - -	- 16,98,963	1,01,82,642		
Ceded and Conquered Countries:				
Land Revenues—Current Year - - - -	2,53,92,439			
- - Do - - Balances - - - - - -	- 16,83,368			
Customs - - - - - - - - - -	- 31,08,525	3,01,84,332		
Salt—Receipts from the Sale of - - - - - - - -		26,00,000		
Stamp Duties - - - - - - - - - - -		4,79,673		
Extra Revenue - - - - - - - - - - -		2,30,000	4,36,76,647	
Judicial:				
Receipts in the Provincial and Zillah Courts, &c. - - - - -		- - -	1,40,000	
Marine:				
Expected Receipts - - - - - - - - - - -		- - -	56,000	
Military:				
Expected Receipts - - - - - - - - - - -		- - -	7,45,000	4,84,08,417
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS:				
Deposits - - - - - - - - - - - -		20,00,000		
Funds of Public Institutions - - - - - - - -		10,00,000		
Carnatic Deposit - - - - - - - - - -		20,35,000		
Recoveries from Nabob, Account Advances, &c. - - - - -		7,200		
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - - - -		2,50,000		
Account Current, London:				
Bills to be drawn - - - - - - -	- 24,00,000			
Supplies from Ceylon, &c. - - - - - - -	- 60,000			
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - -	- 5,00,000	29,60,000		
Carried forward - - -		82,52,200	- -	7,53,72,913

the MADRAS Government, from 1st May 121 to 30th April 1822 - - - - - - Cr.

By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:				Rupees.
GENERAL DEPARTMENT:				
Salaries of the Governor and Council		2,62,920		
Durbar Charges, and the Governor's Office and Establishments		3,40,550		
Allowances to Officers of His Majesty's Squadron		75,700		
Salaries and Establishments at the Presidency and Subordinates		13,85,160		
Interest Account—Payments on Loans, Deposits, &c.		15,20,000		
STIPENDS and ALLOWANCES:				
To the Nabob of the Carnatic	11,65,800			
To the Families and Officers of late Nabobs	5,93,200			
To the Rajah of Tanjore	9,04,800			
To the Nabob of Masulipatam	44,700			
To Families of the late Tippoo and Hyder Ally	2,16,950			
Expense of the Mysore Princes in Bengal	3,30,750			
Pensions at the Presidency and Subordinates	1,02,000			
Contributions to Public and Charitable Institutions	91,220			
		34,49,420		
Hospital and Vaccine Establishments		1,04,650		
			71,38,400	
Jndicial:				
Supreme Court of Judicature, and Law Officers		2,07,510		
Justices of the Peace, Law Charges, &c.		1,42,610		
Police Charges at the Presidency		52,060		
Sudder Dewanny, Fouzdarry, and Zillah Adawluts		29,87,476		
			33,89,656	
Revenue.				
Board of Revenue, and Offices at the Presidency	1,85,000			
Charges Collection at the Presidency, and Subordinates	6,44,774			
		8,29,774		
- - D° - - in the Ceded and Conquered Countries		32,37,190		
Customs—Charges Collection		7,38,513		
Salt - - - - D°		6,43,761		
Stamp Charges		77,818		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances		10,26,186		
Peishcush for the Northern Circars		6,30,630		
Rajah's Share of Revenue in Malabar		2,58,186		
			74,42,058	
Marine:				
Salaries, Establishments, &c.		- - -	1,25,000	
			1,80,95,114	
Military:				
Pay and Allowances including King's Troops		1,94,08,000		
General Staff and Military Offices		15,35,000		
Ordnance, Medical, and Camp Equipage Departments		22,00,000		
Commissariat		38,00,000		
			2,69,43,000	
				4,50,38,114
		Carried forward - - -		4,50,38,114

Dr - - - - - - - - - No. 17.—Abstract ESTIMATE of the Probable Receipts and

Brought forward - - -		82,52,200	- - -	7,53,72,913
SUPPLIES from other PRESIDENCIES:				
Bengal:				
Bills to be drawn - - - - - - - - -	40,00,000			
Supplies of Cash to Paymaster of Nagpore Subsidiary Force - - - - - - - - -	16,00,000			
Stipends of Mysore Princes - - - - - -	3,30,750			
Supplies of Cash to Paymaster of Madras Field Force in Southern Mahratta Country - - -	13,00,000			
Miscellaneous - - - - - - -	3,10,000	75,40,750		
Bombay:				
Advances to be made - - - - - - - - - - -		1,50,000	1,59,42,950	
Revenue:				
Recoveries of Advances - - - - - - - -		- - -	15,23,039	
Military.				
Expected Receipts - - - - - - - - - - - -		- - -	2,50,000	1,77,15,989
TOTAL TERRITORIAL - Rupees				9,30,88,902
COMMERCIAL:				
To BALANCE—Amount remaining on the 30th April 1821 - -		- - -	7,54,001	
Sale of Imports and Exports - - - - - - - - -		2,50,000		
Issues for the Public Service, &c. - - - - - - -		1,50,000		
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - - - - -		30,000	4,30,000	
TOTAL COMMERCIAL - - -				11,84,001
Rupees				9,42,72,903

East India House,
4th June 1823.

(Errors excepted.)

Disbursements of the MADRAS Government—*continued.* - - - - - - - - - - Cr.

Brought forward - - Rupees				4,50,38,114
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:				
Outstanding Loan, Paper to be discharged - - - - -		10,000		
Buildings and Repairs - - - - - - - - - -		1,30,000		
Charges on Treasure - - - - - - - - - -		26,000		
Carnatic Commissioners - - - - - - - - - -		66,500		
D° - Deposit of the Current Year - - - - - -		11,90,000		
Deposits repayable - - - - - - - - - - -		21,00,000		
Funds of Public Institutions repayable - - - - -		10,00,000		
Advances account Mysore Government - - - - - -		43,000		
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - - - - -		5,50,000		
Account Current, London		51,15,500		
Advances, Account Ceylon, &c. - - - - -	80,000			
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - - -	50,000			
		1,30,000		
SUPPLIES to other PRESIDENCIES:				
Bengal:				
Interest on Securities, &c. - - - - - -	37,15,000			
Residency at Hydrabad - - - - - - -	2,21,000			
Remittance to Nagpore, &c. - - - - - -	2,50,000			
Advances to Naval Commissioner - - - -	6,00,000			
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - - -	3,30,000			
		51,16,000		
Bombay.				
Supplies from Malabar Coast - - - - - -	40,00,000			
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - - - -	50,000			
		40,50,000		
Revenue:			1,44,11,500	
Tuckavy, &c. Advances - - - - - - - - - - -		- - -	15,60,711	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:				
Buildings and Repairs - - - - - - - - - -		6,00,000		
Arrears of former Years, &c. - - - - - - - - -		8,00,000		
Extraordinary and Contingent Charges - - - - - -		18,00,000		
Stores supplied from the Commercial Department - - -		1,00,000		
			33,00,000	
				1,92,72,211
				6,43,10,325
By BALANCE—Amount expected to remain in the different Departments on 30th April 1822 - -				2,75,26,578
TOTAL TERRITORIAL - - -				9,18,36,903
COMMERCIAL:				
Establishment at the Presidency and Subordinates - - -		- - -	3,26,000	
Advances for Investment - - - - - - - - -		- - -	21,10,000	
TOTAL COMMERCIAL - - -				24,36,000
Rupees				9,42,72,903

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Ass^t Aud^r of India Acco^{ts}.

Dr - - - No. 18.—Abstract ESTIMATE of the Probable Receipts and Disbursements

To BALANCE:—Amount remaining in the following Departments, on 30th April 1821:				Rupees.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General		34,22,057		
Revenue		62,12,683		
Marine		97,056	97,31,796	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT		- - -	22,23,387	1,19,55,183
ORDINARY RECEIPTS:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Post Office and Mints		1,29,500		
Stamp Duty		1,40,000	2,69,500	
Revenue:				
Land Revenues and Sayer at the Presidency	3,56,400			
D° - - - D° - - - Subordinates	17,89,600			
D° - D° in Ceded and Conquered Countries	1,69,97,800	1,91,43,800		
Customs:				
Charges Collection at the Presidency	7,40,400			
D° - - - Subordinates, and in the Ceded and Conquered Countries	27,08,300	34,48,700	2,25,92,500	
Judicial:				
Fees and Fines in Country Courts		- - -	44,300	
Opium: Sale of		- - -	60,96,000	
Marine:				
Hire of Dry Docks, Mooring Chains, &c.		- - -	1,80,900	2,91,83,200
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Guicowar State, for the maintenance of Mulhar Row, &c.		58,100		
Deposits		1,16,000		
Bills payable outstanding		45,000		
Sale of Presents		9,500		
Accountant General to the Recorder's Court		1,50,000		
		3,78,600		
Account Current, London:				
Bills on the Court	10,00,000			
Advances in England to be recovered	1,33,400	11,33,400		
Carried forward - - - Rs		15,12,000	- - -	4,11,38,383

of the BOMBAY Government, from 1st May 1821 to 30th April 1822 - - - - Cr.

By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:				Rupees.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.				
General:				
Salaries to the Governor and Council - - - - - -		2,62,000		
D° Allowances, &c. at the Presidency - - - -		11,66,730		
D° - - D° - - Subordinates - - - - - -		7,11,900		
Post Office and Mint Charges - - - - - - -		1,37,280		
Interest on Debt, &c. - - - - - - - - - -		1,64,000		
Ecclesiastical Department - - - - - - - -		1,26,700		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances - - - - - -		57,550		
			26,26,160	
Revenue:				
Charges Collection at Bombay - - - -	53,900			
D° - - D° - the Subordinates - - -	2,00,500			
D° - - D° in Ceded and Conquered Countries,	20,35,600			
Pensions and Charitable Allowances - - -	10,37,900			
D° - to Bajee Row and Chimnajee Appaw -	11,00,000			
Stipends to the Nawab of Surat and his Officers -	1,12,788			
		45,40,688		
Customs:				
Charges Collection at the Presidency - - -	1,07,400			
D° - - D° - - Subordinates, and in the Ceded and Conquered Countries - -	2,52,500			
		3,59,900		
			49,00,588	
Judicial:				
Recorder's Court, Police Establishment and Law Charges -		1,94,540		
Country Courts - - - - - - - - - - -		15,09,700		
			17,04,240	
Opium: Purchase of, including Establishment and Contingencies		- - -	38,72,000	
Marine:				
Office Establishment and Charges - - - - - -		1,03,300		
Marine Vessels, Boats and Charges - - - - - -		3,61,090		
Marine Charges - - - - - - - - - - -		1,33,460		
Charges on account Dry Docks, Mooring Chains, &c. - -		59,550		
D° - on Marine Stores - - - - - - - -		21,800		
Batta and House Rent to H. M. Navy - - - - -		6,000		
			6,85,200	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:			1,37,88,188	
Pay and Allowances, including King's Troops - - - -		75,30,000		
Baroda Subsidiary Force - - - - - - - -		15,46,000		
General Staff - - - - - - - - - - -		4,60,000		
Poona Auxiliary Force - - - - - - - -		12,00,000		
Purchase of Stores - - - - - - - - - -		50,000		
Contingencies - - - - - - - - - -		17,00,000		
Off Reckonings - - - - - - - - - - -		2,20,000		
Repairs - - - - - - - - - - - - -		2,70,000		
			1,29,76,000	
Carried forward - - -			- - Rs	2,67,64,188

D^r - - - - - - - - - No. 18.—Abstract ESTIMATE of the Probable Receipts and

Brought forward - - - R^s				4,11,38,383
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS—*continued.*				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT: General—*continued* and Brought forward		15,12,000		
SUPPLIES from other PRESIDENCIES:				
Bengal:				
Six per cent Loan of 1821/22 - - - - -	81,90,000			
Bills may be drawn - - - - - - -	10,00,000			
Disbursements on account this Presidency - -	12,06,000	1,03,96,000		
Fort St. George:				
Specie and Bullion may be received - - -	23,50,000			
Bills may be drawn - - - - - -	2,50,000			
Forests in Malabar and Canara - - - - -	2,34,000			
Disbursements on account this Presidency, &c. -	62,700	28,96,700	1,48,04,700	
Revenue:				
Sale of Salt - - - - - - - - - - - - -		18,500		
Recoverance from the Purchasers of Grain - - - - -		50,300		
Surplus Revenues - - - - - - - - - - -		39,800		
Deposit Commission on Land Duty - - - - - -		31,700		
Sundry Receipts - - - - - - - - - - -		36,900	1,77,200	
Commercial:				
Amount may be received from the Import Warehouse-keeper -		- - -	16,62,000	
Marine:				
Surplus Pilotage, &c. - - - - - - - - - -		- - -	30,400	
			1,66,74,300	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:				
Bazar Collections - - - - - - - - - - -		70,000		
Miscellaneous Receipts - - - - - - - - -		50,000	1,20,000	1,67,94,300
Rupees				5,79,32,683

Disbursements of the Bombay Government—*continued.* - - - - - - - - - - - - Cr.

Brought forward - - - Rs				2,67,64,188
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Promissory Notes advertised, but not demanded - - -		27,41,200		
Bills payable - - - - - - - - - -		4,61,770		
Enamdars - - - - - - - - - -		1,12,400		
Repairs to the Roads, Wheel Tax, Charges, &c. -	80,000			
Deduct Wheel Tax - - -	14,000			
		66,000		
Dead Stock - - - - - - - - - -		50,000		
Deposits - - - - - - - - - -		27,400		
Guicowar State, for the maintenance of Mulhar Row, &c. - -		28,500		
Prize Property captured in the Deccan, &c. - - - -		10,50,000		
Sundry Disbursements - - - - - - - -		22,100		
		45,59,370		
Account Current, London:				
Subscription to the Civil and Military Funds, &c. - - -		51,600		
SUPPLIES to other PRESIDENCIES:				
Bengal:				
Transfers from Loan of 1811/12 to new Loan of 1821/22,	58,22,200			
Interest on 6 per cent Loans - - - - -	9,50,000			
Bills on account that Presidency - - - -	1,00,000			
Disbursements - Do - including Pensions, &c. -	98,800			
Advances and Supplies on account H. M. Government	3,04,000			
		72,75,000		
Fort St. George:				
Disbursements on account that Presidency - -	2,53,900			
Advances to the Military Paymaster in the Carnatic	16,00,000			
		18,53,900		
			1,37,39,870	
Revenue:				
Dead Stock - - - - - - - - - -		82,400		
Ahmedabad: Grassia's share of Revenue - - - - -		42,400		
Deposits - - - - - - - - - -		79,600		
Tuckavee, &c. - - - - - - - - -		57,600		
		2,62,000		
Customs: Dead Stock - - - - - - - -		4,500		
			2,66,500	
Judicial: Dead Stock - - - - - - - - -		- - -	1,200	
Commercial:				
Advances for the Purchase of Investments, &c. &c. - - -		- - -	28,77,000	
Marine:				
Charges of former years - - - - - - - - -		1,44,000		
Vessels, Charges do - - - - - - - - -		51,300		
Building Vessels for the Bombay Marine - - - - -		30,300		
Purchase of Timber, including Charges - - - - -		2,12,300		
Buildings and Repairs - - - - - - - -		48,500		
Hire of Dry Docks, Mooring Chains, &c. outstanding - -		11,000		
			4,97,400	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:				
Field Allowances to King's and Company's Troops - - -		11,70,000		
Baroda Subsidiary Force - - - - - - - - -		2,00,000		
Stores - - - - - - - - - - -		40,000		
Contingencies - - - - - - - - - -		15,50,000		
Exchange - - - - - - - - - - -		2,60,000		
Amount to be paid the Paymaster at Surat, as credited last year -		52,000		
			32,72,000	
				2,06,53,970
				4,74,18,158
BALANCE.—Amount expected to remain in the several Departments on 30th April 1822 -				1,05,14,525
Rupees				5,79,32,683

Dr - - - No. 18.—Abstract ESTIMATE of the probable Receipts and Disbursements

			Rupees.
TO BALANCE:—Amount remaining in this Department, on 30th April 1821: - - - -			1,60,529
RECEIPTS:			
At the Presidency:			
Expected Receipts for Cotton Screwing, &c. after deducting Charges - - - - - - - - - - -	6,000		
- - - Do - - for Sale of Export Goods - - - -	4,000	10,000	
Sale of Imports:			
Probable Amount required by the Import Warehouse keeper, on account monthly General Sales - - - - - - - -	16,00,000		
Imports supplied to the different Departments - - - -	1,05,000		
Sale of Madeira Wine - - - - - - - - - -	30,000	17,35,000	
Surat:			
Probable Amount on account Investments, &c. - - - - - - -		18,471	17,63,471
TERRITORIAL BOOKS:			
Probable Advances required for the Purchase of Investment - - - - -		28,77,550	
Deduct,			
Estimated Payments on account Sale of Imports - - - - - - -		16,62,900	12,14,650
		Rupees	31,38,650

East India House,
4th June 1823.

(Errors excepted)

in the Commercial Department at BOMBAY, for 1821/22. - - - - - - - - - - Cr.

			Rupees
BY ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:			
Commercial Charges:			
At the Presidency:			
Import Department	75,100		
Export - D°	72,361		
		1,47,461	
Subordinates, Salaries, Establishments, &c.	- - -	86,260	
			2,33,721
EXTRAORDINARIES:			
Charges on Merchandize:			
Export Department:			
Charges on Piece Goods	3,150		
D° - on Cotton Investment	23,566		
	26,716		
Import Department, Dead Stock, &c.	1,000		
		27,716	
Subordinates:			
Charges on Cotton Investment, &c.		2,35,410	
			2,63,126
Investment:			
At the Presidency:			
Cotton Investment and Charges		3,97,810	
Surat.			
Cotton for Europe and China, &c.		13,94,000	
Commercial Resident in Kattywar:			
Cotton for Europe and China		8,00,000	
			25,91,810
BALANCE:—Amount that may remain in this Department on 30th April 1822			49,993
		Rupees	31,38,650

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Ass^t Aud^r of India Acco^ts.

Dr - No. 19.—Abstract ESTIMATE of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Residency

		Rupees.
BALANCE:—Amount remaining in the Treasury, &c. on the 30th April 1821 - - - - -		68,305
TO RECEIPTS:		
Residency:		
Opium and Spirit Farms - - - - - - - - - - - - -	63,298	
Subordinates:		
Customs expected at Nattal - - - - - - - - - -	10,733	
Storekeeper:		
Sale of Grain and Stores - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,50,000	
General Books:		
Balances due from Individuals, &c. expected - - - - - - -	20,000	
Charges Hospital:		
Sale of Medicines - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	300	3,44,075
Bengal:		
Bills to be drawn - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	13,08,290
Rupees - -		17,20,670

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East India House,
4th June 1823.

(Errors excepted.)

of BENCOOLEN and its Dependencies, from 1st May 1821 to 30th April 1822 - - Cr.

			Rupees
BY DISBURSEMENTS:			
Residency:			
Salary of the Lieutenant Governor - - - - - - -	32,820		
D° - - Head Assistant and Secretary - - - - -	20,652		
Public Offices - - - - - - - - - - -	69,912		
Judicial and Police Establishments - - - - - - -	60,000		
Marine, Medical and Clerical d°, &c. - - - - - -	82,821		
Native Chiefs, including Pensions - - - - - - -	23,220		
Civil Servants, out of employ - - - - - - - - -	28,236	3,17,661	
Charges, Merchandize:			
Landing Stores and Shipping, the Investment, &c. - - -	20,000		
Advances and Purchases of Rice, Sugar, &c. - - - -	56,000	76,000	
Charges Extraordinary:			
Personal Expenses of the Lieutenant Governor - - - -	46,092		
Repairs to the Buildings, Expense of Convicts, &c. - - -	1,00,090		
Various Contingencies - - - - - - - - - -	2,08,500	3,54,682	
Military Establishment:			
Advances to the Military Paymaster - - - - - -	- - -	1,32,000	8,80,343
SUBORDINATES:			
Nattal			
Salaries of the Resident and Assistant - - - - - -	17,076		
Allowance to Native Chiefs and Contingencies - - - -	50,090	67,166	
Out Stations:			
Allowances in full of all Charges - - - - - - -	- - -	31,047	
Investment:			
Pepper and Camphor - - - - - - - - - -	3,75,194		
Coffee and Spices - - - - - - - - - - -	2,28,950	6,04,144	
Singapore:			
Civil Establishment - - - - - - - - - -	29,689		
Military - d° - - - - - - - - - - -	87,500		
Charges General and Extraordinary - - - - - - -	12,031		
Military and other Contingencies - - - - - - -	8,750	1,37,970	8,40,327
		Rupees - -	17,20,670

JAMES C. MELVILL,

Asst Audr of India Accots.

D^{r} - - - - No. 20.—Abstract ESTIMATE of the Receipts and Disbursements of

				Dollars.
To BALANCE:—Amount remaining in the Treasury, &c. on the 1st May 1821 - - -				97,636
ORDINARY RECEIPTS:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Post Office Collections - - - - - - - - -		200		
Judicial:				
Fees and Fines in the Court of Judicature - -	2,700			
D° - D° - Police and Court of Requests - -	7,700	10,400		
Revenue:				
Arrears of last Year: expected Collection - -	10,735			
Collections on account the Current Year - - - -	158,580	169,315		
Marine:				
Anchorage and Pilotage Fees, &c. - - - - - - -		5,850	185,765	
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Debts Outstanding: Amount expected - - -	10,000			
Sale and Issue of Stores, &c. - - - - - -	5,191	15,191		
Commercial:				
Sale and Issue of Stores - - - - - - - - - -		7,000		
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:				
Sale of Provisions to the Troops - - - - -	14,000			
D° - and Issue of Stores - - - - - -	5,000	19,000		
Bills: Amount expected to be drawn on Bengal - - - -		200,000	241,191	426,956
			Dollars - -	524,592

East India House,
4th June 1823.

(Errors excepted.)

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND, from 1st May 1821 to 30th April 1822. - - - Cr.

				Dollars.
ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Durbar Charges	10,000			
Salaries of the Governor and Council	54,000			
Public Offices	51,016			
D° - Establishments	24,182			
Petty D° - and Contingencies	9,386			
House Rent and Repairs	5,500			
		1,54,084		
Judicial:				
Salaries of the Recorder and Officers of Court	23,400			
Establishments of the Sheriff, Court of Requests, &c.	25,488			
Diet and Clothing of Prisoners and Contingencies	5,000			
		53,888		
Revenue				
Establishments and Contingencies		11,064		
Commercial:				
Establishment and Contingencies		5,526		
Marine:				
Salary and Establishment of the Master Attendant, &c.	16,024			
Wages of the Crew, and Supplies to Schooner	3,262			
		19,286		
			243,848	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:				
Pay and Allowances to the Staff, &c.		11,739		
Supplies and Stores to the Ordnance, &c. Departments		2,500		
			14,239	
				258,087
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Purchase of Provisions and Stores		12,080		
Repairs to Buildings, Deposits, and Contingencies		8,800		
			20,880	
Judicial: Deposits claimable			10,000	
Marine: Allowance to Peons, &c. to Navy Captain's House			600	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:				
Pay and Allowances to the Troops, &c.			123,800	
				155,280
				413,367
Expected Disbursements on account of Europe and the Presidencies, &c.				60,200
				473,567
BALANCE expected to remain in the Treasury, &c. on the 30th April 1822				51,025
			Dollars	524,592

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Asst Audr of India Accots.

No. 21.

AN ACCOUNT of the Annual Charges defrayed by the East India Company, for the Management of their Trade and Commerce in BENGAL, MADRAS, BOMBAY, BENCOOLEN, and PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND; also an ACCOUNT of the Factory Charges at CANTON, for Three Years; according to the latest Advices:—With an ESTIMATE of the same for the succeeding Year.

		1818/19.	1819/20.	1820/21.	Per Estimate. 1821/22.
BENGAL:					
Charges at the Presidency, and Subordinates	Cᵗ Rˢ	13,08,274	14,56,778	15,84,965	14,50,000
or, at 2*s.* the Current Rupee	£.	130,827	145,678	158,496	145,000
MADRAS:					
Charges at the Presidency, and Subordinates	Pagodas	1,92,189	1,96,380	1,98,782	1,96,304
or, at 8*s.* the Pagoda	£.	76,876	78,552	79,503	78,522
BOMBAY:					
Charges at the Presidency, and Subordinates	Rupees	3,06,006	4,19,262	2,91,322	3,96,231
or, at 1*s.* 3*d* the Rupee	£.	34,425	47,167	32,774	44,576
BENCOOLEN:			Current Rupees.	Current Rupees	Current Rupees.
Charges at the Residency	Dollars	10,734	15,992	28,909	20,000
or, at 5*s.* the Dollar	£.	2,683	a' 2*s.* 1,599	2,891	2,000
PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND:					
Charges at the Presidency	Dollars	472	3,606	6,894	5,526
or, at 5*s.* the Dollar	£.	118	901	1,723	1,381
CANTON:					
Charges at the Factory	Tales	131,007	174,819	176,851	179,311
or, at 6*s.* 8*d.* the Tale	£.	43,669	58,273	58,950	59,770
TOTAL	£. Stˢ	288,598	332,170	334,337	331,249

East India House,
4th June 1822.

(Errors excepted.)

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Assisᵗ Audʳ of India Accoᵗˢ.

No. 22.

An ACCOUNT of the Amount received at the several Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, Bombay, and at Bencoolen and Prince of Wales Island, for Sales of Import Goods, for Three Years; according to the latest Advices:—With an Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year.

		1818/19.	1819/20.	1820/21.	Per Estimate 1821/22,
BENGAL - - - - - - - - -	Ct Rs -	36,08,880	34,95,567	25,49,844	32,18,097
	or, at 2*s.* the Current Rupee - £.	360,888	349,557	254,984	321,810
MADRAS - - - - - - - - -	Pagodas -	263,426	1,58,532	70,631	1,22,857
	or, at 8*s.* the Pagoda - - - £.	105,370	63,413	28,252	49,143
BOMBAY - - - - - - - - -	Rupees -	20,73,365	17,11,817	18,31,756	17,35,000
	or, at 2*s.* 3*d.* the Rupee - - £	233,253	192,579	206,072	195,187
BENCOOLEN - - - - - - - -	Dollars -	70,562	Current Rupees. 1,48,764	Current Rupees. 220,719	Current Rupees. 2,77,500
	or, at 5*s.* the Dollar - - - £.	17,640	a' 2*s.* 14,876	22,072	27,750
PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND - - -	Dollars -	43,175	13,973	8,095	4,000
	or, at 5*s.* the Dollar - - - £.	10,794	3,493	2,024	1,000
	Total - - £. Stg	727,945	623,918	513,404	594,890

East India House,
4th June 1823.

(Errors excepted.)

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Asst Audr of India Accots.

N° 23.

AN ACCOUNT of the PRIME COST of all CARGOES purchased by the EAST INDIA COMPANY in INDIA, and shipped for EUROPE, for Three Years; according to the latest Advices.

		1818/19.	1819/20.	1820/21.
BENGAL - - - - - - - -	C^t R^s -	75,09,414	1,08,48,868	1,14,50,960
or, at 2s the Current Rupee	- £.	750,941	1,084,887	1,145,096
MADRAS - - - - - - - - - -	Pagodas	8,04,933	7,04,079	7,00,525
or, at 8s the Pagoda - - -	£.	321,972	281,631	280,211
BOMBAY - - - - - - - - - -	Rupees -	8,35,855	9,89,353	9,74,315
or, at 2s. 3d. the Rupee - - -	£.	94,033	111,302	109,610
FORT MARLBRO' - - - - - - -	Dollars -	—	—	—
or, at 5s. the Dollar - - -	£.	—	—	—
TOTAL - -	£. St^g	1,166,946	1,477,820	1,534,917

East India House,
4th June 1823.

(Errors excepted.)

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Assis^t Aud^r of India Accounts.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

—(1.)—

AN ACCOUNT OF THE REVENUES AND CHARGES OF INDIA,

In each Year from 1812/13 to 1821/22, both inclusive; showing, The Annual Surplus of Revenue or Charge, after the Payment of the Territorial Charges in England.

—(2.)—

AMOUNT OF THE TERRITORIAL DEBT,

Owing by The East India Company, at their several Presidencies in the East Indies, on the 30th April in each Year, from 1813 to 1821 inclusive; and according to the latest Advices.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
8 *July* 1823.

536.

(1.)—AN ACCOUNT OF THE REVENUES AND CHARGES OF INDIA,

Showing, The Annual Surplus of Revenue or Charge,

REVENUES.

14.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.	1819-20.	1820-21.	1821-22
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
,128	11,089,823	11,243,273	11,789,511	11,621,513	12,370,370	12,194,198	13,487,218	13,357,9
,088	5,322,164	5,106,107	5,360,220	5,381,307	5,361,432	5,407,004	5,403,506	5,870,21
,152	819,204	818,815	860,404	1,302,445	1,660,200	1,577,932	2,401,312	2,905,14
,458	11,772	10,755	12,581	13,970	9,988	8,018	8,183	8,73
,075	54,316	53,868	54,861	56,585	57,027	49,938	52,023	52,99
,901	17,297,279	17,232,818	18,077,577	18,375,820	19,459,017	19,237,090	21,352,242	22,195,0
,396	15,887,169	16,858,220	17,025,180	17,790,625	19,422,420	19,219,523	19,590,784	20,083,67
,505	1,410,110	374,598	1,052,397	585,195	36,597	17,567	1,761,458	2,111,33

morandum

IN 1815-16, the sum of S^a R^s 95,68,750, or £.1,109,975, was received from the Nabob of Oude, on loan to the Company; and by the Treaty of the 1st May 1816, this Debt was annulled, in consideration of the cession to the Nabob, of some districts conquered from the Rajah of Nepaul; the Amount may therefore be considered as the value of Territory sold, or as a diminution of the Charges incurred in prosecuting the war against Nepaul; in either case it will increase the Net Revenue of Bengal for the year 1815-16 to £.4,498,567, and consequently reduce the Surplus Charge from £.1,201,132 to £.91,157.

East India House,
8th July 1823.

(Errors excepted.)

IN EACH YEAR FROM 1812-13 to 1821-22, BOTH INCLUSIVE, after the Payment of the Territorial Charges in England

	CHARGES.									
——	1812-13	1813-14	1814 15	1815-16	1816-17	1817-18	1818-19	1819-20	1820-21	1821-22
	£	£	£.	£.	£	£	£	£	£	£
BENGAL - -	7,257,731	7,135,172	7,373,005	7,854,681	8,025,980	8,483,924	9,087,377	8,920,451	8,750,757	8,502,001
Fort St George	4,859,136	4,893,224	5,134,246	5,289,476	5 201,399	5,475,254	5,979,045	5,694,844	5,572,489	5,716,502
Bombay - -	1,542,562	1,589,329	1,675,200	1,937,430	1,902,460	1,885,786	2,492,193	2,395,844	3,176,143	3,696,604
Bencoolen -	69,047	69,478	60,540	72,792	65,547	92,366	98,122	125,799	101,130	108,380
Prince of Wales Island	113,315	115,759	117,711	119,684	109,562	100,277	81,412	76,476	81,412	79,767
TOTAL -	13,841,791	13,802 962	14,360,702	15,274,063	15,304,948	16,037,607	17,738,149	17,213,414	17,681,931	18,103,254
Interest on Debts - -	1,491,870	1,537,434	1,526,467	1,584,157	1,720,232	1,753,018	1,684,271	2,006,109	1,908,853	1,980,417
Total Charges and Interest	15,333,661	15,340,396	15,887,169	16,858,220	17,025,180	17,790,625	19,422,420	19,219,523	19,590,784	20,083,671
Expense of St Helena	111,109	125,041	112,762	*116,304	116,304	116,304	116,304	116,304	116,304	116,304
Political Charges paid in England	1,490,700	1,335,579	1,393,393	1,459,426	1,464,029	1,306,431	1,375,832	1,426,766	1,329,168	1,392,905
GRAND TOTAL of Charges -	16,935,470	16,801,016	17,393,324	18,433,950	18,605,513	19,213,360	20,914,556	20,762,593	21,036,256	21,592,880
Revenues -	16,488,984	17,267,901	17,297,279	17,232,818	18,077,577	18,375,820	19,459,017	19,237,090	21,352,242	22,195,008
Surplus Revenue -	- -	466,885	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	315,986	602,128
Surplus Charges -	446,486	- -	96,045	1,201,132	527,936	837,540	1,455,539	1,525,503	—	—

* This Sum is the average of the three years preceding the residence of General Buonaparte on the island, and is the amount properly chargeable to the Company. All expenses exceeding the above charge, are to be repaid by His Majesty's Government

W^{m} WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Acc^{ts} for the Political Charges paid in England

THO^{s} G. LLOYD,
Acc^{t} Gen^{l}.

(2.)—AMOUNT of the TERRITORIAL DEBTS, owing by The East India Company, from 1813 to 1821 inclusive;

	BENGAL. — a' 2s. the Ct. Re.	MADRAS. — a' 8s. the Pagoda.	BOMBAY. — a' 2s. 3d. the Bombay Re.	TOTAL.
1813:	£.	£.	£.	£.
Debts at 6 per cent - - - -	23,809,141	1,561,332	79,524	25,449,997
D° - 8 d° - - - -	522,070	259,528	- - -	781,598
Total Debts bearing Interest -	24,331,211	1,820,860	79,524	26,231,595
Debts not bearing Interest - -	2,829,901	501,352	402,845	3,734,098
Total Debts in India - £.	27,161,112	2,322,212	482,369	29,965,693
1814.				
Debts at 5 per cent - - -	638	- - -	- - -	638
D° - 6 d° - - -	24,018,846	1,683,427	349,794	26,052,067
D° - 8 d° - - -	536,616	239,093	- - -	775,709
Total Debts bearing Interest -	24,556,100	1,922,520	349,794	26,828,414
Debts not bearing Interest - -	3,091,374	433,045	313,733	3,838,152
Total Debts in India - £.	27,647,474	2,355,565	663,527	30,666,566
1815:				
Debts at 6 per cent - - -	25,551,183	1,815,931	284,764	27,651,878
D° - 8 d° - - -	- - -	17,600	- - -	17,600
Total Debts bearing Interest -	25,551,183	1,833,531	284,764	27,669,478
Debts not bearing Interest - -	3,426,245	833,924	349,460	4,609,629
Total Debts in India - £.	28,977,428	2,667,455	634,224	32,279,107
1816:				
Debts at 6 per cent - - -	25,631,849	2,032,266	361,221	28,025,336
D° - 8 d° - - -	- - -	17,600	- - -	17,600
Total Debts bearing Interest -	25,631,849	2,049,866	361,221	28,042,936
Debts not bearing Interest - -	3,836,060	745,566	444,998	5,026,624
Total Debts in India - £.	29,467,910	2,795,432	806,219	33,069,560
1817:				
Debts at 6 per cent - - -	26,183,895	2,222,805	378,677	28,785,377
D° - 8 d° - - -	- - -	17,600	- - -	17,600
Total Debts bearing Interest -	26,183,895	2,240,405	378,677	28,802,977
Debts not bearing Interest - -	3,796,294	704,270	321,977	4,822,541
Total Debts in India - £.	29,980,189	2,944,675	700,654	33,625,518
1818:				
Debts at 6 per cent - - -	26,500,134	2,314,466	404,806	29,219,406
D° - 8 d° - - -	- - -	17,600	- - -	17,600
D° - 9 d° - - -	- - -	- - -	161,932	161,932
Total debts bearing Interest -	26,500,134	2,332,066	566,738	29,398,938
Debts not bearing Interest - -	3,990,992	851,792	373,997	5,216,781
Total Debts in India - £.	30,491,126	3,183,858	940,735	34,615,719

at their several Presidencies in The EAST INDIES, on the 30th April in each Year, and according to the latest Advices.

	BENGAL. a' 2s the Ct. Re.	MADRAS. a' 8s. the Pagoda.	BOMBAY. a' 2s. 3d. the Bombay Re	TOTAL.
1819:	£.	£.	£.	£.
Debts at 6 per cent - -	28,130,181	2,419,439	401,516	30,951,136
D° - 8 d° - - -	20,172	17,600	- - -	37,772
D° - 9 d° - - -	- - -	- - -	56,700	56,700
Total Debts bearing Interest -	28,150,353	2,437,039	458,216	31,045,608
Debts not bearing Interest -	4,632,286	1,120,834	508,179	6,261,299
Total Debts in India - £.	32,782,639	3,557,873	966,395	37,306,907
1820:				
Debts at 5 per cent - -	716,033	- - -	- - -	716,033
D° - 6 d° - - -	29,896,809	2,723,854	428,322	33,048,985
D° - 8 d° - - -	- - -	17,600	- - -	17,600
D° - 9 d° - - -	- - -	- - -	180	180
Total Debts bearing Interest -	30,612,842	2,741,454	428,502	33,782,798
Debts not bearing Interest -	4,346,638	1,130,007	484,871	5,961,516
Total Debts in India - £.	34,959,480	3,871,461	913,373	39,744,314
1821				
Debts at 4 per cent - -	- - -	- - -	60,700	60,700
D° - 6 d° - - -	29,633,139	2,941,971	429,586	33,004,696
D° - 8 d° - - -	- - -	17,600	- - -	17,600
Total Debts bearing Interest -	29,633,139	2,959,571	490,286	33,082,996
Debts not bearing Interest -	5,575,956	1,226,523	610,775	7,413,254
Total Debts in India - £.	35,209,095	4,186,094	1,101,061	40,496,250

	BENGAL, 31st January	MADRAS, 30th April	BOMBAY, 30th April	TOTAL.
1822:	£.	£	£.	£.
Debts at 4 per cent - -	- - -	- - -	68,708	68,708
D° - 6 d° - - -	27,850,165	3,225,624	169,080	31,244,869
D° - 8 d° - - -	- - -	17,600	- - -	17,600
Total Debts bearing Interest -	27,850,165	3,243,224	237,788	31,331,177
Debts not bearing Interest -	4,620,637	1,317,266	548,586	6,486,489
Total Debts in India - £.	32,470,802	4,560,490	786,374	37,817,666

East India House,
8th July 1823.

(Errors excepted.)

W^M WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Acco^ts.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

—(1.)—

AN ACCOUNT of the REVENUES and CHARGES of INDIA, in each Year from 1812/13 to 1821/22, both inclusive showing, The Annual Surplus of Revenue or Charge, after the Payment of the Territorial Charges in England,

—(2)—

AMOUNT of the TERRITORIAL DEBTS, owing by The East India Company, at their several Presidencies in the East Indies, on the 30th April in each Year, from 1813 to 1821, inclusive; and according to the latest Advices.

Ordered, *by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
8 *July* 1823.

536.

East and West Trade Accounts

EAST AND WEST INDIA PRODUCE.

DUTIES LEVIED ON COFFEE, SUGAR, INDIGO, AND COTTON.

AN ACCOUNT of the Duties which, from the Year 1787 to the present time, have been levied on the following Articles of the Produce of the East and West Indies respectively, upon Importation thereof, for Consumption in the United Kingdom, noting the date of each successive Variation;—viz.—Coffee, Sugar, Indigo, and Cotton.——So far as relates to the Customs of Great Britain.

——	—COFFEE,—			
DATE of each Variation of DUTY	Of The East Indies		Of The British West Indies	
	On Warehousing.	Additional, when entered for Home Consumption	On Warehousing	Additional, when entered for Home Consumption
	per centum ad valorum.	*per cwt.*	*per cwt.*	*per cut*
1787 from 10th May - -	- - -	£. 1 18 6	£. 0 3 6	£. 1 15 -
1796 - 31st December	- - -	2 - $5\frac{2}{20}$	0 3 $8\frac{2}{20}$	1 16 9
1797 - 18th July - -	- - -	2 2 $4\frac{4}{20}$	0 3 $10\frac{4}{20}$	1 18 6
1798 - 5th July - -	- - -	2 5 $8\frac{4}{20}$	0 3 $10\frac{4}{20}$	2 1 10
1799 - 31st August -	£. 2 - -	2 5 $8\frac{4}{20}$	0 3 $10\frac{4}{20}$	2 1 10
1801 - 1st October -	2 - -	2 2 $4\frac{4}{20}$	0 3 $10\frac{4}{20}$	1 18 6
1802 - 12th May - -	2 - -	2 6 $4\frac{4}{20}$	0 3 $10\frac{4}{20}$	2 2 6
1803 - 5th July - -	2 16 3	2 12 6	0 0 $6\frac{15}{20}$	2 12 6
1804 - 1st June - -	3 2 6	2 18 4	0 0 $7\frac{10}{20}$	2 18 4
1805 - 5th April - -	3 3 9	2 19 6	0 0 $7\frac{13}{20}$	2 19 6
1806 - 10th May - -	3 7 11	3 3 $4\frac{20}{30}$	0 0 $8\frac{3}{20}$	3 3 $4\frac{20}{30}$
1808 - 10th October -	3 7 11	1 17 4	nil.	1 17 4
1809 - 5th July - -	3 6 8	1 17 4	- - -	1 17 4
1813 - 15th April - -	3 19 2	2 4 4	- - -	2 4 4
	per cwt.			
1814 - 10th April - -	£. 0 5 -	2 6 8	- - -	2 4 4
1819 - 5th July - -	Customs Duty repealed, and transferred to the Excise Revenue.			

(continued)

continuation.

DATE of each Variation of DUTY.	—SUGAR.— Of The East Indies.		Of The British West Indies.	
	per centum ad valorem.	*per Cwt.*	*per Cwt.*	
1787 from 10th May - -	£. 37 16 3	—	£. 0 12 4	
1791 - 11th April - -	37 16 3 &	0 2 8	0 15 –	
1796 - 7th December	37 16 3 &	0 5 2	0 17 6	
1798 - 5th July - -	40 16 3 &	0 5 2	0 19 4	
	On Warehousing	Additional, when entered for Home Consumption.	Clayed.	Not Clayed.
	per centum ad valorem.	*per centum ad valorem.* *per Cwt.*	*per Cwt.*	*per Cwt.*
1799 - 24 June & 31 Aug.	£. 5 – –	£. 37 16 3 & 0 3 2	£. 1 3 4	£. 1 – –
		per Cwt.		
1803 - 5th July - -	1 4 –	£. 1 6 $4\frac{16}{20}$	1 8 –	1 4 –
1804 - 1st June - -	1 6 6	1 9 $1\frac{16}{20}$	1 10 11	1 6 6
1805 - 5th April - -	1 7 –	1 9 $8\frac{8}{20}$	1 11 6	1 7 –
1806 - 10th May - -	1 7 –	1 10 $8\frac{8}{20}$	1 12 –	1 7 –
1809 - 5th July - -	1 – –	1 10 –	1 12 –	1 7 –
1810 - 5th May - -	1 – –	1 12 –	1 14 –	1 9 –
— - 5th September	1 – –	1 11 –	1 13 –	1 8 –
1811 - 5th January -	1 – –	1 10 –	1 12 –	1 7 –
1813 - 5th May - -	1 – –	1 13 –	1 15 –	1 10 –
1814 - 10th April - -	nil.	2 – –	1 15 –	1 10 –
1816 - 5th September	- - -	1 17 –	1 12 –	1 7 –
1818 - 5th January -	- - -	2 – –	1 15 –	1 10 –
1819 - 5th May - -	- - -	1 18 –	1 13 –	1 8 –
— - 5th September	- - -	1 17 –	1 12 –	1 7 –
	Of any British Colony, Plantation, or Territory, in the East Indies, viz.			
	Clayed, or otherwise refined, so as to be equal to the quality of Clayed.	Brown, or Muscovado.		
	per Cwt.	*per Cwt.*		
1822 - 5th April - -	£. 2 2 –	£. 1 17 –	1 12 –	1 7 –

continuation.

	—INDIGO.—		
	Of The East Indies		Of the British West Indies.
	On Warehousing	Additional, when entered for Home Consumption	
	per centum ad valorem	*per 100 lbs.*	*per 100 lbs*
1787 - to - 5th July 1798	- - free.	—	—
1798 from 5th July	£. 3 – –	- - -	£. 0 15 –
1799 – 31st August	5 – –	- - -	0 15 –
1801 – 1st October	2 – –	- - -	- - Free
1802 – 12th May	5 12 –	- - -	0 18 –
1803 – 5th July	2 5 –	£. 0 11 8 25/40	0 14 – 15/20
1804 – 1st June	2 10 –	0 13 – 5/20	0 15 7 10/20
1805 – 5th April	2 11 –	0 13 3 15/40	0 15 11 5/20
1806 – 10th May	2 14 4	0 14 1 95/120	0 16 11 15/20
1809 – 5th July	2 13 4	0 14 4	1 13 4
1813 – 15th April	3 3 4	0 17 – 5/20	1 19 7
	per lb.		
1814 – 10th April	£. 0 0 2	1 – 10	1 19 7
1819 – 5th July	- nil -	2 1 8	2 1 8

	—COTTON WOOL.—		
	Of The East Indies		Of the British West Indies
	On Warehousing.	Additional, when entered for Home Consumption.	
	per centum ad valorem	*per 100 lbs.*	*per 100 lbs*
1787 - to - 5th July 1798	- - free.	—	—
1798 from 5th July	£ 4 – –	- - -	£. 0 8 9
1801 – 1st October	- - free	—	—
1802 – 12th May	£. 4 16 –	- - -	0 10 6
1803 – 5th July	- nil -	£. 0 16 8	0 16 8
1805 – 5th April	- - -	0 16 10½	0 16 10½
1809 – 5th July	- - -	0 16 11	0 16 11
1815 – 5th July	- - -	0 8 7	0 8 7
1819 – 5th July	- - -	0 8 7	0 6 3
		per centum ad valorem.	
1820 – 5th January	- - -	6 – –	0 6 3
1821 – 11th March	- - -	6 – –	- nil.

Inspector General's Office,
Custom House, London,
26th February 1823.

WILLIAM IRVING,
Inspector Gen^l of the Imports and
Exports of G^t Britain.

EAST AND WEST INDIA PRODUCE:

Duties levied on Coffee, Sugar, Indigo and Cotton.

AN ACCOUNT of the Duties which, from the year 1787 to the present time, have been levied on the following Articles of the Produce of the East and West Indies respectively, upon Importation thereof for Consumption in the United Kingdom, noting the date of each successive Variation;—viz.—COFFEE, SUGAR, INDIGO and COTTON:—So far as relates to the Customs of Great Britain.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
26 *February* 1823.

58.

SUGAR

IMPORTED BY THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Important

AN ACCOUNT OF ALL THE SUGAR IMPORTED BY THE EAST INDIA COMPANY, FROM MADRAS AND BENGAL,

From the 1st January 1790, to the latest period to which the same can be made up; specifying, The original Cost, with all Charges incurred in the Shipment and Transport; also, The Sale Prices in England, with all the Charges incurred there; so as to show the net Loss, or Gain, on such Importations, in each Year.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
28 *February* 1823.

70.

AN ACCOUNT of all the SUGAR Imported by The East India Company from MADRAS specifying, The original Cost, with all Charges incurred in the Shipment and so as to show the net Loss, or Gain,

YEARS.	QUANTITIES.	PRIME COST.	CUSTOM DUTY	CONVOY DUTY.	FREIGHT and DEMORAGE.
	Cwt.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1790	- -	No Sugar imported this Year.			—
1791.	4,017	4,663	8,401	- - -	7,019
1792.	3,310	3,187	6,491	- - -	5,196
1793.	36,246	47,879	- - -	- - -	50,947
1794.	57,583	97,110	- - -	- - -	74,874
1795.	155,682	234,306	- - -	- - -	264,570
1796.	84,606	106,110	- - -	- - -	113,009
1797.	70,891	85,216	- - -	- - -	66,733
1798.	138,864	152,263	- - -	8,030	191,415
1799.	46,001	39,587	378	3,816	55,746
1800.	111,070	120,456	4,931	7,396	208,380
1801.	55,797	60,824	2,942	4,416	98,020
1802.	55,786	54,708	5,107	- - -	93,990
1803	27,141	39,444	1,029	- - -	51,431
1804.	75,757	95,024	2,556	- - -	95,109
1805.	102,735	137,416	3,962	- - -	169,872
1806.	65,806	82,841	2,068	- - -	120,852
1807.	105,503	134,849	2,731	- - -	194,296
1808.	48,447	65,785	1,185	- - -	85,400
1809.	31,618	49,761	803	- - -	65,038
1810.	40,534	47,355	950	- - -	53,584
1811.	1,824	2,037	35	- - -	1,590
1812.	67,610	77,968	1,557	- - -	117,382
1813.	45,166	45,943	1,421	- - -	71,699
1814.	36,725	37,712	- - -	- - -	45,918
1815.	- - -	None imported this Year.			—
1816.	12,025	16,555	- - -	- - -	15,773
1817.	1,275	1,915	- - -	- - -	1,603
1818.	19,086	30,653	- - -	- - -	23,219
1819.	20,754	30,652	- - -	- - -	26,565
1820.	18,318	28,613	- - -	- - -	11,519
1821.	39,731	56,891	- - -	- - -	18,335
	Cwt. 1,579,908	£. 1,987,723	£. 46,547	£. 23,658	£. 2,399,084

East India House,
the 26th February 1823.

and BENGAL, from the 1st January 1790, to the latest period to which the same can be made up, Transport, also, The Sale Prices in England, with all the Charges incurred there, on such Importations, in each Year.

CHARGES of Merchandize in England.	TOTAL Costs and Charges.	SALE AMOUNT	PROFIT	LOSS	YEARS.
£.	£	£	£	£.	
—	—	—	—	—	1790.
1,111	21,194	22,221	1,027	- - -	1791
874	15,748	17,496	1,748	- - -	1792.
5,458	104,284	109,156	4,872	- - -	1793
7,701	179,685	154,035	- - -	25,650	1794.
21,733	520,609	434,664	- - -	85,945	1795
12,488	231,607	249,775	18,168	- - -	1796.
10,171	162,120	203,439	41,319	- - -	1797.
22,835	374,543	456,707	82,164 ✓	- - -	1798.
6,088	105,615	121,765	16,150	- - -	1799.
12,329	353,492	246,569	- - -	106,923	1800.
7,359	173,561	147,191	- - -	26,370	1801.
5,107	158,912	102,151	- - -	56,761	1802.
2,812	94,716	56,234	- - -	38,482	1803.
10,053	202,742	201,069	- - -	1,673	1804.
14,735	325,985	294,704	- - -	31,281	1805
7,226	212.987	144,506	- - -	68,481	1806
10,125	342,001	202,487	- - -	139,514 ✓	1807.
4,395	156,765	87,892	- - -	68,873	1808.
3,437	119,039	68,749	- - -	50,290	1809.
4,750	106,639	94,988	- - -	11,651	1810.
176	3,838	3,513	- - -	325	1811
7,786	204,693	155,721	- - -	48,972	1812.
7,104	126,167	142,078	15,911	- - -	1813.
7,501	91,131	150,027	58,896	- - -	1814
—	—	—	—	—	1815.
1,346	33,674	26,914	- - -	6,760	1816.
178	3,696	3,549	- - -	147	1817.
2,203	56,075	44,060	- - -	12,015	1818.
2,013	59,230	40,267	- - -	18,963	1819.
1;668	41,800	33,366	- - -	8,434	1820.
2,869	78,095	57,375	- - -	20,720	1821.
£. 203,631	£. 4,660,643	£. 4,072,668	£. 240,255	£. 828,230	

Errors Excepted.

THOs G. LLOYD,
Acct Genl.

SUGAR

Imported by the East India Company.

AN ACCOUNT of all the Sugar Imported by the East India Company, from *Madras* and *Bengal*, from the 1st January 1790, to the latest period to which the same can be made up; specifying, The original Cost, with all Charges incurred in the Shipment and Transport, also, The Sale Prices in England, with all the Charges incurred there; so as to shew the net Loss, or Gain, on such Importations, in each Year.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
28 *February* 1823.

70.

EAST AND WEST INDIA TRADE.

Return to an Order of the Honourable House of Commons,
dated the 10th of February 1823;—*for*

AN ACCOUNT of the TONNAGE entered Outwards for the East Indies and China, in each Year from 1793 to 1822, inclusive;—also, A similar Account of the TONNAGE entered Inwards from the East Indies and China, during the same Period.

	OUTWARDS.	INWARDS.
In the Year - - - 1814 - - -	39,141	71,028
1815 - - -	79,980	69,836
1816 - - -	99,936	84,691
1817 - - -	106,847	74,498
1818 - - -	104,692	100,643
1819 - - -	66,525	93,459
1820 - - -	69,265	82,294
1821 - - -	68,155	70,647
1822 - - -	73,102	63,915

Note:—In consequence of the Fire at the late Custom House, no Account can be rendered prior to 1814.

T. E. Willoughby,
Reg^{r} Gen^{l}.

Office of Reg^{r} Gen^{l} of Shipping,
Custom House London,
26th February 1823.

EAST AND WEST INDIA TRADE.

Return to an Order of The Honourable House of Commons dated the 10th of February 1823;—*for*

AN ACCOUNT of the TONNAGE entered Outwards for the East Indies and China, in each Year from 1793 to 1822, inclusive;—also, A similar Account of the TONNAGE entered Inwards from the East Indies and China, during the same Period.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
28 *February* 1823.

72.

AN ACCOUNT of the Duties which, from the year 1787 to the present time, have been levied on the following Articles of the Produce of the East and West Indies respectively, upon Importation thereof, for consumption in the United Kingdom, noting the date of each successive Variation, viz. Coffee, Sugar, Indigo and Cotton :—So far as relates to the Excise *Scotland*

—		POUNDS WEIGHT OF COFFEE,						AMOUNT of DUTY		
		From the British Plantations in America		From the Territories of the East India Company		All other Coffee Imported.				
		Lbs	*Rate*	*Lbs.*	*Rate*	*Lbs.*	*Rate*	*£.*	*s.*	*d*
			d.							
Years ended 5th July	1788 - - - - - -	3,060	6½	-	-	-	-	82	17	6
	1789 - - - - - -	5,771	„	-	-	-	-	156	5	11½
	1790 - - - - - -	12,784	„	-	-	-	-	346	4	8
	1791 - - - - - -	7,842	„	-	-	-	-	212	7	9
	1792 - - - - - -	15,952	„	-	-	-	-	432	–	8
	1793 - - - - - -	13,788	„	-	-	-		373	8	6
	1794 - - - - - -	6,307	„	-	-	-	-	170	16	3½
	1795 From 5 July 1794 to 23 Feb. 1795	11,405	„	-	-	-	-	847	9	3½
	D° - 23 Feb. to 5 July 1795 -	9,943	1/1							
	1796 - - - - - -	658	„	-	-	-	-	35	12	10
	1797 - - - - - -	4,082	„	-	-	-	-	221	2	2
	1798 - - - - - -	2,872	„	-	-	-	-	155	11	4
	1799 - - - - - -	5,014	„	-	-	-	-	271	11	10
	1800 - - - - - -	5,662	„	-	-	-	-	306	13	10
	1801 - - - - - -	4,608	„	-	-	-	-	249	12	–
	1802 - - - - - -	11,276	„	-	-	-	-	610	15	8
	1803 - - - - - -	8,007	„	-	-	-	-	433	14	3
	1804 - - - - - -	17,122	„	-	-	-	-	927	8	10
	1805 From 5 July 1804 to 25 Mar. 1805	16,888¾	„	-	-	-	-	1,189	10	4
	D° - 25 Mar to 5 July 1805 -	3,470	1/7							
	1806 - - - - - -	14,263	„	-	-	-	-	1,129	3	1
	1807 - - - - - -	9,080	„	-	-	100	2/6	731	6	8
	1808 - - - - - -	11,007	„	-	-	45	„	877	–	3
	1809 From 5 July to 10 Oct 1808 -	420	„	-	-	-	-	4,982	9	–
	D° - 10 Oct. 1808 to 5 July 1809	395,152	3 *d.*	-	-	98	2/			
	1810 Previous to 25 Mar. 1805 disputed	154	1/1	-	-	-	-	2,630	9	7½
	1810 - - - - -	198,947$\frac{3}{16}$	3 *d.*	-	-	1,353	„			
	1811 - - - - - -	296,595	„	-	-	1,691	„	3,876	10	9
	1812 - - - - - -	541,372	„	-	-	537	„	6,820	17	–
	1813 - - - - - -	541,495	„	-	-	1,084	„	6,877	1	9
	1814 - - - - - -	291,643	„	-	-	3,732	„	4,018	14	9
	1815 - - - - - -	251,028	„	-	-	2,074½	„	3,345	6	–
	1816 - - - - - -	425,387½	„	-	-	620	„	5,379	6	10½
	1817 - - - - - -	563,161	„	112	6 *d.*	971	„	7,139	8	3
	1818 - - - - - -	570,969	„	-	-	129	„	7,150	–	3
	1819 From 5 July 1818 to 9 June 1819	392,548	„	19	„	23	„	10,652	17	6
	D° - 9 June to 5 July 1819 -	114,775	1/	-	-	36	2/6			
	1820 - - - - - -	259,403	„	-	-	-	-	12,970	3	–
	1821 - - - - - -	330,388	„	-	-	262	„	16,552	3	–
	1822 - - - - - -	328,997	„	43	1/6	-	-	16,452	1	6
Half year to 5 January 1823 - -		180,09½	„	-	-	125	„	9,020	4	6

Excise Office, Edinburgh,
25th February 1823.

Ja

Jaˢ Richardson, Accomptant.
James Dundas, Accoᵗ Genˡ.
R. Maughan, D. Comptʳ.

EAST AND WEST INDIA
PRODUCE.

AN ACCOUNT of the DUTIES which, from the year 1787 to the present time, have been levied on the following Articles of the Produce of the East and West Indies respectively, upon Importation thereof, for consumption in the United Kingdom; noting the date of each successive Variation;—viz. COFFEE, SUGAR, INDIGO and COTTON;——So far as relates to the Excise *Scotland*.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
28 *February* 1823.

76.

WEST AND EAST INDIA TRADE AND PRODUCE; &c.

— 1. —

AN ACCOUNT SHOWING THE QUANTITIES OF BRITISH PLANTATION SUGAR,

Imported, Exported, and admitted to Home Consumption, in each Year from 1814 to the 5th January 1823; together with the Annual Average Price thereof, and the Rates of the Duties thereon.

YEARS ended 5th January	BRITISH PLANTATION SUGAR: Quantity imported into Great Britain.	Quantity exported from Great Britain. In a Raw State.	In a Refined State, (reduced to its proportionate quantity as Raw.)	TOTAL.	Quantity admitted to Home Consumption in Great Britain, being the Quantity charged with Duty, after deducting the Quantity exported on Drawback or Bounty.	AVERAGE PRICE in Great Britain per Cwt		RATE of DUTY per Cwt
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts	S.	d.	S.
1815	3,403,792	553,771	944,070	1,497,841	1,780,167	73	4¼	30
1816	3,493,115	491,151	1,035,720	1,526,871	1,809,029	61	10¼	30
1817	3,440,565	377,149	993,109	1,370,258	2,145,553	48	6¾	30s to 5th Sept 1816. 27s from 5th Sept 1816
1818	3,563,741	258,264	1,185,045	1,443,309	2,929,160	49	8	27
1819	3,665,520	267,602	1,209,014	1,476,616	1,432,535	50	–	30
1820	3,785,434	218,384	892,873	1,111,257	2,375,064	41	4	30s to 5th May 1819 28s from 5th May to 5th September. 27s from 5th Sept. 1819
1821	3,623,319	179,402	1,155,253	1,334,655	2,497,744	36	2¼	27
1822	3,734,292	149,203	1,097,107	1,246,310	2,558,665	33	2½	27
1823	3,303,698	170,983	637,132	808,115	2,484,407	31	–¼	27

— 2. —

AN ACCOUNT of the Declared Value of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures Exported from Great Britain to the British West Indies, in the last five Years, ending the 5th January 1823; distinguishing each Year.

YEARS ending 5th January	Cotton Goods.	Linens.	Woollens.	Grain, Provisions, Fish, &c.	Clothing, &c.	Wood Hoops, Staves, and Heading.	Manufactures of Brass, Copper, Iron, Lead, Tin and Pewter, Hardwares and Machinery	Other Articles.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1819	1,892,245	519,632	284,450	601,067	493,507	76,766	592,640	1,143,052	5,603,359
1820	1,083,816	470,238	250,459	524,424	420,161	81,289	582,158	1,042,437	4,454,982
1821	1,072,636	503,793	172,598	387,805	373,956	77,415	414,542	857,515	3,860,260
1822	1,303,466	518,851	177,471	363,176	376,568	69,875	378,410	797,236	3,985,053
1823	863,440	511,886	177,137	266,206	330,366	48,660	308,277	637,956	3,143,928

Inspector General's Office, Custom House London,
28th February 1823.

WILLIAM IRVING.
Inspector Gen^{l} of the Imports and Exports of Great Britain.

— 3. —

AN ACCOUNT of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels engaged in the Trade between Great Britain and the British West Indies, and of the Number of Men employed in navigating the same, in the last five Years, ending 5th January 1823; distinguishing each Year.

In the Year	INWARDS. Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	OUTWARDS. Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	TOTAL. Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
1818	812	238,763	12,072	748	216,059	11,947	1,560	454,822	24,019
1819	824	235,776	12,187	801	226,218	12,519	1,625	461,994	24,706
1820	796	229,515	11,664	754	217,744	12,092	1,550	447,259	23,756
1821	816	233,491	12,094	807	230,830	12,779	1,623	464,321	24,873
1822	782	223,259	11,708	666	192,275	10,900	1,448	415,534	22,608

Office of Register General of Shipping,
Custom House London, 26th February 1823

T. E. WILLOUGHBY, Reg^{r} Gen^{l}.

84.

(continued.)

4.—AN ACCOUNT of the Amount of Revenue derived from the Duties of Customs and Excise upon the various Five Years terminating the 5th January 1823; distinguishing

YEARS ending 5th January	NET AMOUNT OF REVENUE RECEIVED IN GREAT BRITAIN, ON THE VARIOUS PRODUCTS OF									
	SUGAR.	RUM.			COCOA AND COFFEE.			Mahogany.	Cotton. Wool.	Melasses.
		Customs.	Excise	Total.	Customs.	Excise.	Total.			
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1819	2,279,845	151,790	1,625,045	1,776,835	154,152	113,965	268,117	52,402	46,506	11,461
1820	3,315,859	150,963	1,603,966	1,754,929	83,755	241,424	325,179	35,583	25,584	21,088
1821	3,322,676	149,598	1,534,814	1,684,412	- -	341,561	341,561	45,859	20,774	13,867
1822	3,442,354	141,474	1,435,910	1,576,484	- -	370,306	370,306	43,864	9,508	28,175
1823	3,330,758	132,010	1,391,470	1,523,480	- -	373,075	373,075	39,450	263	38,916

Inspector General's Office,
Custom House, London,
28th February 1823.

Products of the British West Indies, in each of the each Year.

THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Pimento.	All orher Articles.	AMOUNT OF REVENUE on West India Produce		
		Customs.	Excise.	Total
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
10,696	44,058	2,750,910	1,739,010	4,489,920
11,263	37,450	3,681,545	1,845,390	5,526,935
10,020	30,738	3,593,532	1,876,375	5,469,907
10,050	33,504	3,708,929	1,805,316	5,514,245
11,601	33,843	3,586,841	1,764,545	5,351,386

WILLIAM IRVING,
Inspector Gen^{l} of the Imports and Exports
of Great Britain.

— 5. —

AN ACCOUNT of the Duties which, from the Year 1787 to the present time, have been levied on the following Articles of the Produce of the East and West Indies respectively, upon Importation thereof for Consumption in the United Kingdom; noting the date of each successive variation, viz. Coffee, Sugar, Indigo and Cotton.—So far as relates to Excise, England.

	COFFEE			
	East India.		West India.	
	s	d.	s.	d
From 10th May 1787 to 22d February 1795 - - - -	1	8 p lb.	–	6½ p.lb.
From 22d February 1795 to 5th July 1803 - - - -	2	2½ "	1	1 "
From 5th July 1803 to 10th October 1808 - - - -	1	6 "	1	1 "
From 10th October 1808 to 8th June 1819 - - - -	–	6 "	–	3 "
From 8th June 1819 - - -	1	6 "	1	– "

Excise Office, London,
28th February 1823.

J. HODGSON,
Acco^{t} Gen^{l}.

ACCOUNTS

RELATING TO

WEST AND EAST INDIA TRADE
AND PRODUCE, &c.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*
3 *March* 1823.

84.

EAST AND WEST INDIA
TRADE.

Return to an Order of The Honourable House of Commons,
dated 10th February 1823;—*for*,

AN ACCOUNT of the Official, and also of the Declared Value (so far as the same can be ascertained) of all Merchandize exported from the United Kingdom to The East Indies and China;—distinguishing, The Value of the Foreign Merchandize, and also of the Cotton and Woollen Manufactures, exported in each Year from that ending the 5th January 1814 to that ending the 5th January 1823:—And,

A SIMILAR ACCOUNT of the Value of all Merchandize exported to each of The British West Indian Colonies, during the same Period; with, An Account of the Value of such Part of the said Merchandize as has been re-exported from the same, specifying the Places to which it was so re-exported:—

—(So far as relates to Great Britain.)—

VIZ.

(Nº 1)—Value of the Exports from Great Britain to the East Indies and China - pp. 1 & 2
(Nº 2.)—Value of the Exports from Great Britain to the British West Indian Colonies pp. 4 & 5
(Nº 3.)—Amount of British Merchandize exported from the British West Indian Colonies to Foreign Settlements in the West Indies and America; 1814—1823 - - p. 6
And - - Appendix to Account Nº 2 - - - - - - - - pp. 7 to 17

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
11 *March* 1823.

(Nº 1.)—VALUE OF THE EXPORTS FROM - - - - -

YEARS Ending 5th January	OFFICIAL VALUE.				
	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize	British and Irish Produce and Manufactures.			TOTAL EXPORTS.
		Cottons	Woollens.	Other Articles.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1814	The Records of this Year were destroyed by Fire.			—	—
1815	224,684	78,197	656,543	736,980	1,696,404
1816	275,545	109,644	642,484	1,026,893	2,054,566
1817	334,795	142,867	556,770	1,151,209	2,185,641
1818	316,678	432,364	511,842	1,518,741	2,779,625
1819	502,529	698,983	604,421	1,379,817	3,185,750
1820	374,381	556,202	602,364	840,035	2,372,982
1821	294,360	1,138,722	808,142	1,031,587	3,272,811
1822	658,042	1,531,817	967,085	1,156,103	4,313,047
1823	317,625	1,640,984	795,549	1,132,792	3,886,950

Inspector General's Office,
Custom House London,
10th March 1823.

WILLIAM IRVING,
Inspector Genl of the Imports and Exports
of Great Britain.

GREAT BRITAIN TO THE EAST INDIES AND CHINA.—(N° 1.)

YEARS Ending 5th January	DECLARED VALUE.				
	* Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	British and Irish Produce and Manufactures:			TOTAL EXPORTS
		Cottons.	Woollens.	Other Articles	
	£.	£.	£	£.	£.
1814	—	—	—	—	—
1815	224, 684	109, 487	1, 084, 434	1, 140, 428	2, 559, 033
1816	275, 545	142, 411	1, 060, 766	1, 688, 239	3, 166, 961
1817	334, 795	160, 724	1, 027, 251	1, 855, 988	3, 378, 758
1818	316, 678	423, 319	827, 726	2, 454, 919	4, 022, 642
1819	502, 529	701, 348	943, 185	2, 216, 921	4, 363, 983
1820	374, 381	461, 405	938, 218	1, 251, 946	3, 025, 950
1821	294, 360	850, 906	1, 348, 464	1, 493, 798	3, 987, 528
1822	658, 042	1, 122, 868	1, 421, 650	1, 607, 159	4, 809, 719
1823	317, 625	1, 147, 393	1, 080, 229	1, 544, 339	4, 089, 586

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* No Declaration of the Real Value of Foreign and Colonial Goods exported, being required by Law, the Official Value is here substituted in the room thereof.

(Nº 2.)—VALUE OF THE EXPORTS FROM

YEARS Ending 5th January	OFFICIAL VALUE.				
	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	British and Irish Produce and Manufactures:			TOTAL EXPORTS
		Cottons	Woollens.	Other Articles.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1814	The Records of this Year were destroyed by Fire.				—
1815	329,748	3,090,267	253,872	2,638,612	6,312,499
1816	447,322	3,563,130	236,492	2,659,687	6,906,631
1817	265,676	2,071,444	158,320	2,109,632	4,605,072
1818	377,628	3,847,866	247,000	2,289,575	6,762,069
1819	267,737	2,813,915	234,578	2,468,324	5,784,554
1820	292,034	1,643,014	208,516	2,346,446	4,490,010
1821	308,821	1,757,772	144,804	2,141,117	4,352,514
1822	364,337	2,427,786	156,496	2,120,753	5,069,372
1823	239,733	1,817,984	177,311	1,911,435	4,146,463

Inspector General's Office,
Custom House London,
10th March 1823.

WILLIAM IRVING,
Inspector Genl of the Imports and Exports
of Great Britain.

GREAT BRITAIN TO THE BRITISH WEST INDIAN COLONIES.—(N° 2.)

YEARS Ending 5th January	DECLARED VALUE				
	* Foreign and Colonial Merchandize	British and Irish Produce and Manufactures:			TOTAL EXPORTS
		Cottons.	Woollens.	Other Articles	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1814	—	—	—	—	—
1815	329,748	2,221,049	301,290	3,811,451	6,663,538
1816	447,322	2,581,362	307,651	3,756,752	7,093,087
1817	265,676	1,192,969	177,024	2,785,170	4,420,839
1818	377,628	2,139,760	277,986	3,008,419	5,803,793
1819	267,737	1,892,245	284,450	3,426,664	5,871,096
1820	292,034	1,083,816	250,459	3,120,707	4,747,016
1821	308,821	1,072,636	172,598	2,615,026	4,169,081
1822	364,337	1,303,466	177,471	2,504,116	4,349,390
1823	239,733	863,440	177,137	2,103,351	3,383,661

* No Declaration of the Real Value of Foreign and Colonial Goods exported, being required by law, the Official Value is here substituted in the room thereof.

APPENDIX

To Account - - - - N° 2.

ACCOUNT OF THE VALUE OF THE EXPORTS

From Great Britain to the British West Indian Colonies, in each Year from that ending 5th January 1814, to that ending 5th January 1823; distinguishing each Colony.

Appendix to Account N° 2.

VALUE OF THE EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN

(1.) Year ending 5th January 1815.

NAMES of the COLONIES	OFFICIAL VALUE.				
	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	British & Irish Produce & Manufactures:			TOTAL EXPORTS
		Cottons.	Woollens.	Other Articles.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Antigua - - -	8,870	155,954	11,856	173,538	350,218
Barbadoes - -	20,686	107,856	16,346	162,938	307,826
Dominica - - -	5,185	6,993	1,411	30,891	44,480
Grenada - - -	7,675	62,809	3,756	138,073	212,313
Jamaica - - -	162,652	2,132,278	152,796	1,212,696	3,660,422
Montserrat - -	292	358	565	16,702	17,917
Nevis - - -	1,022	2,174	1,441	22,948	27,585
St. Kitt's - - -	8,736	15,117	2,197	56,232	82,282
St Lucia - - -	3,396	17,768	1,227	34,065	56,456
St. Vincent's - -	3,725	25,432	4,345	74,312	107,814
Tobago - - -	2,751	6,054	1,873	54,047	64,725
Tortola - - -	453	2,677	842	6,930	10,902
Trinidad - - -	24,994	248,431	8,731	201,410	483,566
Demerara - -	17,727	77,908	6,354	206,210	308,199
Berbice - - -	3,529	5,518	1,463	25,673	36,183
Bahamas - - -	23,591	185,710	30,479	99,631	339,411
Bermudas - -	31,401	21,400	8,015	110,664	171,480
Honduras - -	3,063	15,830	175	11,652	30,720
TOTAL - - Official Value -	329,748	3,090,267	253,872	2,638,612	6,312,499

(2.) Year ending 5th January 1816.

NAMES of the COLONIES.	OFFICIAL VALUE.				
	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	British & Irish Produce & Manufactures:			TOTAL EXPORTS.
		Cottons.	Woollens.	Other Articles.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Antigua - - -	12,899	110,901	6,474	100,348	230,622
Barbadoes - -	25,928	102,501	12,939	134,544	275,912
Dominica - -	9,011	17,665	2,506	39,442	68,624
Grenada - - -	19,614	57,293	3,567	100,395	180,869
Jamaica - - -	238,871	2,511,338	93,736	1,396,243	4,240,188
Montserrat - -	429	308	122	13,836	14,695
Nevis - - -	564	1,949	413	12,924	15,850
St. Kitt's - - -	5,696	17,003	1,176	55,226	79,101
St. Lucia - - -	15,987	40,692	1,840	23,121	81,640
St. Vincent's -	7,126	36,083	6,066	79,663	128,938
Tobago - - -	3,392	6,049	899	43,643	53,983
Tortola - - -	348	31,985	4,503	14,637	51,473
Trinidad - - -	39,928	130,587	5,963	125,980	302,458
Demerara - -	29,369	63,828	8,364	245,510	347,071
Berbice - - -	4,945	6,429	782	30,706	42,862
Bahamas - - -	8,905	165,865	13,137	94,896	282,803
Bermudas - -	22,502	236,958	73,170	123,294	455,924
Honduras - -	1,808	25,696	835	25,279	53,618
TOTAL - - Official Value -	447,322	3,563,130	236,492	2,659,687	6,906,631

TO THE BRITISH WEST INDIAN COLONIES.

(1.) Year ending 5th January 1815.

NAMES of the COLONIES	DECLARED VALUE.				
	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	British & Irish Produce & Manufactures:			TOTAL EXPORTS
		Cottons.	Woollens.	Other Articles.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Antigua - - -	8,870	98,110	15,003	257,926	379,909
Barbadoes - -	20,686	99,949	19,199	278,650	418,484
Dominica - -	5,185	9,516	1,760	48,424	64,885
Grenada - -	7,675	33,228	5,901	173,243	220,047
Jamaica - - -	162,652	1,559,988	176,920	1,684,104	3,583,664
Montserrat - -	292	407	761	25,324	26,784
Nevis - - -	1,022	2,483	1,310	35,755	40,570
St. Kitt's - - -	8,736	15,386	2,554	91,685	118,361
St. Lucia - - -	3,396	19,992	1,750	52,818	77,956
St. Vincent's - -	3,725	17,405	5,431	110,603	137,164
Tobago - - -	2,751	5,042	2,379	75,519	85,691
Tortola - - -	453	3,144	1,455	11,673	16,725
Trinidad - - -	24,994	115,258	12,506	267,184	419,942
Demerara - -	17,727	61,837	7,989	299,899	387,452
Berbice - - -	3,529	4,435	1,657	36,677	46,298
Bahamas - - -	23,591	139,692	34,464	145,339	343,086
Bermudas - -	31,401	20,456	10,066	196,960	258,883
Honduras - -	3,063	14,721	185	19,668	37,637
TOTAL - - Declared Value	329,748	2,221,049	301,290	3,811,451	6,663,538

(2.) Year ending 5th January 1816.

NAMES of the COLONIES	DECLARED VALUE.				
	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize	British & Irish Produce & Manufactures:			TOTAL EXPORTS.
		Cottons	Woollens.	Other Articles.	
	£.	£	£.	£.	£.
Antigua - - -	12,899	86,638	8,224	145,210	252,971
Barbadoes - -	25,928	99,878	17,688	231,493	374,987
Dominica - - -	9,011	18,979	3,807	58,361	90,158
Grenada - - -	19,614	34,300	6,921	134,526	195,361
Jamaica - - -	238,871	1,745,738	124,747	1,859,961	3,969,317
Montserrat - -	429	423	182	20,786	21,820
Nevis - - -	564	2,345	692	20,324	23,925
St. Kitt's - - -	5,696	15,419	1,617	82,947	105,679
St. Lucia - - -	15,987	52,761	3,348	42,424	114,520
St. Vincent's - -	7,126	24,922	8,342	111,352	151,742
Tobago - - -	3,392	5,574	1,270	61,169	71,405
Tortola - - -	348	29,802	4,503	22,983	57,636
Trinidad - - -	39,928	75,239	9,709	173,605	298,481
Demerara - -	29,369	54,447	10,860	351,567	446,243
Berbice - - -	4,945	5,370	1,344	42,847	54,506
Bahamas - - -	8,905	99,233	16,198	126,864	251,200
Bermudas - -	22,502	209,483	86,973	234,605	553,563
Honduras - -	1,808	20,811	1,226	35,728	59,573
TOTAL - - Declared Value	447,322	2,581,362	307,651	3,756,752	7,093,087

(continued)

Appendix to Account N° 2.

VALUE OF THE EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN

(3.) Year ending 5th January 1817.

NAMES of the COLONIES.	OFFICIAL VALUE.				
	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	British & Irish Produce & Manufactures:			TOTAL EXPORTS.
		Cottons.	Woollens.	Other Articles.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Antigua - - -	4,531	22,464	2,739	75,811	105,545
Barbadoes - -	26,235	67,542	17,390	140,925	252,092
Dominica - - -	11,219	16,413	1,956	35,576	65,164
Grenada - - -	7,859	20,193	3,387	90,180	121,619
Jamaica - - -	144,067	1,615,468	97,539	1,018,269	2,875,343
Montserrat - -	381	525	185	14,388	15,479
Nevis - - -	3,821	4,024	1,305	23,533	32,683
St. Kitt's - - -	4,008	8,831	1,024	48,703	62,566
St. Lucia - - -	5,498	32,375	1,789	33,535	73,197
St. Vincent's - -	5,439	7,093	3,238	69,081	84,851
Tobago - - -	2,674	5,355	1,548	48,301	57,878
Tortola - - -	717	26,010	6,695	20,815	54,237
Trinidad - - -	13,342	64,247	4,259	101,305	183,153
Demerara - - -	20,040	66,278	6,630	250,236	343,184
Berbice - - -	4,277	10,877	1,753	49,104	66,011
Bahamas - - -	3,786	82,269	3,062	49,557	138,674
Bermudas - - -	4,952	2,173	3,081	15,264	25,470
Honduras - - -	2,830	19,307	740	25,049	47,926
TOTAL - - Official Value -	265,676	2,071,444	158,320	2,109,632	4,605,072

(4.) Year ending 5th January 1818.

NAMES of the COLONIES	OFFICIAL VALUE.				
	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	British & Irish Produce & Manufactures:			TOTAL EXPORTS.
		Cottons.	Woollens.	Other Articles.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Antigua - - -	4,455	56,050	4,856	86,942	152,303
Barbadoes - - -	30,540	120,487	18,293	156,987	326,307
Dominica - - -	3,170	15,817	1,303	27,081	47,371
Grenada - - -	4,987	15,645	3,676	76,937	101,245
Jamaica - - -	251,944	3,148,422	180,760	1,153,599	4,734,725
Montserrat - -	74	1,191	27	13,945	15,237
Nevis - - -	486	1,726	2,511	14,173	18,896
St. Kitt's - - -	6,109	17,248	1,260	54,042	78,659
St. Lucia - - -	2,810	30,845	1,623	24,633	59,911
St. Vincent's - -	3,436	15,800	4,471	74,872	98,579
Tobago - - -	1,837	4,870	865	42,371	49,943
Tortola - - -	554	1,449	2,182	8,293	12,478
Trinidad - - -	13,181	71,304	5,319	96,867	186,671
Demerara - - -	30,130	100,851	7,143	292,378	430,502
Berbice - - -	9,103	13,320	1,506	62,030	85,959
Bahamas - - -	10,022	157,859	9,701	50,334	227,916
Bermudas - - -	3,244	4,040	962	24,642	32,888
Honduras - - -	1,546	70,942	542	29,449	102,479
TOTAL - - Official Value -	377,628	3,847,866	247,000	2,289,575	6,762,069

TO THE BRITISH WEST INDIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

(3.) Year ending 5th January 1817.

NAMES of the COLONIES.	DECLARED VALUE.				
	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize	British & Irish Produce & Manufactures.			TOTAL EXPORTS
		Cottons.	Woollens	Other Articles.	
	£.	£	£.	£.	£.
Antigua - - -	4,531	13,742	3,190	99,627	121,090
Barbadoes - -	26,235	58,828	22,230	228,541	335,834
Dominica - - -	11,219	16,257	2,474	51,758	81,708
Grenada - - -	7,859	12,500	4,945	120,540	145,844
Jamaica - - -	144,067	877,684	101,478	1,264,108	2,387,337
Montserrat - -	381	588	250	20,031	21,250
Nevis - - -	3,821	3,157	2,667	37,728	47,373
St. Kitt's - - -	4,008	7,358	1,336	71,076	83,778
St. Lucia - - -	5,498	23,581	2,197	43,239	74,515
St. Vincent's - -	5,439	5,294	4,310	95,420	110,463
Tobago - - -	2,674	3,573	2,229	69,310	77,786
Tortola - - -	717	13,185	4,889	28,607	47,398
Trinidad - - -	13,342	37,854	6,603	132,459	190,258
Demerara - - -	20,040	51,028	8,584	345,008	424,660
Berbice - - -	4,277	8,397	2,261	67,978	82,913
Bahamas - - -	3,786	45,574	3,137	53,095	105,592
Bermudas - - -	4,952	2,706	3,382	25,835	36,875
Honduras - - -	2,830	11,663	862	30,810	46,165
TOTAL - Declared Value -	265,676	1,192,969	177,024	2,785,170	4,420,839

(4.) Year ending 5th January 1818.

NAMES of the COLONIES.	DECLARED VALUE.				
	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize	British & Irish Produce & Manufactures:			TOTAL EXPORTS.
		Cottons.	Woollens	Other Articles	
	£.	£.	£	£.	£.
Antigua - - -	4,455	30,751	4,899	117,152	157,257
Barbadoes - - -	30,540	94,070	23,215	253,140	400,965
Dominica - - -	3,170	15,434	1,529	36,966	57,099
Grenada - - -	4,987	9,380	5,041	104,248	123,656
Jamaica - - -	251,944	1,677,566	196,196	1,416,378	3,542,084
Montserrat - -	74	1,081	36	20,476	21,667
Nevis - - -	486	1,655	1,672	24,183	27,996
St. Kitt's - - -	6,109	11,310	2,003	78,134	97,556
St. Lucia - -	2,810	25,169	2,486	31,978	62,443
St. Vincent's - -	3,436	10,895	5,664	101,949	121,944
Tobago - - -	1,837	3,899	1,241	60,648	67,625
Tortola - - -	554	1,491	1,735	11,623	15,403
Trinidad - - -	13,181	37,744	7,490	129,670	188,085
Demerara - - -	30,130	67,015	10,085	395,793	503,023
Berbice - - -	9,103	9,471	2,069	86,027	106,670
Bahamas - - -	10,022	96,476	10,572	59,479	176,549
Bermudas - - -	3,244	4,387	1,374	41,966	50,971
Honduras - - -	1,546	41,966	679	38,609	82,800
TOTAL - Declared Value -	377,628	2,139,760	277,986	3,008,419	5,803,793

(continued.)

Appendix to Account N° 2.

VALUE OF THE EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN

(5.) Year ending 5th January 1819.

NAMES of the COLONIES.	OFFICIAL VALUE.				
	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	British & Irish Produce & Manufactures: Cottons.	Woollens.	Other Articles.	TOTAL EXPORTS.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Antigua - - -	8,926	43,554	6,050	98,152.	156,682
Barbadoes - -	25,415	116,473	23,045	182,851	347,784
Dominica - - -	7,056	32,152	3,367	25,899	68,474
Grenada - - -	7,301	20,661	4,087	102,524.	134,573
Jamaica - - -	136,647	1,991,159	161,460	1,171,984	3,461,250
Montserrat - -	168	1,291	252	16,570	18,281
Nevis - - -	407	1,634	1,107	15,903	19,051
St. Kitt's - - -	4,605	36,040	2,333	68,610.	111,588
St. Lucia - - -	470	38,235	1,571	26,697	66,973
St. Vincent's - -	4,184	30,603	3,179	92,446	130,412
Tobago - - -	2,242	7,041	2,808	48,758.	60,849
Tortola - - -	507	3,907	1,254	12,700.	18,368
Trinidad - - -	16,283	81,439	3,679	120,841	222,242
Demerara - - -	27,487	80,547	7,760	296,166	411,960
Berbice - - -	10,577	17,132	1,116	61,767	90,592
Bahamas - - -	7,884	186,966	8,504	60,824	264,178
Bermudas - - -	3,582	7,445	2,257	23,619	36,903
Honduras - - -	3,996	117,636	749	42,013	164,394
TOTAL - - Official Value -	267,737	2,813,915	234,578	2,468,324	5,784,554

(6.) Year ending 5th January 1820.

NAMES of the COLONIES.	OFFICIAL VALUE.				
	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	British & Irish Produce & Manufactures: Cottons.	Woollens.	Other Articles.	TOTAL EXPORTS.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Antigua - - -	12,595	39,384	6,999	105,354.	164,332
Barbadoes - -	23,139	66,268	17,624	163,681	270,712
Dominica - - -	7,630	27,805	1,557	36,021	73,013
Grenada - - -	9,376	27,855	3,969	98,155	139,355
Jamaica - - -	142,888	1,150,548	150,187	1,111,312.	2,554,935
Montserrat - -	309	1,232	310	15,927	17,778
Nevis - - -	451	2,446	2,192	25,633	30,722
St. Kitt's - - -	9,330	17,979	2,005	58,018.	87,332
St. Lucia - - -	3,234	15,787	521	15,726	35,268
St. Vincent's - -	5,002	19,547	4,158	86,436	115,143
Tobago - - -	3,780	2,412	1,481	49,794	57,467
Tortola - - -	84	2,980	938	9,363	13,365
Trinidad - - -	22,947	109,689	5,194	135,251.	273,081
Demerara - - -	29,559	71,096	6,344	301,477	408,476
Berbice - - -	5,244	7,033	1,171	42,923	56,371
Bahamas - - -	8,693	34,102	3,011	45,581.	91,387
Bermudas - - -	2,836	3,243	493	14,207	20,779
Honduras - - -	4,937	43,608	362	31,587	80,494
TOTAL - - Official Value -	292,034	1,643,014	208,516	2,346,446	4,490,010

- - - - TO THE BRITISH WEST INDIAN COLONIES—*continued*

(5.) Year ending 5th January 1819.

NAMES of the COLONIES.	DECLARED VALUE				
	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	British & Irish Produce & Manufactures:			TOTAL EXPORTS.
		Cottons	Woollens.	Other Articles.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Antigua - - - -	8,926	24,494	7,539	145,176	186,135
Barbadoes - -	25,415	92,326	28,162	292,277	438,180
Dominica - - -	7,056	29,935	4,080	34,328	75,399
Grenada - - -	7,301	12,626	5,693	141,585	167,205
Jamaica - - -	136,647	1,334,741	190,068	1,567,930	3,229,386
Montserrat - -	168	1,201	315	26,512	28,196
Nevis - - -	407	1,371	1,291	24,979	28,048
St. Kitt's - - -	4,605	24,479	2,833	103,985	135,902
St. Lucia - - -	470	24,491	2,162	34,355	61,478
St. Vincent's - -	4,184	21,228	4,680	130,015	160,107
Tobago - - -	2,242	5,528	3,534	67,011	78,315
Tortola - - -	507	2,784	1,727	16,679	21,697
Trinidad - - -	16,283	44,309	6,053	155,799	222,444
Demerara - - -	27,487	58,620	10,682	408,527	505,316
Berbice - - -	10,577	12,113	1,667	88,269	112,626
Bahamas - - -	7,884	113,125	9,907	87,900	218,816
Bermudas - - -	3,582	6,334	3,154	40,927	53,997
Honduras - - -	3,996	82,540	903	60,410	147,849
TOTAL - Declared Value -	267,737	1,892,245	284,450	3,426,664	5,871,096

(6.) Year ending 5th January 1820.

NAMES of the COLONIES.	DECLARED VALUE				
	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	British & Irish Produce & Manufactures:			TOTAL EXPORTS
		Cottons.	Woollens.	Other Articles	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Antigua - - -	12,595	22,175	8,069	143,306	186,145
Barbadoes - - -	23,139	53,420	21,111	256,170	353,840
Dominica - - -	7,630	24,140	1,900	50,583	84,253
Grenada - - -	9,376	16,450	5,539	133,455	164,820
Jamaica - - -	142,888	760,797	175,758	1,408,397	2,487,840
Montserrat - -	309	1,098	444	22,686	24,537
Nevis - - -	451	1,998	2,728	36,365	41,542
St. Kitt's - - -	9,330	12,921	2,760	77,915	102,926
St. Lucia - - -	3,234	10,108	732	23,345	37,419
St. Vincent's - -	5,002	13,499	5,309	118,056	141,866
Tobago - - -	3,780	1,843	2,152	70,235	78,010
Tortola - - -	84	3,299	828	14,115	18,326
Trinidad - - -	22,947	54,404	7,626	168,504	253,481
Demerara - - -	29,559	48,883	8,017	413,945	500,404
Berbice - - -	5,244	5,277	1,397	59,498	71,416
Bahamas - - -	8,693	23,242	5,047	53,876	90,858
Bermudas - - -	2,836	2,832	607	24,816	31,091
Honduras - - -	4,937	27,430	435	45,440	78,242
TOTAL - Declared Value -	292,034	1,083,816	250,459	3,120,707	4,747,016

(continued.)

Appendix to Account N° 2. } VALUE OF THE EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN - - -

(7.) Year ending 5th January 1821.

NAMES of the COLONIES.	OFFICIAL VALUE.				
	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	British & Irish Produce & Manufactures:			TOTAL EXPORTS
		Cottons.	Woollens.	Other Articles.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Antigua - - -	11,303	26,971	4,238	79,976	122,488
Barbadoes - -	27,617	67,674	10,913	118,824	225,028
Dominica - - -	6,904	24,236	1,956	27,827	60,923
Grenada - - -	8,602	7,636	2,730	68,520	87,488
Jamaica - - -	148,108	1,207,786	93,503	1,078,165	2,527,562
Montserrat - -	1,026	1,178	105	10,444	12,753
Nevis - - -	559	689	968	13,798	16,014
St. Kitt's - - -	5,094	22,726	1,585	55,777	85,182
St. Lucia - - -	3,781	16,123	868	15,536	36,308
St. Vincent's - -	2,888	19,625	3,421	69,350	95,284
Tobago - - -	4,716	6,010	1,270	48,210	60,206
Tortola - - -	- -	- - -	- - -	102	102
Trinidad - - -	25,260	81,474	5,499	109,980	222,213
Demerara - - -	32,340	56,683	6,195	231,485	326,703
Berbice - - -	8,748	9,577	1,090	47,123	66,538
Bahamas - - -	11,101	129,701	8,494	96,253	245,549
Bermudas - - -	5,628	5,589	1,772	20,662	33,651
Honduras - - -	6,146	74,094	197	49,085	128,522
TOTAL - - Official Value -	308,821	1,757,772	144,804	2,141,117	4,352,514

(8.) Year ending 5th January 1822.

NAMES of the COLONIES.	OFFICIAL VALUE				
	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	British & Irish Produce & Manufactures:			TOTAL EXPORTS.
		Cottons.	Woollens.	Other Articles.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Antigua - - -	7,629	35,369	4,495	92,608	140,101
Barbadoes - -	16,661	66,108	7,772	111,674	202,215
Dominica - - -	4,742	23,552	1,043	23,747	53,084
Grenada - - -	5,695	8,367	2,349	60,726	77,137
Jamaica - - -	238,177	1,927,353	116,000	1,171,012	3,452,542
Montserrat - -	496	1,120	67	9,140	10,823
Nevis - - -	788	415	1,352	11,334	13,889
St. Kitt's - - -	3,574	14,735	1,742	46,653	66,704
St. Lucia - - -	3,419	23,030	597	19,003	46,049
St. Vincent's - -	4,798	20,762	3,185	66,833	95,578
Tobago - - -	3,237	3,954	1,211	31,153	39,555
Tortola - - -	101	1,611	1,357	4,379	7,448
Trinidad - - -	19,935	64,672	6,541	108,455	199,603
Demerara - - -	34,380	59,371	3,550	202,666	299,967
Berbice - - -	8,352	6,295	1,163	36,656	52,466
Bahamas - - -	3,722	60,950	2,582	63,009	130,263
Bermudas - - -	3,490	5,076	1,130	13,460	23,156
Honduras - - -	5,141	105,046	360	48,245	158,792
TOTAL - - Official Value -	364,337	2,427,786	156,496	2,120,753	5,069,372

- - - TO THE BRITISH WEST INDIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

(7.) Year ending 5th January 1821.

NAMES of the COLONIES.	DECLARED VALUE				
	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize	British & Irish Produce & Manufactures			TOTAL EXPORTS
		Cottons	Woollens	Other Articles.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Antigua - - -	11,303	13,556	4,022	98,453	127,334
Barbadoes - -	27,617	44,646	13,906	173,943	260,112
Dominica - - -	6,904	19,860	2,441	37,925	67,130
Grenada - - -	8,602	4,530	3,423	87,143	103,698
Jamaica - - -	148,108	748,827	109,180	1,239,052	2,245,167
Montserrat - -	1,026	864	173	14,300	16,363
Nevis - - -	559	540	1,158	18,504	20,761
St. Kitt's - - -	5,094	13,413	2,649	71,404	92,560
St. Lucia - - -	3,781	11,566	1,529	22,116	38,992
St. Vincent's - -	2,888	10,670	3,566	87,854	104,978
Tobago - - -	4,716	4,936	2,308	63,798	75,758
Tortola - - -	- -	- - -	- - -	196	196
Trinidad - - -	25,260	39,730	7,644	123,167	195,801
Demerara - - -	32,340	36,088	7,543	323,097	399,068
Berbice - - -	8,748	6,059	1,365	65,584	81,756
Bahamas - - -	11,101	70,013	9,124	92,812	183,050
Bermudas - - -	5,628	4,652	2,353	32,779	45,412
Honduras - - -	5,146	42,686	214	62,899	110,945
TOTAL - Declared Value -	308,821	1,072,636	172,598	2,615,026	4,169,081

(8.) Year ending 5th January 1822.

NAMES of the COLONIES	DECLARED VALUE.				
	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	British & Irish Produce & Manufactures.			TOTAL EXPORTS
		Cottons	Woollens.	Other Articles.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Antigua - - -	7,629	18,633	4,456	111,114	141,832
Barbadoes - -	16,661	38,438	8,457	145,432	208,988
Dominica - - -	4,742	18,805	1,288	32,275	57,110
Grenada - - -	5,695	4,541	3,155	76,725	90,116
Jamaica - - -	238,177	1,023,316	131,318	1,304,543	2,697,354
Montserrat - -	496	881	90	11,375	12,842
Nevis - - -	788	358	1,399	14,473	17,018
St Kitt's - - -	3,574	8,553	1,939	59,948	74,014
St. Lucia - - -	3,419	12,118	642	23,019	39,198
St. Vincent's - -	4,798	11,858	3,508	84,959	105,123
Tobago - - -	3,237	2,758	1,706	41,012	48,713
Tortola - - -	101	971	1,058	5,345	7,475
Trinidad - - -	19,935	32,859	7,767	121,473	182,034
Demerara - - -	34,389	32,207	4,540	280,885	352,012
Berbice - - -	8,352	4,116	1,388	49,851	63,707
Bahamas - - -	3,722	28,994	2,838	64,511	100,065
Bermudas - - -	3,490	3,898	1,464	20,069	28,921
Honduras - - -	5,141	60,162	458	57,107	122,868
TOTAL - Declared Value -	364,337	1,303,466	177,471	2,504,116	4,349,390

(*continued.*)

Appendix to Account N° 2. } VALUE OF THE EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN

(9.) Year ending 5th January 1823.

NAMES of the COLONIES.	OFFICIAL VALUE.				
	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	British & Irish Produce & Manufactures:			TOTAL EXPORTS.
		Cottons.	Woollens.	Other Articles.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Antigua - - -	11, 135	26, 717	3, 716	64, 449	106, 017
Barbadoes - -	16, 203	73, 621	12, 951	109, 301	212, 076
Dominica - - -	4, 449	18, 516	682	23, 563	47, 210
Grenada - - -	6, 177	6, 787	2, 888	56, 757	72, 609
Jamaica - - -	121, 630	1, 212, 473	134, 397	1, 037, 335	2, 505, 835
Montserrat - -	581	498	112	6, 774	7, 965
Nevis - - -	729	868	964	9, 225	11, 786
St. Kitt's - - -	4, 022	21, 658	1, 763	51, 290	78, 733
St. Lucia - - -	2, 060	33, 041	824	15, 726	51, 651
St. Vincent's - -	4, 342	21, 440	3, 732	63, 616	93, 130
Tobago - - -	2, 903	3, 279	1, 273	31, 388	38, 843
Tortola - - -	51	- - -	52	492	595
Trinidad - - -	13, 436	102, 837	5, 467	108, 807	230, 547
Demerara - - -	25, 742	79, 483	5, 486	193, 988	304, 699
Berbice - - -	13, 378	11, 099	657	43, 025	68, 159
Bahamas - - -	2, 630	48, 915	1, 065	30, 530	83, 140
Bermudas - - -	2, 379	3, 398	754	11, 704	18, 235
Honduras - - -	7, 886	153, 354	528	53, 465	215, 233
TOTAL - - Official Value	239, 733	1, 817, 984	177, 311	1, 911, 435	4, 146, 463

Inspector General's Office,
Custom House London,
10th March 1823.

TO THE BRITISH WEST INDIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

(9.) Year ending 5th January 1823.

NAMES of the COLONIES	DECLARED VALUE.				
	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize	British & Irish Produce & Manufactures:			TOTAL EXPORTS.
		Cottons.	Woollens.	Other Articles	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Antigua - - -	11,135	15,563	4,009	77,985	108,692
Barbadoes - - -	16,203	40,280	12,833	127,768	197,084
Dominica - - -	4,449	14,426	747	27,039	46,661
Grenada - - -	6,177	3,487	3,662	64,331	77,657
Jamaica - - -	121,630	548,217	130,556	1,076,048	1,876,451
Montserrat - -	581	372	147	8,027	9,127
Nevis - - -	729	609	1,070	11,527	13,935
St. Kitt's - - -	4,022	13,367	1,954	59,493	78,836
St. Lucia - - -	2,060	14,635	786	17,651	35,132
St. Vincent's - -	4,342	10,187	3,744	74,632	92,905
Tobago - - -	2,903	2,092	1,685	36,356	43,036
Tortola - - -	51	- - -	55	476	582
Trinidad - - -	13,436	42,229	5,515	116,640	177,820
Demerara - - -	25,742	43,790	6,896	249,650	326,078
Berbice - - -	13,378	6,027	737	52,593	72,735
Bahamas - - -	2,630	23,459	1,315	31,055	58,459
Bermudas - - -	2,379	2,295	879	16,010	21,563
Honduras - - -	7,886	82,405	547	56,070	146,908
TOTAL - Declared Value -	239,733	863,440	177,137	2,103,351	3,383,661

WILLIAM IRVING.

EAST AND WEST INDIA
TRADE.

ACCOUNTS

Relating to the Official and Declared Value of Exports to
the East and West Indies; &c.

1814—1823.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
11 *March* 1823.

130.

ACCOUNTS

OF

SHIPS AND TONNAGE,

AND OF

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

BETWEEN

GREAT BRITAIN, THE EAST INDIES, AND CHINA:

1820, 1821, 1822.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
5 *May* 1823.

LIST.

(N° 1.)—An Account of the Number of Ships, with the amount of their Tonnage, which have entered Inwards and cleared Outwards at the several Ports of Great Britain, from and to the East Indies, for the Three Years ending 5th January 1823 - p. 3.

(N° 2.)—An Account of all Goods Exported from Great Britain to the East Indies and China, for Three Years ending 5th January 1823 - - - - - - - p. 4.

(N° 3.)—An Account of the Value of all Articles, being of the Growth or Manufacture of the United Kingdom, Exported by the East India Company from the year 1820-21, inclusive, to the latest period to which the same can be made up - - p. 5.

(N° 4.)—An Account of all Goods, the Produce of the East Indies and China, Imported into and Exported from Great Britain, for Three Years ending 5th January 1823, p. 6.

(N° 5.)—An Account of the Amount of Duties (of Customs) received upon Goods Imported from the East Indies, for Three Years ending 5th January 1823 - - p. 8.

(N° 6.)—An Account of all Goods, of the Produce of the East Indies and China, Imported into Great Britain during each of the last Three Years; specifying the Quantity and Value of the principal Articles imported - - - - - - - p. 10.

(N° 7.)—An Account of all Goods Exported from Great Britain to the East Indies and China, during each of the last Three Years; specifying the Quantity and declared Value of the principal Articles exported - - - - - - - - p. 16.

ACCOUNTS,

RELATING TO

THE TRADE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE EAST INDIES,

&c.

(No 1.)

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of Ships, with the Amount of their Tonnage, which have entered Inwards and cleared Outwards, at the several Ports of Great Britain, from and to the East Indies, for the Three Years ending 5th January 1823.

	INWARDS		OUTWARDS	
	Ships	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
YEAR ending 5th January - - 1821 - -	150	88,153	125	74,426
— - - „ - - - 1822 - -	114	74,697	103	70,821
— - - „ - - - 1823 - -	98	66,463	114	76,836

Note.—The Vessels trading to New Holland and the Cape of Good Hope are included in this Account.

Office of Regr Genl of Shipping,
Custom House, London,
April 10th, 1823.

T. E. Willoughby,
Regr Genl.

(Nº 2.)

AN ACCOUNT of all Goods Exported from GREAT BRITAIN to the EAST INDIES and CHINA, for Three Years, ending 5th January 1823; distinguishing each year; specifying the Value of the principal Articles, and also distinguishing INDIA from CHINA:—So far as the same can be ascertained.

VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO INDIA

SPECIES OF MERCHANDIZE EXPORTED.	Years ending 5th January		
	1821.	1822.	1823.
	£.	£.	£.
Apothecary Ware	32,509	39,168	37,377
Apparel	25,467	18,630	28,497
Beer and Ale	71,016	91,711	111,593
Books, printed	39,730	45,459	40,419
Brass	6,394	6,144	16,582
Cabinet and Upholstery Wares	5,717	7,740	5,831
Chariots, Coaches, and Chaises	11,777	14,362	13,339
Coals	1,974	2,133	3,278
Cochineal	11,816	14,262	25,016
Colours for Painters	7,535	10,348	13,687
Copper, wrought and unwrought (British)	398,105	351,357	260,725
——— in bricks and pigs (Foreign)	9,252	10,680	42,528
Cordage	17,718	19,487	25,214
Cotton Manufactures	845,982	1,118,236	1,147,393
Glass and Earthenware	107,623	122,639	113,482
Guns and Pistols	68,431	60,486	63,204
Haberdashery and Millinery	23,345	34,505	34,225
Hardwares and Cutlery	42,346	81,801	72,182
Hats of all sorts	15,091	13,819	17,377
Iron in bars (British)	65,198	52,062	58,884
——— (Foreign)	41,737	40,084	34,481
——— cast and wrought	44,027	58,823	56,819
Lace and Thread of Gold and Silver	9,889	11,763	11,656
Lead and Shot	18,806	4,677	9,339
Leather, tanned and wrought	45,162	46,706	54,373
Linens	23,506	30,981	34,531
Military Stores not otherwise described	30,420	45,579	18,581
Musical Instruments	12,054	15,707	11,622
Ordnance, Brass and Iron	7,505	25,198	15,324
Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery and Watches	64,021	63,925	64,541
Provisions	46,649	38,003	36,113
Quicksilver	44,743	32,611	420
Silk Manufactures	17,389	26,827	33,374
Soap and Candles	4,704	1,491	2,725
Spelter (Foreign)	756	47,610	60,158
Spirits (British)	1,726	4,085	2,977
——— (Foreign)	69,036	35,573	29,009
Stationery	39,729	51,822	51,610
Steel, unwrought (British)	1,398	1,744	768
——— (Foreign)	12,854	6,432	4,171
Sugar, refined	1,473	1,901	1,659
Swords	6,624	4,681	4,319
Tin, unwrought	52	16	—
Tin and Pewter Wares, and Tin Plates	6,117	3,302	9,630
Wines (Foreign)	63,406	96,393	98,218
Woollens	634,781	699,189	457,220
All other Articles	227,169	216,348	242,147
Total Value of Exports to India, carried forward £	3,282,759	3,726,500	3,476,588

(Nº 2.)—Account of all Goods exported from Great Britain—*continued.*

VALUE OF EXPORTS BY THE EAST INDIA COMPANY TO CHINA.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDIZE EXPORTED.	Years ending 5th January 1821.	1822.	1823.
	£.	£	£
Cotton Manufactures - - - - - -	4,924	4,632	—
Cotton Wool - - - - - - - -	- - -	93,402	—
Iron, in bars (British) - - - - -	9,776	12,963	9,332
Lead and Shot - - - - - - -	16,777	20,272	13,898
Tin, unwrought - - - - - - -	- - -	8,337	20,605
Woollens - - - - - - - -	713,683	722,461	623,259
All other Articles - - - - - -	1,876	2,093	2,395
Total Value of Exports by the East India Company to China - - - - £.	747,036	864,160	669,489
Value of Exports to India, brought forward	3,282,759	3,726,500	3,476,588
TOTAL Value of Exports from Great Britain to the East Indies and China - - £.	4,029,795	4,590,660	4,146,077

Note.—The Amount of the Privilege Trade to China, which is not very considerable, is included under the head of Exports to India, no specification of the Amount thereof being separately recorded in the official books.

Inspector General's Office,
Custom House, London,
29th April 1823.

WILLIAM IRVING,
Inspector General of the Imports and
Exports of Great Britain.

(Nº 3.)

AN ACCOUNT of the Value of all Articles, being of the Growth or Manufacture of the UNITED KINGDOM, Exported by the East India Company, from the year 1820–21 inclusive, to the latest period to which the same can be made up; distinguishing such as were exported as Merchandize for Sale from those that were exported as Stores, and distinguishing each year.

———	MERCHANDIZE FOR SALE.	STORES	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.
Years 1820–21 - - - - -	1,218,525	226,770	1,445,295
- - 1821–22 - - - - -	1,152,560	275,808	1,428,368
£.	2,371,085	502,578	2, 873, 663

Errors excepted,

East India House,
2d April 1823.

Thos G. Lloyd,
Acct Genl.

(N° 4.)—An ACCOUNT of all Goods the Produce of the East Indies and China, Imported into and Exported f

principal Articles, and the aggregate Value thereof; and also distinguishing

	SPECIES OF MERCHANDIZE.		RATES OF VALUATION.								
			1820–1.			1821–2.			1822–3.		
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
PRODUCE OF INDIA.	Borax, refined	lbs.	-	-	7	-	-	7	-	-	7
	—— unrefined	lbs.	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	-	6
	Camphire, refined	lbs.	-	2	-	-	2	3	-	2	8
	—— unrefined	lbs.	-	1	6	-	1	10	-	2	4
	Cassia Lignea	lbs.	-	1	6	-	1	3	-	1	1
	Cinnamon	lbs.	-	8	-	-	7	-	-	6	-
	Cloves	lbs.	-	3	6	-	3	4	-	3	-
	Coffee	cwts.	6	-	-	6	10	-	5	-	-
	Cotton Wool	lbs.	-	-	6	-	-	5½	-	-	6
	Gum Lac, Lacdye	lbs.	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	3	-
	—— Lacklake	lbs.	-	1	2	-	-	6	-	-	3
	—— Cakelac	lbs.	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	3
	—— Shellac	lbs.	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	-	6
	—— Seedlac	lbs.	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	2
	—— Sticklac	lbs.	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	3
	Indigo	lbs.	-	7	-	-	7	6	-	8	-
	Mace	lbs.	-	5	6	-	5	1	-	5	3
	Mother of Pearl Shells, rough	lbs.	-	2	4	-	2	-	-	1	6
	Nutmegs	lbs.	-	3	9	-	3	7	-	3	6
	Pepper	lbs.	-	-	6½	-	-	7	-	-	7
	Piece Goods, Calicoes	pieces	-	15	3	-	13	10	-	13	-
	—— Muslins	pieces	2	3	10	1	17	2	1	17	-
	—— Prohibited	pieces	-	13	8	-	14	7	-	15	-
	Rhubarb	lbs.	-	2	6	-	2	6	-	3	-
	Rice	cwts.	-	10	6	-	10	6	-	10	6
	Sago	lbs.	-	-	2	-	-	1½	-	-	2
	Saltpetre	cwts.	1	8	5	1	5	7	1	6	-
	Silk, Bengal, raw	lbs.	-	18	2	1	-	-	1	-	-
	Sugar	cwts.	1	14	-	1	5	6	1	11	6
	Turmeric	lbs.	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	3
	Miscellaneous Articles of India Produce	valued at	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PRODUCE OF CHINA:	Tea	lbs.	-	2	9	-	2	10	-	2	10
	Silk, China, raw	lbs.	-	18	3	-	18	5	-	18	-
	Nanquin Cloths	pieces	-	5	11	-	3	7	-	4	-
	Miscellaneous Articles of China Produce	valued at	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Aggregate Values, calculated at the Rates inserted in the above Columns; viz.

East India Produce - - - - - -

Produce of China - - - - - - -

Total of India and China Produce - -

Inspector General's Office,
Custom House, London,
29th April 1823.

REAT BRITAIN, for Three Years ending the 5th January 1823; distinguishing each Year, specifying the Quantities of the roduce of INDIA from CHINA, so far as the same can be ascertained.

QUANTITIES IMPORTED INTO GREAT BRITAIN.			QUANTITIES EXPORTED FROM GREAT BRITAIN.		
Years ending 5th January			Years ending 5th January		
1821.	1822.	1823.	1821.	1822.	1823.
323,627	62,069	50,339	242,246	239,045	45,984
643,354	188,745	58,093	167,236	115,669	67,586
- - -	- - -	- - -	10,191	6,423	4,493
136,879	107,466 ½	4,406	169,237	104,290	120,380
175,477	308,952 ¼	272,881 ½	215,408	343,230	379,286
334,113	417,633 ¼	121,627	307,180	299,583	305,778
6,582 ½	33,517 ¼	104,357 ¾	145,655	24,771	47,022
49,086	17,000	40,070	38,488	31,498	32,158
23,363,722	8,831,706	4,791,027	3,088,429	9,723,685	10,473,386
424,101	641,449	872,967	43,350	82,675	30,397
17,285	306	- - -	5,769	11,061	—
100	- - -	- - -	2,686	4,766	1,400
722,580	697,488	267,185	486,040	682,896	490,041
125,556	39,584	23,128	37,411	31,441	18,584
342,340	58,880	18,429	212,105	183,797	181,597
4,926,811	3,944,630 ½	2,550,606	4,490,241	3,116,631	2,418,763
7,266 ½	13,893	16,831 10/16	50,443	43,423	38,740
365,053	531,989 ¾	367,682	16,845	60,802	31,821
91,422 ¾	35,085 ¾	45,568 7/16	116,151	114,095	58,431
654,958	808,589	7,185,358	4,040,247	1,686,630	4,583,036
410,315	272,902	99,748	676,115	689,865	661,229
986	2,470	1,579	6,441	1,631	2,554
443,327 ½	376,585	265,170	410,533	358,444	344,160
205,697	117,570 ¾	51,074	108,656	113,149	91,132
195,407	74,574	13,125	64,251	71,006	68,531
1,028,113	629,365 ½	36,378	655,794	390,503	76,931
196,613	224,851	133,166	77,554	96,222	75,413
1,078,671	1,051,263 ¾	874,228 ½	11,167	19,834	15,330
277,227	269,161	226,475	186,603	147,283	102,468
914,853	415,555	197,557	984,928	479,054	266,890
£. 289,464	£. 266,777	£. 224,212	£. 136,277	£. 120,687	£. 100,594
30,147,994	30,731,105 ½	27,362,766 ½	3,504,677	4,342,396	4,093,450
271,115	275,110	222,673	1,228	2,795	2,526
969,746	569,062	287,431	319,731	346,388	140,814
£. 70,827	£. 39,654	£. 23,419	£. 20,776	£. 22,065	£. 17,331
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
5,734,629	4,658,933	3,710,529	3,682,194	3,116,809	2,824,459
4,750,452	4,748,515	4,157,703	598,377	701,873	627,672
10,485,081	9,407,448	7,868,232	4,280,571	3,818,682	3,452,131

WILLIAM IRVING,

Inspector General of the Imports and Exports of Great Britain.

(Nº 5.)

AN ACCOUNT of the Amount of Duties (of Customs) received upon Goods Imported from the East Indies, for Three Years ending the 5th January 1823; distinguishing each year, and the principal Articles.

LIST OF ARTICLES.	AMOUNT OF CUSTOMS DUTIES Received in Great Britain upon Goods Imported from the East Indies and China.								
	Years ending 5th January								
	1821.			1822.			1823.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Aloes	756	17	3	1,206	8	3	1,086	18	9
Assafœtida	277	14	2	414	5	10	241	15	–
Barilla and Alkali	4,849	11	11	4,984	9	–	1,687	9	9
Benjamin	253	18	–	349	14	–	650	5	–
Borax	5,033	18	–	3,439	17	–	2,903	2	4
Camphire	1,623	15	–	1,938	13	3	2,271	18	9
Canes	1,252	19	8½	947	7	7	1,156	8	2
Cardamoms	359	16	–	256	2	–	488	4	–
Carpets	608	7	10	548	9	8	1,120	3	3
Cassia Buds	176	15	–	321	18	11	298	17	6
—— Lignea	3,362	–	–	3,583	12	11	3,830	5	–
China and Earthen Ware	1,180	15	9	1,390	17	6	1,447	9	4
Cinnamon	1,334	16	3	1,488	3	2	1,680	10	–
Cloves	3,564	1	–	3.032	4	6	4,453	11	6
Coffee (transferred to the Excise)	—			—			—		
Elephants Teeth	909	12	4	2,000	2	–¼	944	3	4
Gamboge	389	10	–	572	15	–	600	1	8
Ginger, dry	626	11	2¼	1,064	6	11	2,325	18	1¼
——— preserved	193	6	6	238	18	6	199	6	10
Gums, of all sorts	16,507	9	2¼	17,333	3	11¼	21,730	6	8
Indigo	38,159	15	–	33.525	15	2	34,582	3	–
Mace	2,001	7	9	1,942	6	4	2,185	17	1
Madder Root	605	18	3½	770	15	3½	887	9	6
Mother of Pearl Shells, rough	4,822	–	4	5,120	7	7	3,969	13	6
Musk	668	13	9	408	–	–	584	2	6
Myrrh	731	–	–	587	13	4	1,023	16	8
Nutmegs	11,310	10	7	11,754	13	7	13,890	18	–
Oil, Cassia	82	5	–	12	5	–	136	15	–
—— Castor	8,839	15	10	7,421	2	11	8,735	7	6
Pearls	535	16	6	483	8	–	834	3	6
Pepper (transferred to the Excise) arrears	57	18	8	—			—		
Pepper, long	248	8	–	963	18	–	1,103	2	–
Piece Goods, Calicoes	524	5	3	456	2	4	145	18	7
——— Muslins	9,274	6	9	3,171	17	2	4,083	10	7
——— Nanquins	21,629	18	1	19,633	11	7	24,092	6	5
——— Prohibited (duty repealed)	—			—			—		

(N° 5)—Account of the Amount of Duties—*continued.*

LIST OF ARTICLES	AMOUNT OF CUSTOMS DUTIES Received in Great Britain upon Goods Imported from the East Indies and China.								
	Years ending 5th January								
	1821.			1822.			1823.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d
Rhubarb	3,548	7	6	3,235	6	11	4,217	12	6
Rice	9,545	18	5¾	7,040	5	5	6,896	15	–
Safflower	405	4	8	696	–	4	1,044	15	6¾
Sago	5,109	4	8	4,533	6	2	4,405	15	8
Saltpetre	1,925	9	6¾	2,357	8	–¾	2,854	–	1½
Saunders, red	134	16	–¾	134	17	6	131	15	5½
Senna	1,740	7	6	2,846	–	–	2,720	2	7
Shawls	4,779	10	10	5,587	18	1	5,538	7	6
Silk, raw, of Bengal	157,688	18	–	166,876	13	–	182,869	11	6
———— of China	37,727	10	6	56,019	3	–	74,112	4	6
Skins and Furs	183	1	–¾	854	1	4	101	11	1¾
Soy	1,053	1	7	876	19	10	872	–	7
Spirits	127	14	10	172	12	–	103	10	8
Succades	232	3	11	302	4	2	208	17	7
Sugar	154,082	18	10½	217,130	14	2¼	248,233	7	11¼
Tea (transferred to the Excise)	—			—			—		
Tortoiseshell	636	1	–	1,336	4	–	1,795	–	–
Turmeric	2,395	–	–	3,111	15	4	4,655	8	11
Vermilion	1,202	8	–	901	7	6	1,071	6	–
Wax, bees	146	13	9	56	8	5	64	6	7
Wine	24,617	2	1	28,252	4	8¾	23,385	–	5¼
Wood, ebony	38	1	7	43	10	6	15	14	3
—— of other sorts	288	16	5	173	10	9	144	8	1
Wool, cotton	51,284	–	10¼	26,120	19	1	21,270	11	6¼
Yarn, cotton	—			—			—		
All other Articles	12,626	2	1	13,552	10	11½	12,756	5	–
TOTAL Amount of Customs Duties received upon Goods imported into Great Britain from the East Indies and China £.	614,272	8	8¾	673,575	7	6¼	744,840	7	10½

Inspector General's Office,
Custom House, London,
29th April 1823.

WILLIAM IRVING,
Inspector General of the Imports and
Exports of Great Britain.

(N° 6.)—AN ACCOUNT of all Goods, of the Produce of the East Indies and China, Imported into
Articles imported, and stating the Imports by the East India

SPECIES OF MERCHANDIZE IMPORTED.	1st Column. — RATES of VALUATION.				YEAR — QUANTITIES — By the EAST INDIA COMPANY.
	£.	s.	d.		
Borax, refined	–	–	7	lbs.	- - -
——— unrefined	–	–	6	lbs.	- - -
Camphire, refined	–	2	–	lbs.	—
——— unrefined	–	1	6	lbs.	- - -
Cassia Lignea	–	1	6	lbs.	- - -
Cinnamon	–	8	–	lbs.	331,242
Cloves	–	3	6	lbs.	- - -
Coffee	6	–	–	cwts.	1,335
Cotton Wool	–	–	6	lbs.	4,232,823
Gum Lac, viz. Lacdye	–	3	–	lbs.	- - -
——— Laclake	–	1	2	lbs.	- - -
——— Cakelac	–	–	3	lbs.	- - -
——— Shellac	–	–	6	lbs.	- - -
——— Seedlac	–	–	1	lbs.	- - -
——— Sticklac	–	–	2	lbs.	- - -
Indigo	–	7	–	lbs.	119,979
Mace	–	5	6	lbs.	3
Mother of Pearl Shells, rough	–	2	4	lbs.	- - -
Nutmegs	–	3	9	lbs.	67,298
Pepper	–	–	6½	lbs.	103,627
Piece Goods, viz. Calicoes	–	15	3	pieces	408,239
——— Muslins	2	3	10	pieces	568
——— Nanquin Cloths	–	5	11	pieces	203,700
——— Prohibited	–	13	8	pieces	241,010
Rhubarb	–	2	6	lbs.	- - -
Rice	–	10	6	cwts.	- - -
Sago	–	–	2	lbs.	- - -
Saltpetre	1	8	5	cwts.	66,813
Silk, raw, of Bengal	–	18	2	lbs.	807,545
——— of China	–	18	3	lbs.	107,426
Sugar	1	14	–	cwts.	19,298
Tea	–	2	9	lbs.	28,476,231
Turmeric	–	–	2	lbs.	- - -
Other Articles	valued at			–	- - -

Total Value of East India and China produce imported into Great Britain

Great Britain during each of the last Three Years; specifying the Quantity and Value of the principal Company, distinct and separate from the Free Trade.

ENDING 5th JANUARY 1821.

IMPORTED		VALUE THEREOF, Calculated at the Rates inserted in 1st Column								
FREE TRADE, including the Privilege Trade.	TOTAL.	By the EAST INDIA COMPANY.			FREE TRADE, including the Privilege Trade.			TOTAL.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
323,627	323,627	-	-	-	9,439	2	5	9,439	2	5
643,354	643,354	-	-	-	16,083	17	–	16,083	17	–
—	—	—			—			—		
136,879	136,879	-	-	-	10,265	18	6	10,265	18	6
175,477	175,477	-	-	-	13,160	15	6	13,160	15	6
2,871	334,113	132,496	16	–	1,148	8	–	133,645	4	–
6,582 ½	6,582 ½	-	-	-	1,151	18	9	1,151	18	9
47,751	49,086	8,010	–	–	286,506	–	–	294,516	–	–
19,130,899	23,363,722	105,820	11	6	478,272	9	6	584,093	1	–
424,101	424,101	-	-	-	63,615	3	–	63,615	3	–
17,285	17,285	-	-	-	1,008	5	10	1,008	5	10
100	100	-	-	-	1	5	–	1	5	–
722,580	722,580	-	-	-	18,064	10	–	18,064	10	–
125,556	125,556	-	-	-	523	3	–	523	3	–
342,340	342,340	-	-	-	2,852	16	8	2,852	16	8
4,806,832	4,926,811	41,992	13	–	1,682,391	4	–	1,724,383	17	–
7,263 ½	7,266 ½	–	16	6	1,997	9	3	1,998	5	9
365,053	365,053	-	-	-	42,589	10	4	42,589	10	4
24,124 ¾	91,422 ¾	12,618	7	6	4,523	7	10	17,141	15	4
551,331	654,958	2,806	11	3	14,931	17	8	17,738	8	11
2,076	410,315	311,282	4	9	1,582	19	–	312,865	3	9
418	986	1,244	17	4	916	2	4	2,160	19	8
766,046	969,746	60,261	5	–	226,621	18	10	286,883	3	10
202,317 ½	443,327 ½	164,690	3	4	138,250	5	10	302,940	9	2
205,697	205,697	-	-	-	25,712	2	6	25,712	2	6
195,407	195,407	-	-	-	102,588	13	6	102,588	13	6
1,028,113	1,028,113	-	-	-	8,567	12	2	8,567	12	2
129,800	196,613	94,930	2	9	184,424	3	4	279,354	6	1
271,126	1,078,671	733,520	–	10	246,272	15	8	979,792	16	6
163,689	271,115	98,026	4	6	149,366	4	3	247,392	8	9
257,929	277,227	32,806	12	–	438,479	6	–	471,285	13	–
1,671,763	30,147,994	3,915,481	15	3	229,867	8	3	4,145,349	3	6
914,853	914,853	-	-	-	7,623	15	6	7,623	15	6
- - - -	- - - -	46,647	–	–	313,644	16	8	360,291	16	8
in the Year ending 5th January 1821 - £.		5,762,636	1	6	4,722,445	6	1	10,485,081	7	7

(N° 6.)—Account of East India and

SPECIES OF MERCHANDIZE IMPORTED.	1st Column. RATES of VALUATION.				YEAR
					QUANTITIES
					By the EAST INDIA COMPANY.
	£.	s.	d.		
Borax, refined	–	–	7	lbs.	- - -
——— unrefined	–	–	6	lbs.	- - -
Camphire, refined	–	2	3	lbs.	—
——— unrefined	–	1	10	lbs.	- - -
Cassia Lignea	–	1	3	lbs.	- - -
Cinnamon	–	7	–	lbs.	402,251
Cloves	–	3	4	lbs.	- - -
Coffee	6	10	–	cwts.	- - -
Cotton Wool	–	–	5½	lbs.	4,633,013
Gum Lac, viz. Lacdye	–	3	–	lbs.	- - -
——— Laclake	–	–	6	lbs.	- - -
——— Cakelac	–	–	3	lbs.	—
——— Shellac	–	–	6	lbs.	- - -
——— Seedlac	–	–	2	lbs.	- - -
——— Sticklac	–	–	3	lbs.	- - -
Indigo	–	7	6	lbs.	19,104
Mace	–	5	1	lbs.	- - -
Mother of Pearl Shells, rough	–	2	–	lbs.	- - -
Nutmegs	–	3	7	lbs.	- - -
Pepper	–	–	7	lbs.	328,834
Piece Goods; viz. Calicoes	–	13	10	pieces	268,113
——— Muslins	1	17	2	pieces	2,245
——— Nanquin Cloths	–	3	7	pieces	201,983
——— Prohibited	–	14	7	pieces	291,448
Rhubarb	–	2	6	lbs.	- - -
Rice	–	10	6	cwts.	4,835
Sago	–	–	1½	lbs.	- - -
Saltpetre	1	5	7	cwts.	117,647
Silk, raw, of Bengal	1	–	–	lbs.	825,297
——— of China	–	18	5	lbs.	109,357
Sugar	1	5	6	cwts.	39,983
Tea	–	2	10	lbs.	28,545,962
Turmeric	–	–	2	lbs.	- - -
Other Articles	Valued at			- -	- - -

TOTAL Value of East India and China Produce imported into Great Britain

China Produced Imports—*continued.*

ENDING 5th JANUARY 1822.

IMPORTED.		VALUE THEREOF, Calculated at the Rates inserted in 1st Column.								
FREE TRADE, including the Privilege Trade	TOTAL.	By the EAST INDIA COMPANY			FREE TRADE, including the Privilege Trade.			TOTAL.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s	d.
62,069	62,069	-	-	-	1,810	6	11	1,810	6	11
188,745	188,745	-	-	-	4,718	12	6	4,718	12	6
—	—	—			—			—		
107,466 ½	107,466 ½	-	-	-	9,851	1	11	9,851	1	11
308,952 ¼	308,952 ¼	-	-	-	19,309	10	4	19,309	10	4
15,382 ¼	417,633 ¼	140,787	17	–	5,383	15	9	146,171	12	9
33,517 ¼	33,517 ¼	-	-	-	5,586	4	2	5,586	4	2
17,000	17,000	-	-	-	110,500	–	–	110,500	–	–
4,198,693	8,831,706	106,173	4	4	96,220	–	11	202,393	5	3
641,449	641,449	-	-	-	96,217	7	–	96,217	7	–
306	306	-	-	-	7	13	–	7	13	–
—	—	—			—			—		
697,488	697,488	-	-	-	17,437	4	–	17,437	4	–
39,584	39,584	-	-	-	329	17	4	329	17	4
58,880	58,880	-	-	-	736	–	–	736	–	–
3,925,526 ½	3,944,630 ½	7,164	–	–	1,472,072	8	9	1,479,236	8	9
13,893	13,893	-	-	-	3,531	2	9	3,531	2	9
531,989 ¾	531,989 ¾	-	-	-	53,198	19	6	53,198	19	6
35,085 ¾	35,085 ¼	-	-	-	6,286	3	11	6,286	3	11
479,755	808,589	9,590	19	10	13,992	17	1	23,583	16	11
4,789	272,902	185,444	16	6	3,312	7	10	188,757	4	4
225	2,470	4,171	19	2	418	2	6	4,590	1	8
367,079	569,062	36,188	12	5	65,768	6	5	101,956	18	10
85,137	376,585	212,514	3	4	62,079	1	3	274,593	4	7
117,570 ¾	117,570 ¾	-	-	-	14,696	6	10	14,696	6	10
69,739	74,574	2,538	7	6	36,612	19	6	39,151	7	–
629,365 ½	629,365 ½	-	-	-	3,933	10	8	3,933	10	8
107,204	224,851	150,490	2	5	137,131	15	8	287,621	18	1
225,966 ¾	1,051,263 ¾	825,297	–	–	225,966	15	–	1,051,263	15	–
165,753	275,110	100,699	11	5	152,630	17	9	253,330	9	2
229,178	269,161	50,978	6	6	292,201	19	–	343,180	5	6
2,185,143 ½	30,731,105 ½	4,044,011	5	8	309,561	19	11	4,353,573	5	7
415,555	415,555	-	-	-	3,462	19	2	3,462	19	2
- - -	- - -	2,332	–	–	304,099	10	3	306,431	10	3
in the year ending 5th January 1822 - £.		5,878,384	6	1	3,529,065	17	7	9,407,448	3	8

(N° 6.)—Account of East India and

SPECIES OF MERCHANDIZE IMPORTED.	1st Column. RATES of VALUATION.				YEAR
					QUANTITIES
					By the EAST INDIA COMPANY.
	£.	s.	d.		
Borax, refined	—	—	7	lbs.	- - -
—— unrefined	—	—	6	lbs.	- - -
Camphire, refined	—	2	8	lbs.	—
—— unrefined	—	2	4	lbs.	- - -
Cassia Lignea	—	1	1	lbs.	- - -
Cinnamon	—	6	—	lbs.	119,432
Cloves	—	3	—	lbs.	1,594
Coffee	5	—	—	cwts.	- - -
Cotton Wool	—	—	6	lbs.	1,413,448
Gum Lac, viz. Lacdye	—	3	—	lbs.	- - -
—— Laclake	—	—	3	lbs.	—
—— Cakelac	—	—	3	lbs.	—
—— Shellac	—	—	6	lbs.	- - -
—— Seedlac	—	—	2	lbs.	- - -
—— Sticklac	—	—	3	lbs.	- - -
Indigo	—	8	—	lbs.	100,904
Mace	—	5	3	lbs.	12,991
Mother of Pearl Shells, rough	—	1	6	lbs.	- - -
Nutmegs	—	3	6	lbs.	31,899
Pepper	—	—	7	lbs.	96,942
Piece Goods, viz. Calicoes	—	13	—	pieces	80,513
—— Muslins	1	17	—	pieces	- - -
—— Nanquin Cloths	—	4	—	pieces	141,488
—— Prohibited	—	15	—	pieces	149,841
Rhubarb	—	3	—	lbs.	- - -
Rice	—	10	6	cwts.	12
Sago	—	—	2	lbs.	- - -
Saltpetre	1	6	—	cwts.	25,468
Silk, raw, of Bengal	1	—	—	lbs.	736,260
—— of China	—	18	—	lbs.	88,969
Sugar	1	11	6	cwts.	11,376
Tea	—	2	10	lbs.	25,746,437
Turmeric	—	—	3	lbs.	- - -
Other Articles	Valued at			—	- - -

TOTAL Value of East India and China Produce imported into Great Britain

Inspector General's Office,
Custom House, London,
29th April, 1823.

China Produce Imported—*continued.*

ENDING 5th JANUARY 1823.

IMPORTED.		VALUE THEREOF, Calculated at the Rates inserted in 1st Column.								
FREE TRADE, including the Privilege Trade.	TOTAL.	By the EAST INDIA COMPANY			FREE TRADE, including the Privilege Trade.			TOTAL.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
50,339	50,339	-	-	-	1,468	4	5	1,468	4	5
58,093	58,093	-	-	-	1,452	6	6	1,452	6	6
—	—	—			—			—		
4,406	4,406	-	-	-	514	-	8	514	-	8
272,881 $\frac{1}{2}$	272,881 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	14,781	1	7	14,781	1	7
2,195	121,627	35,829	12	-	658	10	-	36,488	2	-
102,763 $\frac{3}{4}$	104,357 $\frac{3}{4}$	239	2	-	15,414	11	3	15,653	13	3
40,070	40,070	-	-	-	200,350	-	-	200,350	-	-
3,377,579	4,791,027	35,336	4	-	84,439	9	6	119,775	13	6
872,967	872,967	-	-	-	130,945	1	-	130,945	1	-
—	—	—			—			—		
—	—	—			—			—		
267,185	267,185	-	-	-	6,679	12	6	6,679	12	6
23,128	23,128	-	-	-	192	14	8	192	14	8
18,429	18,429	-	-	-	230	7	3	230	7	3
2,449,702	2,550,606	40,361	12	-	979,880	16	-	1,020,242	8	-
3,840 $\frac{10}{16}$	16,831 $\frac{10}{16}$	3,410	2	9	1,008	3	3	4,418	6	-
367,682	367,682	-	-	-	27,576	3	-	27,576	3	-
13,669 $\frac{7}{16}$	45,568 $\frac{7}{16}$	5,582	6	6	2,392	3	-	7,974	9	6
7,088,416	7,185,358	2,827	9	6	206,745	9	4	209,572	18	10
19,235	99,748	52,333	9	-	12,502	15	-	64,836	4	-
1,579	1,579	-	-	-	2,921	3	-	2,921	3	-
145,943	287,431	28,297	12	-	29,188	12	-	57,486	4	-
115,329	265,170	112,380	15	-	86,496	15	-	198,877	10	-
51,074	51,074	-	-	-	7,661	2	-	7,661	2	-
13,113	13,125	6	6	-	6,884	6	6	6,890	12	6
36,378	36,378	-	-	-	303	3	-	303	3	-
107,698	133,166	33,108	8	-	140,007	8	-	173,115	16	-
137,968 $\frac{1}{2}$	874,228 $\frac{1}{2}$	736,260	-	-	137,968	10	-	874,228	10	-
133,704	222,673	80,072	2	-	120,333	12	-	200,405	14	-
215,099	226,475	17,917	4	-	338,780	18	6	356,698	2	6
1,616,329 $\frac{1}{2}$	27,362,766 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,647,411	18	2	228,980	-	3	3,876,391	18	5
197,557	197,557	-	-	-	2,469	9	3	2,469	9	3
- - -	- - -	5,072	-	-	242,559	12	7	247,631	12	7
in the year ending 5th January 1823. £.		4,836,446	2	11	3,031,786	1	-	7,868,232	3	11

WILLIAM IRVING,
Inspector General of the Imports and Exports
of Great Britain.

(N° 7.)—AN ACCOUNT of all Goods Exported from GREAT BRITAIN to the EAST INDIES and CHINA,
Articles exported, and stating the Exports by the East India

YEAR ENDING 5th JANUARY 1821:

SPECIES OF MERCHANDIZE EXPORTED.		QUANTITIES
		By the East India Company.
Apothecary Ware		- - - -
Apparel		- - - -
Beer and Ale	*tons. hhds. galls.*	17 3 –
Books, printed	*cwts. qrs. lbs.*	35 – –
Brass	*cwts. qrs. lbs.*	135 – –
Cabinet and Upholstery Wares		- - - -
Carriages	*number*	- - - -
Coals, &c. by measure	*chalds. bushs.*	879 54
——— by weight	*tons. cwts. qrs. lbs.*	- - - -
Cochineal	*lbs.*	- - - -
Colours for painters		- - - -
Copper in bricks and pigs	*cwts. qrs lbs.*	40,198 3 14
——— in sheets and nails	*cwts. qrs. lbs.*	11,953 1 14
——— wrought	*cwts. qrs. lbs.*	1,428 – –
Cordage	*cwts. qrs. lbs.*	2,071 2 2
Cotton Manufactures; viz.		
Calicoes, &c. white or plain	*yards*	140,156
——— printed, chequered, &c.	*yards*	30,918
Muslins, &c. white or plain	*yards*	- - - -
——— printed, chequered, &c.	*yards*	- - - -
Fustians, Velvets, &c.	*yards*	11,277
Cotton and Linen mixed	*yards*	—
Counterpanes and Bed Quilts	*number*	- - - -
Lace and Patent Net	*yards*	- - - -
Cotton for stitching and sewing	*lbs. weight*	- - - -
Hosiery, viz. Stockings	*doz. pair*	96
——— of other sorts		- - - -
Tapes and small Wares		- - - -
Cotton Twist and Yarn	*lbs. weight*	224
Earthenware of all sorts	*pieces*	17,000
Glass		- - - -
Guns and Pistols	*number*	37,920
Haberdashery and Millinery		- - - -
Hardwares and Cutlery		- - - -
Hats of all sorts	*doz. number*	3,104 –
Iron in bars	*tons. cwts. qrs. lbs.*	3,069 1 – 10
——bolt and rod	*tons. cwts. qrs. lbs.*	149 – – –
——cast and wrought	*cwts. qrs. lbs.*	8,501 1 –
Lace and Thread of Gold and Silver	*lbs. oz.*	66 8
Lead and Shot	*tons. cwts. qrs. lbs.*	1,179 12 – –
Leather and Sadlery		- - - -
Linen Manufactures		- - - -
Military Stores, not otherwise described		- - - -
Musical Instruments		- - - -
Ordnance of Brass and Iron	*tons. cwts. qrs. lbs.*	597 – – –
Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery and Watches		- - - -
Provisions		- - - -
Quicksilver	*lbs.*	3,500
Silk Manufactures		- - - -
Soap and Candles	*cwts. qrs. lbs.*	403 – 24
Spelter, (Foreign)	*cwts. qrs. lbs.*	- - - -
Spirits, (British)	*galls.*	20
- - - (Foreign)	*galls.*	23
Stationery		- - - -
Steel, unwrought	*cwts. qrs. lbs.*	799 3 23
Sugar, refined	*cwts. qrs. lbs.*	95 1 6
Swords	*number*	10,800
Tin, unwrought	*cwts. qrs. lbs.*	11 – –
Tin and Pewter Wares, and Tin Plates		- - - -
Wines	*tons. hhds. galls.*	10 – 11

during each of the last Three Years; specifying the Quantity and declared Value of the principal Company distinct and separate from the Free Trade.

YEAR ENDING 5th JANUARY 1821.

EXPORTED.		DECLARED VALUE THEREOF.								
Free Trade, including the Privilege Trade.	TOTAL.	By the East India Company			Free Trade, including the Privilege Trade.			TOTAL		
		£.	s	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d
- - - -	- - - -	23,652	-	10	8,856	18	-	32,508	18	10
- - - -	- - - -	13,439	6	2	12,027	11	6	25,466	17	8
3,335 3 3	3,353 2 3	364	10	-	70,651	18	-	71,016	8	-
2,739 - 3	2,774 - 3	573	11	7	39,156	11	1	39,730	2	8
602 - 24	737 - 24	1,386	8	11	5,008	-	-	6,394	8	11
- - - -	- - - -	230	-	-	5,486	13	6	5,716	13	6
106	106	- - - -			11,777	-	-	11,777	-	-
134 14	1,013 68	1,757	-	-	141	8	-	1,898	8	-
148 3 - -	148 3 - -	- - - -			75	15	-	75	15	-
11,253	11,253	- - - -			11,815	13	-	11,815	13	-
- - - -	- - - -	1,350	12	8	6,184	8	-	7,535	-	8
2,374 - 6	42,572 3 20	222,583	2	6	14,242	4	6	236,825	7	-
11,655 3 27	23,609 1 13	68,226	10	1	66,809	18	-	135,036	8	1
4,887 1 20	6,315 1 20	8,030	4	2	27,465	6	3	35,495	10	5
4,798 1 16	6,869 3 18	5,513	10	2	12,204	5	-	17,717	15	2
3,837,792	3,977,948	3,669	7	1	173,158	17	6	176,828	4	7
7,512,767	7,543,685	1,334	17	2	468,291	18	2	469,626	15	4
2,746,083	2,746,083	- - -			166,296	14	4	166,296	14	4
13,461	13,461	- - - -			921	11	6	921	11	6
33,822	45,099	1,325	-	5	2,131	-	-	3,456	-	5
—	—	—			—			—		
362	362	- - - -			333	-	-	333	-	-
48,381	48,381	- - - -			1,557	-	-	1,557	-	-
70,834	70,834	- - - -			17,709	17	-	17,709	17	-
14,352 6	14,448 6	200	-	-	12,365	8	6	12,565	8	6
- - - -	- - - -	- - - -			412	15	-	412	15	-
- - - -	- - - -	- - - -			1,174	-	-	1,174	-	-
- - - -	224	24	5	4	- - - -			24	5	4
613,071	630,071	219	4	-	8,712	8	-	8,931	12	-
- - - -	- - - -	3,046	12	2	95,644	7	3	98,690	19	5
2,993	40,913	59,672	3	3	8,759	-	-	68,431	3	3
- - - -	- - - -	956	19	8	22,388	5	8	23,345	5	4
- - - -	- - - -	12,661	17	1	29,684	8	-	42,346	5	1
1,227 5	4,331 5	8,955	11	4	6,135	10	-	15,091	1	4
5,112 4 3 9	8,181 5 3 19	44,203	11	-	65,507	15	-	109,711	6	-
504 12 2 1	653 12 2 1	1,671	5	-	5,328	7	-	6,999	12	-
26,225 - 3	34,726 1 3	15,732	18	1	28,294	3	-	44,027	1	1
1,514 8	1,581 -	413	12	8	9,475	-	-	9,888	12	8
432 7 - 25	1,611 19 - 25	25,613	3	10	9,970	4	-	35,583	7	10
- - - -	- - - -	12,514	6	7	32,647	15	-	45,162	1	7
- - - -	- - - -	5,273	-	11	18,233	6	1	23,506	7	-
- - - -	- - - -	28,618	2	-	1,801	10	-	30,419	12	-
- - - -	- - - -	2,981	16	5	9,072	8	6	12,054	4	11
13 - - -	610 - - -	7,373	9	3	131	-	-	7,504	9	3
- - - -	- - - -	765	16	-	63,254	18	6	64,020	14	6
- - - -	- - - -	25,781	4	6	20,867	18	8	46,649	3	2
252,176	255,676	612	10	-	44,130	16	-	44,743	6	-
- - - -	- - - -	228	-	-	17,160	13	-	17,388	13	-
708 2 12	1,111 3 8	1.581	-	-	3,123	-	-	4,704	-	-
420 - 9	420 - 9	- - - -			756	2	11	756	2	11
2,720	2,740	12	-	-	1,713	16	-	1,725	16	-
278,510	278,533	6	-	9	69,029	17	9	69,035	18	6
- - - -	- - - -	23,530	11	6	16,197	18	6	39,728	10	-
13,083 1 3	13,883 - 26	879	7	11	13,373	5	7	14,252	13	6
436 1 24	531 3 2	231	18	9	1,240	13	10	1,472	12	7
120	10,920	6,118	8	6	506	-	-	6,624	8	6
1 2 -	12 2 -	46	18	10	5	-	-	51	18	10
- - - -	- - - -	1,278	12	5	4,838	16	-	6,117	8	5
603 1 56	613 2 4	1,033	18	6	62,372	7	6	63,406	6	-

(continued)

(N° 7.)—An Account of all Goods Exported from Great Britain

YEAR ENDING 5th JANUARY 1821—*continued.*

	SPECIES OF MERCHANDIZE EXPORTED.		QUANTITIES By the East India Company.
Woollen Manufactures; viz.	Cloths	*pieces*	26,698
	Coatings, Duffles, &c.	*pieces*	31
	Kerseymeres	*pieces*	30
	Baizes	*pieces*	- - - -
	Stuffs; viz. Camblet, Serges, &c	*pieces*	178,691
	Flannel	*yards*	20,000
	Blankets and Blanketing	*yards*	10,390
	Carpets and Carpeting	*yards*	- - - -
	Woollens mixed with Cotton, &c.	*yards*	- - - -
	Rugs and Coverlids	*number*	- - - -
	Hosiery; viz. Stockings	*dozen. pairs*	- - - -
	———— of all other sorts	-	- - - -
	Tapes and small Wares	-	- - - -
All other Articles		-	- - - -
	TOTAL Value of Exports to the East Indies and China,		

YEAR ENDING 5th JANUARY 1822.

	SPECIES OF MERCHANDIZE EXPORTED.		By the East India Company.
Apothecary Ware		-	- - - -
Apparel		-	- - - -
Beer and Ale		*tuns. hhds. galls.*	5 – –
Books, printed		*cwts. qrs. lbs.*	4 2 –
Brass		*cwts. qrs. lbs.*	87 – –
Cabinet and Upholstery Wares		-	- - - -
Carriages		*number*	- - - -
Coals, by measure		*chalds. bushs.*	251 18
—— by weight		*tons. cwts. qrs. lbs.*	- - - -
Cochineal		*lbs.*	- - - -
Colours for Painters		-	- - - -
Copper, in bricks and pigs		*cwts. qrs. lbs.*	33,840 – –
——— in sheets and nails		*cwts. qrs. lbs.*	9,973 – –
——— wrought		*cwts. qrs. lbs.*	3,248 2 24
Cordage		*cwts. qrs. lbs.*	2,245 2 13
Cotton Manufactures; viz.	Calicoes, &c. white or plain	*yards*	176,640
	———— printed, chequered, &c.	*yards*	105,300
	Muslins, &c. white or plain	*yards*	- - - -
	———— printed, chequered, &c.	*yards*	- - - -
	Fustians, Velvets, &c.	*yards*	- - - -
	Cotton and Linen mixed	*yards*	- - - -
	Counterpanes and Bed Quilts	*number*	- - - -
	Lace and Patent Net	*yards*	- - - -
	Cotton for stitching and sewing	*lbs. weight*	- - - -
	Hosiery; viz. Stockings	*dozen pairs*	- - - -
	———— of other sorts	-	- - - -
	Tapes and small Wares	-	- - - -
Cotton, Twist and Yarn		*lbs. weight*	5,040
Cotton Wool		*lbs. weight*	3,247,285
Earthenware of all sorts		*pieces*	44,700
Glass		-	- - - -
Guns and Pistols		*number*	26,720
Haberdashery and Millinery		-	- - - -
Hardwares and Cutlery		-	- - - -
Hats of all sorts		*doz. number*	1,267 –
Iron, in bars		*tons. cwts. qrs. lbs.*	5,038 12 3 –
—— bolt and rod		*tons. cwts. qrs. lbs.*	97 – – –
—— cast and wrought		*cwts. qrs. lbs.*	6,936 – –
Lace and Thread of Gold and Silver		*lbs. ozs.*	3 –
Lead and Shot		*tons. cwts. qrs. lbs.*	1,031 10 – –
Leather and Sadlery		-	- - - -
Linen Manufactures		-	- - - -
Military Stores, not otherwise described		-	- - - -
Musical Instruments		-	- - - -
Ordnance of Brass and Iron		*tons. cwts. qrs. lbs.*	2,155 13 1 22

to the East Indies and China—*continued.*

- - - - - YEAR ENDING 5th JANUARY 1821—*continued.*

EXPORTED.		DECLARED VALUE THEREOF.								
Free Trade, including the Privilege Trade.	TOTAL.	By the East India Company.			Free Trade, including the Privilege Trade			TOTAL.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d
15,918 ¼	42,616 ¼	445,949	15	1	166,366	–	1	612,315	15	2
12	43	224	10	–	78	–	–	302	10	–
444	474	221	–	–	3,041	–	–	3,262	–	–
196	196	-	-	-	1,118	–	–	1,118	–	–
32,902	211,593	582,450	11	5	133,339	–	–	715,789	11	5
88,352	108,352	1,454	–	–	8,166	3	6	9,620	3	6
7,860	18,250	1,016	9	2	997	–	–	2,013	9	2
5,386	5,386	-	-	-	980	–	–	980	–	–
1,655	1,655	-	-	-	395	15	–	395	15	–
27	27	-	-	-	12	–	–	12	–	–
173 –	173 –	-	-	-	165	–	–	165	–	–
- - - -	- - - -	-	-	-	540	–	–	540	–	–
- - - -	- - - -	146	11	3	1,803	–	–	1,949	11	3
- - - -	- - - -	43,976	18	8	185,068	2	6	229,045	1	2
in the year ending 5th January 1821 - £		1,721,114	3	7	2,308,681	4	8	4,029,795	8	3

- - - - - - - YEAR ENDING 5th JANUARY 1822

- - - -	- - - -	27,034	5	–	12,133	6	–	39,167	11	–
- - - -	- - - -	5,057	16	10	13,571	18	–	18,629	14	10
4,373 1 36	4,378 1 36	100	–	–	91,610	13	–	91,710	13	–
3,035 1 6	3,039 3 6	73	14	2	45,385	12	9	45,459	6	11
582 – –	669 – –	853	7	6	5,291	–	–	6,144	7	6
- - - -	- - - -	158	–	–	7,582	6	–	7,740	6	–
127	127	-	-	-	14,362	–	–	14,362	–	–
374 35	625 53	597	2	–	1,191	2	–	1,788	4	–
561 – – –	561 – – –	-	-	-	345	–	–	345	–	–
13,583	13,583	-	-	-	14,262	3	–	14,262	3	–
- - - -	- - - -	888	17	3	9,458	19	–	10,347	16	3
2,121 3 6	35,961 3 6	167,240	10	–	11,564	18	5	178,805	8	5
17,685 – 10	27,658 – 10	55,483	11	3	91,951	–	–	147,434	11	3
3,922 2 16	7,171 1 12	18,263	4	6	17,533	6	3	35,796	10	9
5,800 – 19	8,045 3 4	5,704	4	11	13,783	–	–	19,487	4	11
5,626,013	5,802,653	5,010	18	8	245,892	14	6	250,903	13	2
9,779,539	9,874,839	5,729	2	6	576,189	2	–	581,918	4	6
4,116,483	4,116,483	-	-	-	257,954	6	–	257,954	6	–
33,058	33,058	-	-	-	2,398	3	4	2,398	3	4
66,103	66,103	-	-	-	4,546	15	8	4,546	15	8
2,718	2,718	-	-	-	276	13	2	276	13	2
384	384	-	-	-	379	3	1	379	3	1
76,255	76,255	-	-	-	6,129	–	–	6,129	–	–
6,437	6,437	-	-	-	1,608	–	–	1,608	–	–
19,723 6	19,723 6	-	-	-	13,186	18	–	13,186	18	–
- - - -	- - - -	-	-	-	1,376	14	–	1,376	14	–
- - - -	- - - -	-	-	-	1,386	–	–	1,386	–	–
825	5,865	493	14	2	311	–	–	804	14	2
- - - -	3,247,285	93,401	19	11	-	-	-	93,401	19	11
1,129,220	1,173,920	541	–	–	12,774	13	–	13,315	13	–
- - - -	- - - -	3,062	19	11	106,260	15	3	109,323	15	2
1,718	29,438	52,597	18	2	7,888	–	–	60,485	18	2
- - - -	- - - -	-	-	-	34,504	14	–	34,504	14	–
- - - -	- - - -	13,835	3	–	67,965	18	–	81,801	1	–
1,653 3	2,920 3	3,812	4	8	10,006	7	–	13,818	11	8
4,287 – – 7	9,325 12 3 7	51,924	3	9	45,788	11	1	97,712	14	10
606 11 3 22	763 11 3 22	960	12	6	6,435	10	–	7,396	2	6
37,274 3 22	44,110 3 22	14,766	19	11	44,055	18	–	58,822	17	11
1,845 8	1,848 8	23	7	6	11,740	–	–	11,763	7	6
66 14 1 22	1,098 4 1 22	23,351	6	–	1,597	7	6	24,948	13	6
- - - -	- - -	3,008	1	3	43,698	2	–	46,706	3	3
- - - -	- - -	4,064	3	5	26,917	2	2	30,981	5	7
- - - -	- - -	44,385	7	10	1,193	10	–	45,578	17	10
- - - -	- - - -	2,257	13	10	13,449	10	–	15,707	3	10
- - - -	2,155 13 1 22	25,197	11	4	-	-	-	25,197	11	4

(*continued*)

(N° 7.)—An Account of all Goods Exported from Great Britain

YEAR ENDING 5th JANUARY 1822:—*continued* - - - - - -

SPECIES OF MERCHANDIZE EXPORTED		QUANTITIES
		By the East India Company.
Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery and Watches		- - - -
Provisions		- - - -
Quicksilver	*lbs.*	1,960
Silk Manufactures		- - - -
Soap and Candles	*cwts. qrs. lbs.*	- 3 16
Spelter (Foreign)	*cwts. qrs. lbs.*	- - - -
Spirits (British)	*gallons*	- - - -
——— (Foreign)	*gallons*	1,259
Stationery		- - - -
Steel, unwrought	*cwts. qrs. lbs.*	4,363 - 20
Sugar, refined	*cwts. qrs. lbs.*	178 3 25
Swords	*number*	4,550
Tin, unwrought	*cwts. qrs. lbs.*	2,456 - -
Tin and Pewter Wares, and Tin Plates		- - - -
Wines	*tuns. hhgs. galls.*	2 3 34
Woollen Manufactures: viz. Cloths	*pieces*	34,959
Coatings, Duffles, &c.	*pieces*	9
Kerseymeres	*pieces*	100
Baizes	*pieces*	228
Stuffs, viz. Camblet, Serges, &c.	*pieces*	185,050
Flannel	*yards*	- - - -
Blankets and Blanketing	*yards*	40,464
Carpets and Carpeting	*yards*	300
Woollens, mixed with Cotton, &c.	*yards*	- - - -
Rugs and Coverlids	*number*	- - - -
Hosiery, viz. Stockings	*dozen pairs*	- - - -
——— of all sorts		- - - -
Tapes and small Wares		- - - -
All other Articles		- - - -

TOTAL value of Exports to the East Indies and China in the

YEAR ENDING 5th JANUARY 1823: - - - - - - -

SPECIES OF MERCHANDIZE EXPORTED		By the East India Company.
Apothecary Ware		- - - -
Apparel		- - - -
Beer and Ale	*tuns. hogs. galls.*	6 2 -
Books, printed	*cwts. qrs. lbs.*	67 2 -
Brass	*cwts. qrs. lbs.*	41 2 -
Cabinet and Upholstery Wares		- - - -
Carriages	*number*	- - - -
Coals, &c. by measure	*chals. bushs.*	753 54
——— by weight	*tons. cwts. qrs. lbs.*	- - - -
Cochineal	*lbs.*	- - - -
Colours for Painters		- - - -
Copper in bricks and pigs	*cwts. qrs. lbs.*	24,699 1 4
——— in sheets and nails	*cwts. qrs. lbs.*	12,427 2 -
——— wrought	*cwts. qrs. lbs.*	2,255 - -
Cordage	*cwts. qrs. lbs.*	3,007 - 22
Cotton Manufactures: viz. Calicoes, &c. white or plain	*yards*	384
——— printed, chequered, &c.	*yards*	60,470
Muslins, &c. white or plain	*yards*	43,848
——— printed, chequered, &c.	*yards*	- - - -
Fustians, Velvets, &c.	*yards*	- - - -
Cotton and Linen mixed	*yards*	- - - -
Counterpanes and Bed Quilts	*number*	- - - -
Lace and Patent Net	*yards*	- - - -
Cotton for stitching and sewing	*lbs. weight*	- - - -
Hosiery, viz. Stockings	*dozen pairs*	- - - -
——— of other sorts		- - - -
Tapes and small Wares		- - - -

to the East Indies and China.—*continued.*

- - - - - - YEAR ENDING 5th JANUARY 1822—*continued.*

EXPORTED.		DECLARED VALUE THEREOF.								
Free Trade, including the Privilege Trade.	TOTAL.	By the East India Company.			Free Trade, including the Privilege Trade.			TOTAL.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s	d.	£.	s.	d.
- - - -	- - - -	- -	-	-	63,924	16	6	63,924	16	6
- - - -	- - - -	8,457	4	8	29,545	19	-	38,003	3	8
215,446	217,406	294		-	32,316	18	-	32,610	18	-
- - - -	- - - -	- -	-	-	26,827	8	-	26,827	8	-
2,280 - 6	228 3 20	5	-	-	1,485	15	-	1,490	15	-
26,450 - 4	26,450 - 4	- -	-	-	47,610	1	3	47,610	1	3
9,591 - -	9.591 - -	- -	-	-	4,085	5	-	4,085	5	-
195,426	196,685	141	12	9	35,431	4	-	35,572	16	9
- - - -	- - - -	27,654	14	8	24,167	15	-	51,822	9	8
3,023 1 13	7,386 2 5	4,925	15	7	3,249	18	4	8,175	13	11
550 3 10	729 3 7	398	-	5	1,502	13	2	1,900	13	7
234	4,784	3,633	14	2	1,047	-	-	4,680	14	2
- - - -	2,456 - -	8,353	1	-	- -	-	-	8,353	1	-
- - - -	- - - -	1,026	3	9	2,276	-	-	3,302	3	9
870 1 34	873 1 5	247	17	1	96,145	13	7	96,393	10	8
25,182 ¼	60,141 ¼	468,083	14	8	244,290	15	-	712,374	9	8
4	13	66	-	-	34	-	-	100	-	-
2,240	2,340	990	13	10	15,793	-	-	16,783	13	10
1,293	1,521	2,094	12	-	5,559	-	-	7,653	12	-
19,632	204,682	570,247	4	9	69,340	-	-	639,587	4	9
188,565	188,565	- -	-	-	21,320	12	-	21,320	12	-
69,560	110,024	4,256	8	4	7,655	-	-	11,911	8	4
15,484	15,784	50	-	-	3,097	19	-	3,147	19	-
7,279	7,279	- -	-	-	997	10	-	997	10	-
72	72	- -	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	-
975 -	975 -	- -	-	-	757	10	-	757	10	-
- - - -	- - - -	155	-	-	2,399	2	-	2,554	2	-
- - - -	- - - -	330	14	7	4,126	-	-	4,456	14	7
- - - -	- - - -	23,361	16	2	195,079	8	3	218,441	4	5
year ending 5th January 1822 - - - £.		1,754,652	10	2	2,836,007	15	3	4,590,660	5	5

- - - - - - YEAR ENDING 5th JANUARY 1823.

- - - -	- - - -	22,385	3	11	14,992	4	-	37,377	7	11
- - - -	- - - -	14,126	4	2	14,370	16	-	28,497	-	2
5,563 2 -	5,570 - -	130	-	-	111,462	12	6	111,592	12	6
2,711 2 19	2,779 - 19	989	14	-	39,429	6	6	40,419	-	6
1,888 1 16	1,929 3 16	365	17	6	16,215	12	3	16,581	9	9
- - - -	- - - -	1	10	-	5,829	18	-	5,831	8	-
124	124	- -	-	-	13,339	-	-	13,339	-	-
564.56	1,318 38	1,521	7	6	1,696	10	-	3,217	17	6
100 - - -	100 - - -	- -	-	-	60	-	-	60	-	-
23,825	23,825	- -	-	-	25,016	5	-	25,016	5	-
- - - -	- - - -	1,423	5	1	12,264	1	-	13,687	6	1
8,634 1 3	33,333 2 7	115,871	3	-	46,697	10	6	162,568	13	6
11,026 3 3	23,454 1 3	63,682	13	6	55,093	-	-	118,775	13	6
2,340 2 15	4,595 2 15	11,159	1	8	10,749	6	-	21,908	7	8
6,883 3 26	9,891 - 20	7,632	18	6	17,581	10	6	25.214	9	-
5,661,424	5,661,808	30	-	-	246,225	18	5	246,255	18	5
8,858,013	8,918,483	3,540	13	4	475,000	16	11	478,541	10	3
6,006,983	6,050,831	1,710	12	2	361,985	14	3	363,696	6	5
5,910	5,910	- -	-	-	329	-	-	329	-	-
97,638	97,638	- -	-	-	6,939	-	-	6,939	-	-
7,173	7,173	- -	-	-	836	19	4	836	19	4
862	862	- -	-	-	1,071	14	-	1,071	14	-
215,881	215,881	- -	-	-	11,616	10	-	11,616	10	-
47,498	47,498	- -	-	-	9,864	10	-	9,864	10	-
31,474 11	31,474 11	- -	-	-	22,477	-	-	22,477	-	-
- - - -	- - - -	- -	-	-	2,294	2	-	2,294	2	-
- - - -	- - - -	- -	-	-	1,135	-	-	1,135	-	-

(*continued*)

(Nº 7.)—An Account of all Goods Exported from Great Britain

YEAR ENDING 5th JANUARY 1823:—*continued.* - - - - -

SPECIES OF MERCHANDIZE EXPORTED.		QUANTITIES
		By the East India Company.
Cotton, Twist and Yarn	*lbs. weight*	- - - -
Earthenware of all sorts	*pieces*	47,000
Glass		- - - -
Guns and Pistols	*number*	27,620
Haberdashery and Millinery		- - - -
Hardwares and Cutlery		- - - -
Hats of all sorts	*doz. number*	645 –
Iron in bars	*tons. cwts. qrs. lbs.*	3,246 12 2 19
——bolt and rod	*tons. cwts. qrs. lbs.*	280 7 3 24
——cast and wrought	*cwts. qrs. lbs.*	9,940 2 10
Lace and Thread of Gold and Silver	*lbs. ozs.*	10 –
Lead and Shot	*tons. cwts. qrs. lbs.*	769 10 – –
Leather and Sadlery		- - - -
Linen Manufactures		- - - -
Military Stores, not otherwise described		- - - -
Musical Instruments		- - - -
Ordnance of Brass and Iron	*tons. cwts. qrs. lbs.*	1,326 13 – 26
Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery and Watches		- - - -
Provisions		- - - -
Quicksilver	*lbs.*	4,200
Silk Manufactures		- - - -
Soap and Candles	*cwts. qrs. lbs.*	125 – –
Spelter, (Foreign)	*cwts. qrs. lbs.*	- - - -
Spirits, (British)	*gallons*	- - - -
——— (Foreign)	*gallons*	32
Stationery		- - - -
Steel, unwrought	*cwts. qrs. lbs.*	3,178 3 –
Sugar, refined	*cwts. qrs. lbs.*	310 3 26
Swords	*number*	2,980
Tin, unwrought	*cwts. qrs. lbs.*	6,340 – –
Tin and Pewter Wares, and Tin Plates		- - - -
Wines	*tuns. hhds. galls.*	12 3 15
Woollen Manufactures; viz.		
Cloths	*pieces*	25,864
Coatings, Duffles, &c.	*pieces*	- - - -
Kerseymers	*pieces*	257
Baizes	*pieces*	166
Stuffs, viz. Camblet, Serges, &c.	*pieces*	155,918
Flannel	*yards*	- - - -
Blankets and Blanketing	*yards*	29,000
Carpets and Carpeting	*yards*	- - - -
Woollens mixed with Cotton, &c.	*yards*	- - - -
Rugs and Coverlids	*number*	—
Hosiery, viz. Stockings	*dozen pair*	- - - -
———— of all other sorts		- - - -
Tapes and small Wares		- - - -
All other Articles		- - - -

TOTAL Value of Exports to the East Indies and China in the

Inspector General's Office,
Custom House, London,
29th April 1823.

to the East Indies and China—*continued.*

- - - - - - YEAR ENDING 5th JANUARY 1823.—*continued.*

EXPORTED		DECLARED VALUE THEREOF.								
Free Trade, including the Privilege Trade.	TOTAL.	By the East India Company.			Free Trade, including the Privilege Trade.			TOTAL.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
22,200	22,200	-	-	-	2,335	-	-	2,335	-	-
972,707	1,019,707	533	15	6	12,433	19	-	12,967	14	6
- - - -	- - - -	4,153	7	10	96,360	16	9	100,514	4	7
2,177	29,797	50,258	18	1	12,945	11	6	63,204	9	7
- - - -	- - - -	131	12	4	34,093	8	6	34,225	-	10
- - - -	- - - -	9,960	19	6	62,220	16	6	72,181	16	-
2,992 1	3,637 1	1,664	16	2	15,711	16	-	17,376	12	2
5,782 8 2 20	9,029 1 1 11	42,086	13	9	52,134	13	4	94,221	7	1
549 15 - -	830 2 3 24	3,966	7	9	4,509	10	-	8,475	17	9
43,790 3 6	53,731 1 16	14,000	6	11	42,818	15	7	56,819	2	6
1,852 -	1,862 -	73	8	-	11,583	-	-	11,656	8	-
281 2 - -	1,050 12 - -	16,936	15	2	6,300	-	-	23,236	15	2
- - - -	- - - -	5,655	13	5	48,717	14	-	54,373	7	5
- - - -	- - - -	9,440	13	3	25,090	14	9	34,531	8	-
- - - -	- - - -	17,113	5	3	1,467	8	-	18,580	13	3
- - - -	- - - -	1,107	2	6	10,514	11	-	11,621	13	6
15 10 - -	1,342 3 - 26	15,167	12	8	156	-	-	15,323	12	8
- - - -	- - - -	-	-	-	64,511	8	6	64,511	8	6
- - - -	- - - -	11,511	11	8	24,601	3	-	36,112	14	8
- - - -	4,200	420	-	-	-	-	-	420	-	-
- - - -	- - - -	-	-	-	33,374	9	-	33,374	9	-
552 3 21	677 3 21	434	11	-	2,290	17	-	2,725	8	-
33,409 3 1	33,409 3 1	-	-	-	60,157	11	4	60,157	11	4
5,664	5,664	-	-	-	2,977	3	1	2,977	3	1
165,089	165,121	6	8	-	29,002	3	3	29,008	11	3
- - - -	- - - -	11,843	3	7	39,766	13	-	51,609	16	7
1,479 2 7	4,658 1 7	3,392	7	-	1,546	16	3	4,939	3	3
460 3 10	771 3 8	613	17	6	1,044	18	10	1,658	16	4
524	3,504	2,495	5	8	1,824	4	-	4,319	9	8
- - - -	6,340 - -	20,605	-	-	-	-	-	20,605	-	-
- - -	- - - -	1,164	8	4	8,465	7	-	9,629	15	4
952 1 36	965 - 51	1,200	19	7	97,016	13	7	98,217	13	2
21,334	47,198	330,671	14	11	209,528	9	10	540,200	4	9
33	33	-	-	-	161	-	-	161	-	-
1,997	2,254	2,969	17	6	15,428	14	-	18,398	11	6
591	757	1,526	2	-	3,652	-	-	5,178	2	-
13,557 ¼	169,475 ¼	427,158	17	3	51,704	4	-	478,863	1	3
165,466	165,466	-	-	-	16,964	10	-	16,964	10	-
51,095	80,095	2,981	10	10	4,711	4	-	7,692	14	10
16,669	16,669	-	-	-	2,958	16	6	2,958	16	6
10,548	10,548	-	-	-	1,552	10	-	1,552	10	-
850 -	850 -	-	-	-	807	-	-	807	-	-
- - - -	- - - -	388	1	1	3,544	10	-	3,932	11	1
- - - -	- - - -	15	-	-	3,755	-	-	3,770	-	-
- - - -	- - - -	22,800	16	3	221,741	11	7	244,542	7	10
year ending 5th January 1823 - - - £.		1,279,021	4	7	2,867,056	9	10	4,146,077	14	5

WILLIAM IRVING,
Inspector General of the Imports and
Exports of Great Britain.

EAST INDIA TRADE.

ACCOUNTS

OF

SHIPS AND TONNAGE,

AND OF

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

BETWEEN

GREAT BRITAIN, THE EAST INDIES, AND CHINA;

1820, 1821, 1822.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
5 *May* 1823.

313.

EAST INDIA SHIPPING.

A Return to an Order of The Honourable House of Commons,
dated 5th June 1823,—*for*,

AN ACCOUNT OF THE CREWS

Of the several Ships from the East Indies and China, which have entered the Ports of the United Kingdom for the last two Years, up to the latest Period; particularizing the Tons of the several Ships, and also an account of the Number of Men navigating them, distinguishing British, Foreign, and Lascar Seamen —So far as relates to Great Britain.

PORTS	Date of Entry	SHIPS.	Tons.	British Men.	Foreign Men.	Lascars	From whence
	1821						
LONDON - -	July 4.	Waterloo - - -	443	21	1	-	Calcutta.
	– 10.	Thalia - - - -	357	22	3	-	Bombay
	– 12.	Bristol - - - -	427	27	-	-	Calcutta
	– 13.	Regret - - - -	356	21	2	-	Bombay
	– 18.	Phœnix - - - -	493	34	-	-	Calcutta
	– ”	La Belle Alliance -	637	54	3	-	Ditto.
	– 21.	Windsor Castle - -	565	37	3	-	Bengal.
	– 23.	Dorsetshire - - -	1,260	100	15	-	Canton.
	– ”	Winchelsea - - -	1,331	108	7	-	Ditto.
	– 24.	Thalia - - - -	670	43	4	-	Prince of Wales Island
	– ”	Golconda - - -	802	70	9	-	Calcutta.
	– 27.	William Money - -	787	70	-	-	Ditto
	– 28.	Woodman - - -	419	25	-	-	Ditto
	August 3.	Lady Raffles - -	647	47	3	-	Ditto
	– 4.	Clyde - - - -	478	34	3	-	Ditto
	– 14.	Hadlow - - - -	372	21	1	-	Ditto.
	– 17.	James Sibbald - -	666	52	-	-	Ditto.
	– 23.	Globe - - - - -	363	21	-	-	Calcutta
	September 5.	Hannah - - - -	492	30	3	-	Bombay.
	– 6.	Richmond - - -	466	30	2	-	Madras.
	– 8.	King George the IVth	470	33	-	-	Calcutta
	– ”	Nancy - - - -	382	26	1	-	Ditto.
	– ”	Royal Merchant - -	477	30	15	-	Ditto.
	– 14.	Dunira - - - -	1,438	128	2	-	Canton.
	– ”	Marquis of Huntley -	1,306	110	19	-	Ditto
	– ”	Timandra - - -	367	22	1	-	Calcutta
	– 17.	Lady Melville - -	1,340	130	-	-	Canton.
	– 18.	Lady Kennaway -	542	27	8	-	Calcutta.
	– 29.	Brailsford - - -	466	26	-	-	Bombay.
	October 1.	Triumph - - - -	506	40	-	-	Calcutta.
	– 2.	Mary - - - - -	361	20	1	-	Ditto.
	– ”	Guildford - - -	521	29	3	-	Bombay
	– ”	Agamemnon - - -	542	29	-	-	Madras
	– 4.	Mangles - - - -	594	43	-	-	Calcutta
	– ”	Swallow - - - -	361	15	3	-	Bombay.
	– 5.	Asia - - - - -	401	23	2	-	Calcutta.

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A

PORTS.	Date of Entry.	SHIPS.	Tons.	British Men.	Foreign Men.	Lascars.	From whence
	1821 :						
LONDON – *continued.*	October 5.	Providence - - -	678	45	7	-	Calcutta.
	– „	Waterloo - - - -	416	21	7	-	Ditto.
	– 6.	Lady Carrington -	596	39	7	-	Ditto.
	– „	Lotus - - - - -	527	22	10	-	Ditto.
	– 8.	Hyperion - - - -	402	25	2	-	Bombay.
	– „	Moira - - - - -	650	43	10	-	Ditto.
	– 9.	Ann and Amelia -	553	35	10	-	Calcutta.
	– „	Brampton - - -	432	27	2	-	Ditto.
	November 9.	Earl St. Vincent -	412	24	1	-	Bombay.
	– „	Asia - - - - - -	532	27	-	-	Samarang.
	– 20.	Asia - - - - - -	492	32	3	-	Bombay.
	Dec. 5.	Sir Step. Lushington	625	30	9	-	Ditto.
	– 10.	Centurion - - -	467	17	4	-	St. Helena.
	– 12.	Caledonia - - -	412	22	-	-	Madras.
	– 13.	General Palmer - -	510	35	5	-	Ditto.
	– 31.	Fort William - -	1,236	45	4	110	Calcutta.
	1822 :						
	January 8.	Caledonia - - -	361	24	-	-	Calcutta.
	– 26.	Hebe - - - - - -	434	29	-	-	Ditto.
	– „	Northumbrian - -	460	25	2	-	Batavia.
	– 28.	Bombay Merchant -	432	21	4	-	Bombay.
	– 29.	Thames - - - -	366	18	2	-	Calcutta.
	Feb. 11.	Daphne - - - -	553	39	-	-	Madras.
	– 12.	City of Edinburgh -	366	23	2	-	Calcutta.
	– 19.	Arab - - - - - -	412	21	-	-	Madras.
	– 25.	Moffatt - - - -	750	69	-	-	Calcutta.
	March 15.	Dick - - - - - -	398	18	5	-	Batavia.
	– 26.	Orpheus - - - -	416	24	1	-	Mauritius.
	– 27.	Princess Royal - -	406	22	6	-	Batavia.
	– 30.	Eliza - - - - -	511	25	4	-	Mauritius.
	April 10.	Herefordshire - -	1,295	130	5	-	Canton.
	– 22.	Phœnix - - - -	589	35	-	-	Bombay.
	– 24.	Inglis - - - - -	1,321	122	13	-	Canton.
	– „	Bombay - - - -	1,279	100	30	-	Ditto.
	– 25.	Boyne - - - -	574	48	-	-	Calcutta.
	– „	Royal George - -	1,366	100	35	-	Canton.
	– „	Competitor - - -	425	24	1	-	Bengal.
	– 27.	Hythe - - - - -	1,369	115	28	-	Canton.
	– 30.	Minerva - - - -	987	98	25	-	Ditto.
	– „	Rochester - - -	545	36	-	-	Calcutta.
	May 10.	Lord Sidmouth - -	411	28	-	-	Mauritius.
	– 22.	Ogle Castle - - -	496	28	1	-	Bombay.
	– 25.	Lonack - - - -	387	20	4	-	Calcutta.
	– 30.	Farquharson - - -	1,347	115	15	-	Canton.
	June 1.	Thomas Grenville -	923	124	-	-	Calcutta.
	– „	Marquis of Hastings	447	23	5	-	Ditto.
	– „	Marquis of Wellington	1,030	108	10	-	Ditto.
	– 3.	Woodford - - -	544	45	1	-	Ditto.

PORTS.	Date of Entry.	SHIPS.	Tons.	British Men.	Foreign Men	Lascars	From whence.
LONDON *continued.*	1822.						
	June 6.	Windsor	1,358	120	10	-	Canton.
	– 7.	Andromeda	393	25	2	-	Calcutta.
	– 8.	Sarah	488	31	7	-	Bombay.
	– ,,	Princess Charlotte	400	20	2	-	Ceylon.
	– 26.	Milford	655	4	-	72	Bombay.
	– 27.	Commodore Hayes	673	39	10	-	Calcutta.
	– 28.	Tyne	486	36	3	-	Ditto.
	– ,,	Cambridge	766	60	3	-	Ditto.
	– ,,	Repulse	1,365	118	12	-	Canton.
	July 1.	Orient	596	49	3	-	Calcutta.
	– 2.	Eliza	639	46	-	-	Ditto.
	– ,,	Kent	1,365	110	20	-	Canton.
	– 5.	Jupiter	356	20	-	-	Calcutta.
	– 6.	Rose	984	110	5	-	Canton.
	– 8.	Princess Charlotte of Wales	967	112	4	-	Calcutta.
	– ,,	William Miles	581	59	1	-	Madras.
	– 16.	Borneo	528	23	4	-	Bencoolen.
	– 24.	Partridge	516	2	-	66	Bombay.
	– 27.	Fairlie	755	51	8	-	Calcutta.
	August 14.	Waterloo	1,403	110	20	-	Canton.
	– 19.	Charles Grant	1,252	120	10	-	Ditto.
	– 20.	Kellie Castle	1,358	126	4	-	Ditto.
	– ,,	Lowther Castle	1,454	132	-	-	Ditto.
	– 21.	Bridgewater	1,294	110	20	-	Ditto.
	– 28.	Atlas	1,296	110	20	-	Ditto.
	– ,,	Royal George	407	27	-	-	Calcutta.
	– ,,	Abberton	451	27	2	-	Ditto.
	– 29.	General Kyd	1,318	100	30	-	Canton.
	– ,,	Eclipse	400	20	4	-	Calcutta.
	Sept. 2.	Kingston	499	31	5	-	Ditto.
	– ,,	Albion	462	28	4	-	Ditto.
	– 14.	Sophia	511	29	8	-	Ditto.
	– 16.	Britannia	449	28	-	-	Penang.
	Oct. 4.	Rockingham	423	25	4	-	Bombay.
	– 10.	Hannah	494	34	-	-	Ditto
	– 11.	George Horne	440	25	5	-	Ditto.
	– 14.	Hadlow	372	22	-	-	Ditto.
	– ,,	Florentia	452	27	4	-	Calcutta.
	– ,,	Malabar	525	24	2	-	Batavia.
	– ,,	Grenada	408	24	1	-	Sumatra.
	– 15.	Scaleby Castle	1,237	135	11	-	Canton.
	– ,,	Madras	527	37	5	-	Calcutta.
	– 16.	Speke	473	22	1	-	Ditto.
	– 18.	Vansittart	1,311	130	-	-	Canton.
	– 24.	Hindostan	424	27	1	-	Madras.
	– ,,	Jamima	444	29	-	-	Batavia.
	– 26.	Ganges	418	30	4	-	Calcutta.
	– 31.	Margaret	375	25	-	-	Ditto.

PORTS.	Date of Entry.	SHIPS	Tons.	British Men.	Foreign Men.	Lascars.	From whence.
LONDON *continued.*	1822:						
	Nov. 11.	Barrosa	698	56	3	-	Calcutta.
	– 19.	Swallow	361	20	-	-	Bombay.
	– 27.	Bradford	460	24	1	-	Ditto.
	Dec. 2.	Palmira	574	28	10	-	Calcutta.
	– 5.	John Barry	520	25	3	-	Ditto.
	– 6.	Henry Porcher	485	34	8	-	Ditto.
1823:	Jan. 8.	Layton	498	29	7	-	Bencoolen.
	– 9.	Adamant	427	25	2	-	Calcutta.
	– 10.	Mellish	424	30	5	-	Ditto.
	– 23.	General Palmer	510	32	4	-	Madras.
	– 25.	Charles Forbes	917	3	-	107	Bombay.
	Feb. 12.	Lady Kennaway	542	39	-	-	Calcutta.
	– „	Mary	351	19	3	-	Ditto.
	– 13.	Susan	567	39	4	-	Ditto.
	– 14.	Katherine Stewart Forbes	457	29	2	-	Bombay.
	– 15.	Nestor	386	19	1	-	Ditto.
	Mar. 3.	Windsor Castle	565	39	5	-	Madras.
	– 10.	Adrian	374	29	1	-	Calcutta.
	– 14.	Alexander	443	23	1	-	Ceylon.
	– 17.	Berwickshire	1,366	120	10	-	Canton.
	– 18.	Isabella	579	37	2	-	Calcutta.
	– 27.	Mary	546	22	11	-	Ditto.
	April 5.	General Harris	1,325	120	15	-	Canton.
	– 7.	Duke of York	1,366	125	5	-	Ditto.
	– „	Kent	440	30	5	-	Calcutta.
	– 8.	Lord Castlereagh	785	4	-	86	Bombay.
	– „	Bombay Merchant	432	18	3	-	Ditto.
	– „	Asia	542	34	2	-	Batavia.
	– 24.	Princess Amelia	1,342	100	15	-	Canton.
	– „	Marquis Camden	1,286	100	30	-	Ditto.
	– „	Prince Regent	383	12	9	-	Sincapore.
	– 25.	Asia	1,012	100	15	-	Calcutta.
	– „	Hope	465	30	2	-	Ditto.
	– 30.	Marquis of Huntley	1,306	110	20	-	Canton.
	– „	Buckinghamshire	1,468	120	30	-	Ditto.
	May 1.	Dunira	1,378	120	10	-	Ditto.
	– „	Lady Melville	1,340	110	20	-	Ditto.
	– 5.	Thomas Coutts	1,365	130	10	-	Ditto.
	– „	Dorsetshire	1,296	90	20	-	Ditto.
	– „	James Sibbald	666	48	-	-	Bombay.
	– 10.	Asia	401	25	2	-	Calcutta.
	– 16.	Nancy	382	23	2	-	Ditto.
	– „	Prince Regent	1,036	100	10	-	Ditto.
	– 17.	Cambrian	720	17	12	38	Bombay.
	– „	Macqueen	1,358	120	10	-	Canton.
	– „	William Fairlie	1,37 9	127	3	-	Ditto.
	– 19.	Orwell	1,366	110	20	-	Ditto.
	– „	Castle Huntley	1,300	130	4	-	Ditto.
	– „	Minstrel	351	25	-	-	Calcutta.

PORTS.	Date of Entry	SHIPS.	Tons.	British Men.	Foreign Men.	Lascars.	From whence.
London *continued.*	1823:						
	May 19.	Clyde - - - -	478	26	6	-	Calcutta.
	– „	Lord Hungerford -	707	42	13	-	Ditto.
	– „	Ganges - - - -	627	44	4	-	Ditto.
	– „	Guildford - - - -	521	32	-	-	Batavia.
	– 20.	Upton Castle - - -	596	16	5	30	Bombay.
	– „	Lotus - - - -	541	31	-	-	Calcutta.
	– „	Globe - - - -	363	24	-	-	Ditto.
	– 21.	Bengal Merchant -	477	30	5	-	Bengal.
	– 27.	Winchelsea - - -	1,331	110	6	-	Calcutta.
	– „	Dutchess of Athol -	1,331	121	15	-	Canton.
	– 28.	Astell - - - -	871	68	7	-	Calcutta.
	– 30.	Earl Balcarras - -	1,488	125	15	-	Canton.
	– „	Canning - - - -	1,420	130	15	-	Ditto
	– „	Sir David Scott - -	1,379	125	5	-	Ditto.
	– 31.	Golconda - -	846	45	15	-	Calcutta.
	June 4.	Woodbridge - - -	495	25	-	-	Isle of France
	– 13.	William Money - -	793	69	-	-	Calcutta.
	1821:						
Liverpool -	July 18.	Duke of Lancaster -	565	33	-	-	Calcutta.
	October 31.	England - - - -	426	24	-	-	Bombay
	Nov. 21.	Morley - - - -	492	27	-	-	Calcutta.
	Dec. 18.	Dorothy - - - -	416	22	-	-	Ditto.
	1822:						
	March 6.	Mary - - - - -	352	17	-	-	Mauritius.
	– 20.	Theodosia - - -	390	21	-	-	Calcutta.
	April 19.	Clydesdale - - -	582	36	-	-	Ditto.
	– 24.	Princess Charlotte -	514	36	-	-	Ditto.
	May 28.	John Taylor - - -	428	22	-	-	Ditto.
	June 28.	Perseverance - -	512	34	-	-	Ditto.
	August 23.	Bencoolen - - -	416	26	-	-	Bourbon & Ceylon
	Nov. 13.	Seaforth - - - -	360	24	-	-	Bombay.
	– 27.	Hindostan - - -	365	24	-	-	Calcutta.
	1823.						
	January 14.	Duke of Lancaster -	565	33	-	-	Ditto.
	March 4.	Medina - - - -	467	23	2	-	Bombay.
	– 14.	Dorothy - - - -	416	25	-	-	Calcutta.
	– „	Roscoe - - - -	451	26	-	-	Bombay.
	May 16.	Calcutta - - - -	389	28	-	-	Calcutta.
	– 24.	John Taylor - - -	428	24	-	-	Ditto.
Hull - -	1821:	Hippolyta - - -	352	17	4	-	East Indies.
Greenock -	1822:	Ospray - - - -	381	29	1	-	East Indies.
	1823:	Ospray - - - -	381	27	-	-	Ditto.

Office of Reg^{r} Gen^{l} of Shipping,
Custom House, London,
20th June 1823.

T. E. Willoughby.

EAST INDIA SHIPPING

Return to an Order of The Honourable House of Commons,
dated 5th June 1823;—*for*,

AN ACCOUNT OF THE CREWS

Of the several Ships from the East Indies and China, which have entered the Ports of the United Kingdom for the last two Years, up to the latest Period; particularizing the Tons of the several Ships; and also an account of the Number of Men navigating them, distinguishing British, Foreign, and Lascar Seamen;—So far as relates to Great Britain.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed.*
25 *June* 1823.

491.

Papers

Relating to Hindoo Widows burning
themselves on the Funeral Piles
of their Husbands

PAPERS

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS:

VIZ.

COPIES OF ALL COMMUNICATIONS

Received from India since the 10th of July 1821,
Relative to the BURNING OF FEMALES on the Funeral Piles
of their Husbands.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
19 *June* 1823.

LIST OF PAPERS

Presented to The Honourable House of Commons, in Obedience to their Order of the 23d March 1823:—*viz.*:

I.—BENGAL:

Reports of Cases adjudged in 1814:

- Cases of Sheeoo Suhaee and Chetoo Barber, prosecuted for assisting at a suicide, and acquitted on the ground that they were justified by the tenets of their superstition - p. 5

Extract of Letter from Bengal in the Judicial Department (Lower Provinces), dated the 7th Dec. 1821, transmitting returns of Suttees reported to have taken place in the year 1819 - p. 6

Extract Bengal Criminal Judicial Consultations, (Lower Provinces) the 14th July 1820 (N°s 18 and 23, containing) Letter from the Register of the Nizamut Adawlut to Government dated the 2d June 1820 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - ibid.

Detailed Statement of Suttees, which have occurred in the territories under the Presidency of Bengal, in the year 1818-19 - - - - - - - - - - - pp. 7—26

Abstract of the foregoing statement - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 27

Letter from the Register of the Nizamut Adawlut to the acting Magistrate at Burdwan, dated 24th March 1820, relative to an ineffectual attempt to dissuade the widow of a Jogee from causing herself to be burned alive with her deceased husband - - - - ibid.

Remarks and Orders of the Nizamut Adawlut, on the foregoing statements - - - p. 28

Minute of Government, with Letter sent in consequence thereof to the Nizamut Adawlut p. 30

Extract Bengal Criminal Judicial Consultations, (Lower Provinces) the 17th July 1821 (N°s 29 and 34) containing Letter from the acting Register of the Nizamut Adawlut to the Government, dated the 25th May 1821 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 31

Detailed Statement of Suttees which occurred in the Territories under the Bengal Presidency in the year 1820 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - pp. 32—55

Abstract of the foregoing Statement - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 55

Remarks and Orders of the Nizamut Adawlut on the foregoing Statements - - - p. 56

Minute thereon recorded by Mr. W. Leycester, the Chief Judge of the Nizamut Adawlut p. 63

Minute by the 2nd Judge, Mr. C. Smith - - - - - - - - - - - ibid.

Minute by the 3rd Judge, Mr. S. T. Goad - - - - - - - - - ibid.

Minute by the officiating Judge, Mr. W. Dorin - - - - - - - - - ibid.

Resolution of the Governor General in Council upon the foregoing Papers - - - p. 64

Letter to the Register of the Nizamut Adawlut, communicating the foregoing Resolutions of Government for their information - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 65

Extract Bengal Criminal Judicial Consultations (Lower Provinces) the 17th August 1821, containing; Letter from the Acting Register of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, dated the 7th of August 1821, enclosing papers relative to the trial and conviction of parties who were concerned in forcing a young female on to the funeral pile - - - - - - - - ibid.

II.—FORT ST. GEORGE.

Fort St. George Judicial Consultations, 10th of April 1819; the Court's Paragraphs to be referred to the Foujdarry Adawlut - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 69

Judicial Letter from Fort St. George, 4th January 1822, Paras. 29 and 30, transmitting Reports of the Judges and Magistrates on the practice of Widows burning themselves with the bodies of their deceased Husbands, with an Abstract Report by the Foujdarry Adawlut - ibid.

Fort St. George Judicial Consultations, the 6th April 1821, containing Extract Proceedings of the Foujdarry Adawlut, 18th December 1820 - - - - - - - - - p. 70

Abstract

Abstract Reports of the Judges, Magistrates, &c. and Reports:

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	Rajahmundry	pp. 71. 83
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Draft of Instructions to the Magistrates - ibid.
Provisions of the Hindoo Law regarding the practice of Widows burning themselves - p. 74
Proposed directions to be issued by the Magistrates to the district Police Officers - ibid.
Form of engagement for the care of Infants deserted by the Immolation of their Mothers p. 75
Orders issued to the Court of Circuit, Centre Division, 23d June 1819 - p. 66
Ditto - 30th November 1819 - ibid.
The same to the Southern and Western Divisions - ibid.
Ditto - to the Northern Division, 30th November 1819 - p. 77
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Letter to the Foujdarry Adawlut, 6th April 1821 - p. 130
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III.—BOMBAY.

Extract Letter from the Governor in Council to the Court of Directors in the Judicial Department, the 6th May 1821 - p. 132
Extract Political Consultations, 29th December 1819 - p. 135
Extract Judicial Consultations, 19th January 1820 - ibid.
Extract Letter from the Governor in Council to the Court of Directors in the Political Department, dated 19th April 1820. Paras. 51, 52, and 64 - ibid.
Extract Political Consultations, 1st November 1819 - ibid.
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Examiner's Office, East India House,
19th June 1823.

W^m M^cCULLOCH,
Examiner of India Correspondence.

I.—BENGAL - - - - - - - p. 5.
II.—FORT ST. GEORGE - - - - - p. 69.
III.—BOMBAY - - - - - - - p. 132.

PAPERS

Relating to East India Affairs; viz. Hindoo Widows, &c.

I.—BENGAL.

REPORTS of Cases adjudged in 1814;

(Extract)

Prosecutor - - - - - - - - - Vakeel of Government.

Prisoners - - - - - - - - - {Sheoo Suhaee, mendicant, aged 18.
{Chetoo, barber - - - - - - - 20.

Charge, assisting at Suicide.

THE prisoners were charged with assisting one Auoopun Tewaree, a brahmin, to destroy himself by drowning. It appeared in evidence that the deceased had been long afflicted with a grievous leprosy; that the disease was so violent as to cause his members to drop off, and to reduce his body to a state of putrefaction; that in this deplorable condition he had for some time formed the resolution of terminating his existence, but that he was prevented from attaining his object by the refusal of his neighbours to assist him in an act, which he of himself was incapacitated by extreme helplessness from performing. The prisoner Sheoo Suhaee was his son, and as appeared from his defence, corroborated by the testimony of witnesses, had been very urgent in dissuading the deceased from his purpose. On the 6th of August 1813, however, Sheoo Suhaee went out for the purpose of begging alms, and on his return home, found his father seated in a litter, with bearers standing ready to take him up. These bearers were strangers in the village, and having stopped at the house of the deceased for the purpose of drinking water, he hired them to carry him to the river side. On learning from his father that he had determined to drown himself immediately, the prisoner Sheoo Suhaee at first remonstrated; but finding his remonstrances unavailing he accompanied the litter to the river side, where he assisted the bearers in putting his father on board a boat, into which he himself also went, and having pushed off a considerable distance from the shore, the deceased cast himself overboard, and was drowned. The other prisoner, Chetoo, was accused of aiding and abetting in the act, by having performed the ceremony of tonsure on the deceased, shortly before he committed the suicide, which ceremony is considered by the Hindoos as indispensably necessary to be performed previously to the act of self-destruction, under such circumstances. It did not, however, satisfactorily appear, that this prisoner was aware of the intention of the deceased, and he rested his defence on the plea of ignorance on this head. The law officer of the court of circuit delivered the following futwa, "As self destruction is prohibited by law, as the prisoner Sheoo Suhaee was present when his father Auoopun Tewaree committed that act, and as he did not give information to the proper authorities in order to its prevention, he is criminal; so is the prisoner Chetoo, inasmuch as he performed the act of tonsure on the deceased at the river side; and there is every reason to presume him acquainted with what was to ensue. They are therefore, both liable to discretionary punishment by acoobut." The judge of circuit, considering the motives which had actuated the prisoners, recommended that they should be released unconditionally. The law officers of the nizamut adawlut, declared the prisoner Sheoo Suhaee, liable to slight discretionary chastisement for suffering his father to drown himself, and the prisoner Chetoo deserving of admonition, for privity to and concealment of the deceased's intention. The court, however, adverting to the bewustah delivered by the pundits of the sudder dewanny adawlut, in the cases of Sohawun, charged with burning his father alive, and of Pertaub, charged with the same offence, recorded on the proceedings of the nizamut adawlut, under date the 7th of August 1810, from which it appeared that the prisoners were justified by the tenets of their superstition, did not consider them proper objects of punishment, and directed that they should be immediately set at liberty.

Remark.—The case of Sohawun has been reported and printed in the 1st volume of the Criminal Reports, page 239.

Extract Letter from the Governor General in Council of Bengal, to the Court of Directors in the Judicial Department, dated 7th December 1821.

(Lower Provinces.)

Cons. 14th July, 1820. N° 18. 23.

29. The proceedings, noted in the margin, contain a letter from the register of the nizamut adawlut, submiting various documents conected with the number of suttees reported to have taken place during the year 1819, in the lower and western provinces; and a copy of the remarks and orders passed on a consideration of them by the nizamut adawlut. It will be satisfactory to your honourable court to observe the reported decrease in the number of these sacrifices during the year 1819, compared with the returns for the preceding year; videlicet,

In the year 1818 - - - - - - - - - - -	839
Ditto 1819 - - - - - - - - - - -	650
Decrease - - - -	189

30. Of the total number of 650 cases reported, no less than 421 occurred within the districts included in the division of Calcutta.

Extract Bengal Criminal Judicial Consultations, 14th July 1820.

(Lower Provinces.)

N° 18.—Register of the Nizamut Adawlut to W. B. Bayley, esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,—I am directed by the nizamut adawlut to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before his excellency the most noble the Governor General in Council, the accompanying detailed and abstract statements, prepared in this office from the reports of the several magistrates, of suttees which took place in their respective jurisdictions during the year 1819, together with original letters which accompanied them, the remarks and orders of the court thereon.

I am, &c

Fort William, 2d June 1820. (signed) *W. Dorin*, reg^r.

(No. 19.)—DETAILED STATEMENT OF SUTTEES OF HINDOO WIDOWS WHO WERE BURNT, OR BURIED ALIVE, WITH THEIR DECEASED HUSBANDS,

In the several Zillahs and Cities, during the Year 1819:—Compiled from the Reports of the Magistrates.

1. DIVISION CALCUTTA: ZILLAHS.	2. NAMES of SUTTEES.	3. AGE.	4. CAST.	5. NAME AND CAST of her Husband.	6. DATE of Burning.	7. In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
Burdwan	1. Musst Ranjissuree	60	Bramin	Ramtainoo Mokerjea	11 Jan. 1819	Ambooa.	—
	2. Do Rassoo	50	Sooree	Ramsoonder Laho, soree	16 — —	Ditto.	—
	3. Do Gouree	38	Bramin	Hurchund Banerjea	28 — —	Ditto.	—
	4. Do Neemee	68	Koith	Ramsoonder, koith	6 — —	Rainah.	—
	5. Do Kuroona	75	Beneea	Gudadhur, beneea	8 — —	Ditto.	—
	6. Do Surshuthee	45	Bramin	Radanauk Bhuttacharjee	27 — —	Pooblhul.	—
	7. Do Narramthakoranee	55	Ditto	Radakaunt ditto	25 — —	Ousgaon.	—
	8. Do Sabellree	60	Ditto	Sreedhur Gangoolee	24 Feb. —	Indos.	—
	9. Do Chund Munny	60	Tartlee	Suhodeb Zantee	6 — —	Town Burdwan.	—
	10. Do Chand Munny	70	Sootaur	Gooroopersaud, sootaur	16 — —	Ditto.	—
	11. Do Berneoma	28	Bramin	Rampersaud Banorjea	23 — —	Muntessur.	—
	12. Do Kalleeunee	62	Ditto	Ramsoondur Bhuttacherjea	8 — —	Balkishen.	—
	13. Do Jullessuree	80	Baugdee	Rajoo Mullick, baugdee	3 Mar. —	Gungooreea.	—
	14. Do Sauntoo	25 ✓	Sulgope	Bulram Mundul	25 — —	Muntesseer.	—
	15. Do Thakoranee	40	Bramin	Goorooperaud Banorjea	23 — —	Ambooa.	—
	16. Do Kishoree	60	Tamboolee	Bhaugbut De, tamboolee	26 — —	Town Burdwan.	—
	17. Do Goor Many	55	Bramin	Perbhooram Chukerludly	14 Apr. —	Muntessur.	—
	18. Do Annund Mai	60	Aughooree	Golundram Numdul	19 — —	Ditto.	—
	19. Do Russomumny	8 ✓	Bramin	Jugmohun Chuckerbutty	5 — —	Culwa.	—
	20. Do Kishen Munny	45	Ditto	Buddeenauth Bhuttacherjea	15 — —	Ambooa.	—
	21. Do Radha	60	Koith	Lolchund Mutta	16 — —	Ditto.	—
	22. Do Surbaunee	70	Gowalleo	Nusseeram, gowalla	5 — —	Poterah.	—
	23. Do Unnoo	60	Acherjea	Doorgachum, acherjea	11 — —	Rainah.	—
	24. Do Sreemullee	62	Chassah	Ramchund Mundul	18 — —	Suleemobad.	—
	25. Do Jumoona	62	Aughoree	Sarungdas, aughoree	30 May —	Balkishen.	—
	26. Do Surohullee	80	Bramin	Ramlochun Sendal	23 — —	Pooblhul.	—
	27. Do Unnepoorna	50	Buddee	Kumullochun Roy, buddee	6 — —	Ambooa.	—
	28. Do Chinta	70	Kybest	Sunkerdars Mundul	19 — —	Ditto.	—
	29. Do Nuleeta	40	Tantee	Luckheen, tantee	27 — —	Ditto.	—
	30. Do Uholeea	60	Maira	Kallee Muddich	—	—	—
	31. Do Uluck	40	Bustona	Muddundass Bastome	30 — —	Ambooa.	—
	32. Do Scobuona	35	Gund Buncea	Ramdolal, gund buncea	29 — —	Culwa.	—
	33 Do Chundra Munny	55	Brahmin	Woomakauth Bhuttacherjea	30 — —	Ditto.	—
	34. Do Bungesuree	82	Koeth	Bhaughut Sircar, koeth	7 June —	Indos.	—
	35. Do Sussoo Mooksley	50	Ditto	Ramchund	2 — —	Kainah.	—
	36. Do Dooryee Mull	50	Brahmin	Bindohien Tuckbunder	1 — —	Ambooa.	—
	37. Do Essuree	18 ✓	Ditto	Ramkomar Banerjea	5 — —	Ditto.	—
	38. Do Kunnoo Munny	70	Ditto	Annundchund Banorjea	18 — —	Culwa.	—

1. CALCUTTA DIVISION:—*continued.* ZILLAHS	2. NAMES of SUITEES.	3 AGE.	4. CAST.	5. NAME AND CAST of her Husband.	6. DATE of Burning.	7. In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
Burdwan *continued.*	39. Muss^t Jankee	50	Gowalla	Sawgur Ghose, gowalla	19 July 1819	Town Burdwan.	—
	40. D° Umluka	64	Sutgope	Gourhurry Kooer	17 — —	Ambooa.	—
	41. D° Sheboonduree	40	Brahmin	Debeepersaud Ghosal	22 — —	Ditto.	—
	42. D° Suttobhoveria	50	Ditto	Ramdolal Mokerjea	29 — —	Ditto.	—
	43. D° Bhugbutt	44	Ditto	Ditto	29 — —	Ditto.	—
	44. D° Aunortoo	65	Aughosee	Bickaram	5 — —	Aumtosser.	—
	45. D° Nilloo	60	Sooree	Georeedhur Sahoo	17 — —	Cutwa.	—
	46. D° Dassee	45	Barooi	Thakoredas Koond	26 — —	Ditto.	—
	47. D° Peremor	60	Bogde	Bully Bagdee	8 Aug. —	Rainah.	—
	48. D° Soodj Munny	60	Aughoree	Khoodura Dutt	30 — —	Indos.	—
	49. D° Soorj Munny	19 ✓	Gowalla	Bhaugbut Ghose	20 — —	Sulumahad.	—
	50. D° Unnoopoosera	53	Brahmin	Kalleepersaud Thakore	30 — —	Balkishen.	—
	51. D° Jussodah	70	Koeth	Buddeenath Saha	28 — —	Poobthul.	—
	52. D° Suressullul	16 ✓	Brahmin	Kishen Kuath Mokerjea	27 Sept. —	Gungooram.	—
	53. D° Ullungo Munnee	85	Koeth	Sillaramchund	10 — —	Indos.	—
	54. D° Jutnee	75	Aughoree	Sunker Sawunt	22 — —	Munlesswur.	—
	55. D° Sucmullee	49	Brahmin	Wooma Kaunth Banerjea	13 — —	Balkishen.	—
	56. D° Punchee	—	Ditto	Ditto	13 — —	Ditto.	—
	57. D° Dassee	75	Sooree	Goopee, sooree	2 Oct. —	Ditto.	—
	58. D° Ullunge	60	Chassee	Buncharam, chassa	7 — —	Potenah.	—
	59. D° Chunder Munny	60	Brahmin	Joygobind Mokerjea	5 — —	Ambooah.	—
	60. D° Bhuboosoonderee	32	Buddee	Kalleopershaud Roy	13 — —	Ditto.	—
	61. D° Kuroonama	85	Brahmin	Ramoronker Banerjea	22 — —	Ditto.	—
	62. D° Paurbuttea	45	Ditto	Moheschund Mokerjea	31 — —	Ditto.	—
	63. D° Chittramunny	46	Kaith	Thakoredas Ghose	31 — —	Suleemabad.	—
	64. D° Bhugbuttee	25 ✓	Kolaub	Komul Kolaul	7 Nov. —	Odosgaon.	—
	65. D° Radhamunee	50	Brahmin	Govind Ghosaul	13 — —	Ditto.	—
	66. D° Besmomai	35	Ditto	Butram Mokerjea	4 — —	Cutwa.	—
	67. D° Ulkee	50	Ditto	Ramnarain Moyoomdas	6 — —	Ambooa.	—
	68. D° Kuroonamai	80	Ditto	Ramnarain Turklunkar	7 — —	Ambooa.	—
	69. D° Kuroona	50	Aughoree	Kartick, aughoree	26 — —	Town Burdwan.	—
	70. D° Hursoondaree	32	Brahmin	Kassonauth Mokerjea	14 Dec. —	Suleemabad.	—
	71. D° Wooda Nunnee	40	Ditto	Kaurtick Banerjea	31 — —	Ditto.	—
	72. D° Audoree	50	Aughoree	Chokousa	13 — —	Cutwa.	—
	73. D° Khema	60	Maira	Doolul Mudduck	7 — —	Balkishen.	—
	74. D° Burjessursee	47	Aughoree	Puwun Dutt	7 — —	Ditto.	—
	75. D° Goopla Munnoor	40	Brahmin	Thakoordoss, brahmin	25 — —	Ditto.	—
Cuttack	1. Muss^t Gowree	26	Chossah	Ramdully, chassah	19 Jan. —	Zemindary Hunnah	—
	2. D° Kunjoo Bye	38	Raujpoot	Hurry Sing, cast, raujpoot	8 Feb. —	Talmall Kunka.	—
	3. D° Gowree	45	Khandyte	Phaulgoonee Mokorspaller, khundyte	5 — —	Ditto.	—
	4. D° Aubnah	25	Ditto	Maukund Doss ditto	13 — —	Puhrajapore.	—
	5. D° Purdwan	60	Katnee	Puncha Mocktee	7 Mar. —	Cuttack.	—
	6. D° Oopye	40	Brahmin	Neelkunt, brahmin	31 — —	Assurassur.	—

	7. Musst Neemoy	21✓	Brahmin	Rampanumgrahee, cast, brahmin	18 Mar. 1819	Balasore.	—
	8. Do Somadsadee	52	Ditto	Nursing Misser, cast - - ditto	23 – —	Ditto	—
	9. Do Paurbuttee	21	Soonar	Sultroo Sawhoo, cast, soonar	18 May —	Urruckpore.	—
	10. Do Umpah	45	Khundyle	Govind Pauter, cast, khundyle	24 July —	Phurajepore.	—
	11. Do Jussowdah	22	Mohctee	Bonade Mahlee	2 Sept. —	Talwall Kunka	—
	12. Do Kunker	34	Brahmin	Surdburkeer, cast, brahmin	6 Oct. —	Puhorajepoor.	—
	13. Do Saobodrah	22✓	Ditto	Nursing Doss - - ditto	28 – —	Balasore.	—
Joint Magistrate Khoorda.	1. Do Lukmee	40	Maintee	Pudlab Chamookurry, maintee	12 Jan. 1819	Banpoor.	—
	2. Do Neemo	20✓	Malee	Neevly Mahapata, malee	18 Feb. —	Khoorda.	—
	3. Do Upurna	40	Brahmin	Kunthmior, brahmin	9 Mar. —	Ditto.	—
	4. Do Umbecka	40	Mainlee	Basoodeb Mainler, mainlee	12 – —	Ditto.	—
	5. Do Toolsee	50	Mainlee	Loknath Mainlee, mainlee	11 June —	Ditto.	—
	6. Do Nuba-Daee	16✓	Khandayle	Dunbundoo Chola, kundayte	19 July —	Peeply.	—
	7. Do Chya	50	Brahmin	Kupeel Doss, brahmin	22 Aug. —	Ditto.	—
	8. Do Umbeeka	35	Ditto	Gungadhur Pubrasing, or	26 – —	Khoorda.	—
	9 Do Soolubeer	50	Khandayle	Mahadeb Hurruchun, khandayter	24 Nov. —	Ditto.	—
Joint Magistrate Pooree.	1. Do Bramin	19	Shargurdposha	Gopee Sing, shagurdpeshar	24 Jan. —	Hushurpoore.	—
	2. Do Gowree	60	Muhtoor	Gopel Das, muhteer	24 – —	Pour	—
	3. Do Gulahee	20✓	Patra	Goburdhum Khoondea, patra	16 Mar. —	Hurhurpoor.	—
	4. Do Mooklee	42	Naik	Teelochurnnaik, naik	8 Apr. —	Teerun.	—
	5. Do Soobubee	40	Muchtea	Hureesurdas, muklea	13 May —	Ditto.	—
	6. Do Chuncula	50	Ditto	Sunkeer Muchtea, muhtee	20 June —	Pooree	—
	7. Do Sursetee	29✓	Ditto	Belamuhapersaib, muhtea	20 July —	Ditto.	—
	8. Do Suro	35	Bys	Dylaseer Naik, bye	24 – —	Gopee.	—
	9. Do Kemla	25	Brahmin	Muhoosumba Pater, bramin	17 Aug —	Hurpurpoor.	—
	10. Do Dalmee	50	Carpenter	Magunee Muhapator, carpenter	16 Nov. —	Pooree.	—
	11. Do Soorunghee Dae	70	Bramin	Gooreechurn, brahmin	13 Dec. —	Deeruns.	—
Hooghly	1. Do Bendah, bramin	26	Brahmin	Ramhurry Chukkeelently	9 Jan. —	Chandercona	—
	2. Do Koonchea	25✓	Sulgope	Gobindram, maul	11 – —	Ditto.	—
	3. Do Chundpah	70		Geeiudur, manjee	11 – —	Ditto.	—
	4 Do Rumlom	60	Mallah	Praunkishen, mallah	6 – —	Byedbutty.	—
	5. Do Bogwanny Dibbah	60	Brahmin	Kartie Bhuttacharjee	1 – —	Hooghly.	—
	6. Do Suttpullee	60	Muddak	Fageerchind, muddak	19 – —	Benipoor.	—
	7. Do Nayannee	72	Koormar	Neemya, kooomar	15 – —	Dhunniaka.	—
	8. Do Numda Dossee	70	Kayt	Sunker Sain	30 – —	Ditto.	—
	9. Do Rollow	65	Brahmin	Kurreenarain Chukerbutty	31 – —	Ghauttaul.	—
	10. Do Mooktee	80	Tauntee	Suffulram, myelee	16 – —	Baugram.	—
	11. Do Shister Mohe	36	Tehlee	Lochun Paul	26 – —	Hurpaul.	—
	12. Do Janokee	37	Ditto	Keenoo Sircar	19 – —	Jenahabad.	—
	13. Do Deb Rannee	23	Koyt	Roopnarain Dutt	16 – —	Ooloburriah.	—
	14. Do Kummul Dossee	47	Tehlee	Doorgacher Dutt	6 Feb. —	Hooghly.	—
	15. Do SeeroomurcneeDossa	55	Koyt	Ramkaunt Lain	10 – —	Ditto.	—
	16 Do Kerronne Harreen	60	Kaurah	Ramsoonder, kaurah	27 – —	Ditto.	—
	17 Do Seetah	19✓	Bennia	Buddenant Polidar	12 – —	Chandercona.	—
	18. Do Sukhee	70	Dhobee	Oodey, dholea	13 – —	Ditto	—
	19. Do Bendabonna	68	Brahmin	Ramkaunt Mukerjea	4 – —	Bannsberiiah.	—
	20 Do Dobeea	60	Ditto				

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	
CALCUTTA DIVISION :—*continued.* ZILLAHS.	NAMES of SUTTEES.	AGE.	CAST.	NAME AND CAST of her Husband.	DATE of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
Hooghly	21. Musst Soodaunt Munneo	50	Bramin	Ranbeharry Chuckerbutty	14 Feb. 1819	Bannsberriah.	—
continued.	22. D° Pudda	40	Teeor	Ramkaunt, teeor	22 — —	Byedbutty.	—
	23. D° Kisshoree	80	Bannian	Ramgopaul Darun	24 — —	Dhuniakalee.	—
	24. D° Poorneemah Dossee.	50	Augoree	Nusseram Sawunt	1 Mar. —	Benipoor.	—
	25. D° Kalundee	60	Kybert	Bumbarum Kulleeah	14 — —	Ditto.	—
	26. D° Jummomah	50	Tauntee	Mohun, tauntee	13 — —	Chondercona.	—
	27. D° Kemmul	40	Chonaree	Sartuck, choonaree	17 — —	Ditto.	—
	28. D° Tillah Munnee	60	Bramin	Bydinauth Benerjea	17 — —	Ditto.	—
	29. D° Birmo Mohee	25	Chassor	Dutteram Roy	26 — —	Ditto.	—
	30. D° Doorgah	40	Bramin	Buddinauth Mokerjea	2 — —	Byedbutty.	—
	31. D° Doorgah Dassoor	30	Sarear	Muttook Sonar	13 Apr. —	Rajbulhaut.	—
	32. D° Boddee	80	Kybert	Juggernauth, kayet	19 — —	Ditto.	—
	33. D° Surbannee	80	Bramin	Ramram Benerjea	22 — —	Byedbutty.	—
	34. D° Sajea	75	Kybert	Rugonauth Manjee	30 — —	Ditto.	—
	35. D° Hurroo	17	Zaunteer	Seestyram, zauntee	14 — —	Chonderson.	—
	36. D° Bhowan Dossee	50	Kayt	Doobraj Ghose	26 — —	Chundercona.	—
	37. D° Kummul	50	Gowallah	Geereedur Chaunuck	6 — —	Ditto.	—
	38. D° Bealjee	70	Kybert	Ramneedy	8 — —	Baugnan.	—
	39. D° Sulkhea	40	Tauntee	Cheyton, tauntee	4 — —	Johanabad.	—
	40. D° Unnoo Poorna	45	Gewalla	Cheyton Peesee	9 — —	Ditto.	—
	41. D° Radhamunnee	25	Bramin	Ramjory Chuckerbutty	18 May —	Benipoor.	—
	42. D° Komlah	60	Tauntee	- - - - - - -	16 — —	Dewangunge.	—
	43. D° Muddo Mookha	24	Sekkaree	Ramlochun, sekkaree	19 — —	Chundercona.	—
	44. D° Jummoonah	45	Soonree	Sartuck, soonree	20 — —	Ditto.	—
	45. D° Sauntee	60	Bramin	Connye Dugangee	31 — —	Ditto.	—
	46. D° Doorgabullee	53	Koyt	Gourhurree	2 — —	Johanabad.	—
	47. D° Radhamunee	60	Bramin	Rammohurn Turkalonka	25 — —	Ditto.	—
	48. D° Rajessurree	50	Koyt	Sewukram Sircar	28 — —	Ditto.	—
	49. D° Rampeeah	45	Bramin	Ramdoolaul Chulkkerbutty	9 — —	Ampteh.	—
	50. D° Cheeroo	30	Sulgope	Reemoo Mundel	7 — —	Byedbutty.	—
	51. D° Juggis	73	Bramin	Ramdoolaul	23 — —	Ditto.	—
	52. D° Ramrannee	36	Koyt	Runchanund Ghose	28 — —	Ditto.	—
	53. D° Birmo Mohi	30	Ditto	Birjoo Biswas	19 — —	Dhunniakalla.	—
	54. D° Barranussa	50	Bramin	Prann Kishen Bhuttacharje	23 June —	Benipoor.	—
	55. D° Mullee Kah	75	Teblee	Radachern Hajrah	26 — —	Jehanabad.	—
	56. D° Beemolah	45	Ditto	Bheem Nundy	11 — —	Byedbutty.	—
	57. D° Parbutty	45	Koyt	Ramlunnoo Bose	17 — —	Ditto.	—
	58. D° Rampreeah	42	Ditto	Cosseenaath Ghose	5 July —	Ditto.	—
	59. D° Chunder Dossee	70	Kybert	Suckkee Kaunt, doss	10 — —	Ditto.	—
	60. D° Kunrunck	50	Bramin	Prann Nauth, mokerjea	25 — —	Benipoor.	—
	61. D° Kunnud Mohi Dibbah.	32	Ditto	Jugmohun Banerjea	3 — —	Rajapoor.	—
	62. D° Radha Munnee	50	Koyt	Bustomchern Bose	7 — —	Bannsberriah.	—

63. Musst Gunga	40	Tauntee	Ahlumchend Tannber	20 July 1819	Jehanabad.	—
64. Do Kee Mee	80	Tehlee	- - - - - -	24 — —	Dewangunge.	—
65. Do Beal Goo	30	Sulgopee	Ramanund Chowlee	17 — —	Ditto.	—
66. Do Kunjor	70	Kybert	Saimchern Kulleesh	1 Aug. —	Byedbutty.	—
67. Do Kallundee	80	Ditto	Dumoo Ghose	3 — —	Ditto.	—
68. Do Parbuttee	50	Bramin	Ramsoonder Mokerjea	28 — —	Bannseberriah.	—
69. Do Drup Munnee	21	Kybert	Seeboo Doss	31 — —	Ditto.	—
70. Do Kommul Munnee Doss.	18	Koyt	Kishen Mohun Ghose	1 — —	Hooghly.	—
71. Do Soorjee Munnee	60	Ditto	Sunker Sircar	9 — —	Ditto.	—
72. Do Beemolah	60	Sulgope	Hurhurry Paul	20 — —	Chondercona.	—
73. Do Nunoopoona	60	Moochee	Punchanundmoche	6 — —	Dhunniakallee.	—
74. Do Molee	40	Gomallee	Kannac Ghose	22 Sept. —	Hooghly.	—
75. Do Unnoopoorah	40	Koyt	Nusseeram Muttree	11 — —	Ditto.	—
76. Do Paurree	25	Sulgope	Rammohun Mozemdar	11 — —	Benipoor.	—
77. Do Mooklagulla Debbah.	30	Bramin	Pitember	9 — —	Bannsberria.	—
78. Do Debeedossee	65	Koyt	Gooreepersaud Bose	30 — —	Ditto.	—
79. Pauttoo	60	Bramin	Nomyechem Thakoor	23 — —	—	—
80. Musst Golekee	30	Dholee	Ram Dhobee	24 — —	Chonderona.	—
81. Do Kurroona Mohi	42	Sulgope	Goury Kanal, sulgope	5 — —	Byedbutty.	—
82. Do Unnoopoor	30	Koyt	Manuk Bose	12 Oct. —	Bannsberriah.	—
83. Parbuttee	72	Bramin	Ramsumboo Larmah	18 — —	Ditto.	—
84. Musst Bhugbuttee	21	Koloo	Ramdhund, kuloo	21 — —	Benipoor.	—
85. Do KoorroonaMohi	60	Jogee	Rampersaud, jogee	10 — —	Ditto.	—
86. Do Ocmahbuttee	50	Chassah	Gourhurree Soor	14 — —	Dhunniakallee.	—
87. Do Sunkerree	41	Kybert	Ramlochun Manjee	4 — —	Rajbulhaut.	—
88. Do Kunlecah	26	Taunlee	Junnardun Mundel	30 — —	Chundercona.	—
89. Do Susokea Debee	70	Bramin	Rammadal Banerjea	4 — —	Byedbutty.	—
90. Do Bhooboneh Surree	28	Ditto	Hullodhur Chatterjea	4 — —	Ditto.	—
91. Do Rutton Munnee	50	Bennian	Radakund Chund	2 — —	Jehanabad.	—
92. Do Sukkhee	50	Kybert	Beeroo Paul	22 — —	Kotia.	—
93. Do Heera Mun Debee	65	Ditto	Neemye Roy	5 — —	Paundocah.	—
94. Do Oomah Soonderee	28	Byed	Juggutchendar	8 Nov. —	Benipoor.	—
95. Do Mohissun	32	Bramin	Gunness Chutterjea	2 — —	Byedbutty.	—
96. Do Doorpuddee	55	Ditto	Rampersaud	2 — —	Ditto.	—
97. Do Soora Munnee	32	Ditto	Guddadur Bhuttacharjee	15 — —	—	—
98. Do Raunmunnee Dibbeh.	40	Ditto	Rammochun Chuckkerbutty	3 — —	Bannsberriah.	—
99. Do Bhugbuttee Dibbeh	60	Ditto	Ramdolaul Chutterjea	8 — —	Ditto.	—
100. Do Umbeeka Dibbeh	45	Ditto	Bhyrochunder Banerjea	23 — —	Dhunniakallee.	—
101. Do Doorgah Dosse	65	Jogee	Sarbuk, jogee	28 — —	Rajbulhaut.	—
102. Do Russoo	65	Kybert	Peerdiam Deh	2 Dec. —	Dhunmakallee.	—
103. Do Rans Munnee	28	Koyt	Cosseenauth Mullick	14 — —	Ditto.	—
104. Do Hurro	35	Ditto	Hurrymohun Sircar	24 — —	Benipoor.	—
105. Do Juggo Dumlah	22	Byed	Hurgobind Roy	24 Nov. —	Ditto.	—
106. Do Birjessurree	60	Bramin	Ramkoomar Chutterjea	25 — —	Ditto.	—
107. Do Soorjee Mun	55	Taunlee	Dhum Doss Sain	23 — —	Rajbulhaut.	—
108. Do Kishoree	60	Ditto	Dusserut, tauntee	26 — —	Chondercona.	—
109. Do Subbiddeeh	70	Tehlee	Beeroo Nundee	14 — —	Hooghly.	—

CALCUTTA DIVISION:—*continued.*

1. ZILLAHS.	2. NAMES of SUTTEES.	3. AGE.	4. CAST.	5. NAME AND CAST of her Husband.	6. DATE of Burning	7. In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
Hooghly *continued.*	110. Muss^t Dinnoo Mohi	85	Bramin	Obbyechern Bonerjea	27 Nov. 1819	Byedbutty.	—
	111. D° Annund Mohi	42	Ditto	Hurropersaud Mokerjea	12 — —	Ditto.	—
	112. D° Bhuuanee Debbeh	60					—
	113. D° Tipoorah Soonderee Debleea.	60	Ditto	Kalleesunker Tirca Cunkar	1 Dec. —	Baursberriah.	—
	114. D° Sowagee	85	Kybert	Narrainmundel	12 — —	Omptah.	—
	115. D° Kurronamohi	60	Brahmin	Ramkisson Holder	24 — —	Benipoor.	—
Jessore	1. Chunderkulla	20	Byed	Rammohun Shen	28 Jan. 1819	Noabad	from the report of the darogah it appears that there was no objection, according to the Shaster, to her burning on the funeral pile of her husband; had no children.
	2. Puddabulty	45	Kaith	Pronkisseeh Mittree	26 Feb. —	Ditto	ditto - - - ditto, having no young children.
	3. Kousilla	42	Ditto	Kowal Ram Sill	13 Mar. —	Sulkee	ditto - - having an infant son of 10 months; the aunt of the widow has tendered an engagement that she will nourish the child.
	4. Urno	30	Ditto	Rammohun Ghose	20 Apr. —	Jenidal	ditto - - daughters of 3 years; the paternal uncle entered into written engagements to provide a suitable maintenance for the child.
	5. Neemee	25	Ditto	Collypersaud Deb	16 — —	Noabad	from the report of the darogah it appears that there was no objection, according to the Shaster, to her burning on the funeral pile of her husband; having no young children.
	6. Jusocla	40	Ditto	Puddum Lochun	23 — —	Ditto	ditto - - - ditto. —
	7. Rullun Money Dibbia	55	Brahmin	Rampersaud Chuckerbutty	19 May —	Salkea	ditto - - - ditto. —
	8. Rampeea	40	Byed	Teelokchunder Roy	8 — —	Noabad	ditto - - - ditto. —
	9. Gourmoney	25	Koorey	Ramsoonder Koorey	15 July —	Ditto	ditto - - - ditto. —
	10. Rungmalla	20	Kaith	Jugmohunmitter	27 — —	Ditto	ditto - - - ditto. —
	11. Kuroona	55	Byed	Purrankissen Shen	15 Sept. —	Sohagurra	ditto - - - ditto. —
	12. Siddyssurry	65	Brahmin	Ram Ram Chukerbutty	20 Nov. —	Singa	ditto - - - ditto. —
	13. Surbessurry	65	Byed	Ramsunbusshen	19 — —	Lahargurra	ditto - - - ditto. —
	14. Juqutessurry	50	Ditto	Bindabun Raw	28 — —	Ditto	ditto - - - ditto. —
	15. Surbancy	50	Barye	Binderam Raw	28 — —	Noabad	ditto - - - ditto. —
	16. Suibo	25	Koit	Byrubchunder Mitter	27 — —	Mahomedpore	the brother of the deceased husband entered into an engagement to provide a suitable maintenance for a son, age 3 years; no objection to her burning in conformity to the Shaster.
Jungle Mehals	1. Sreenooleo	38	Brahmin	Lochun Lumah	25 Dec. —	Thannah Oondah	the report of the darogah in this suttee was not received from the mofussil until January 1820.
	2. Peuree	24	Manjee	Molee Ram, manjee.	22 Jan. —	Thannah Bhurrebboom.	—
	3. Joymonee	69	Sutgope	Baboo Ram Dooaree	23 — —	Ditto Loonamokey.	—
	4. Sebauney	60	Rajpoot	Premsing Surdar	11 — —	Zemundarry Pachete.	—
	5. Troomah	60	Ditto	Premsing Sirdar	11 — —	Ditto.	—
	6. Chinlee	65	Sohaur	Kuntee, sohaur	15 — —	Thannah Oondah.	—
	7. Benodee	30	Nauput	Panehoo Nye	24 Mar. —	Ditto Bisson.	—
	8. Ulkee	70	Byddee	Golucklub Range	27 — —	Ditto Khuttulpore.	—
	9. Saugur Monee	60	Sulgopee	Neemychum Ghose	5 Apr. —	Ditto Khuttulpore.	

	10. Benda	50	Augooree	Jittoo Manjee	6 Apr. 1819	Thannah Lettah.	——
	11. Pearee	25	Culloo	Saurtuck Culloo	21 — —	Zemindarry-Pachete.	——
	12. Rullon Monee	70	Subgopee	Look Ramroy	1 May —	Thannah Kuttulpore.	——
	13 Heerreepreeah	42	Rajpoot	Loorut Sing	12 — —	Thannah Burrabhoom.	——
	14. Dareepuddee	50	Bhoo Mirze	Rogomauth Bhoomirze	12 — —	Zemindarry Soopore.	——
	15. Bujoy Money	50	Bramin	Gouind, bramin	13 — —	Zemindarry Aminagore.	——
	16 Dhuronee	80	Ditto	Biyloll Chowdarry	26 — —	Zemindarry Pachete.	——
	17. Loobun	75	Rajpoot	Purow, rajpoot	12 June —	Ditto.	——
	18. Luckhee	50	Naupaul	Koorah Ram Nye	2 July —	Thannah Sellah.	——
	19. Toolshee	35	Bhaut	Muthoor Roy, bhaul	2 Aug. —	Thannah Oondah.	——
	20. Nehaullee	45	Dyebug	Ramoo Roy, dyebug	15 — —	Zemindarry Aminagopore.	——
	21. Pretum Money	60	Rajpoot	Bullo, rajpoot	29 — —	Zemindarry-Bhaugmoondee.	——
	22. Cumlee	25	Poder	Cumul, podar	9 Sept. —	Thannah Bessenpore.	——
	23. Ohulliah	28	Bramin	Nilloo Takoor	2 Oct. —	Thannah Pachete.	——
	24. Saububree	72	Ditto	Gungadhur Ghuttuck	5 — —	Zemindarry-Pachete.	——
	25. Khunnuck	50	Nauput	Aunund, naupit	9 — —	Thannah Kutulpore.	——
	26. Sreermuttee	55	Tantee	Bullyo Patler	19 — —	Thannah Soonamokey.	——
	27 Dyebuckee	60	Bramin	Junordum Takoor	24 — —	Thanna Bessenpore.	——
	28. Doockee	80	Rajpoot	Rajah Annund Sing	29 — —	Zemindary Baugmoondee.	——
	29. Odye Moonee	40	Telly	Rughoo, tehly	3 Nov. —	Thannah Bishenpore.	——
	30. Kishoree	45	Soonry	Radha, soonry	14 — —	Thannah Kutulpore.	——
	31. Kudmee	70	Koomar	Dyarom Mahatoo	17 — —	Zemindary Bygonkodar.	——
Midnapore	1. Musst Thakooryne Dasee	60	Braminee	Kaleesurkur Mokerjea, brahmin	19 Feb. —	Thannah Kulmeejobe.	——
	2. D° Soobadrah	50	Braminnee	Shuwulram Odheekaree, brahmin	20 — —	Thannah Sursah.	——
	3. D° Khoodee	18	Koomar	Bhoobun Koomer, koomer	8 Mar —	Ditto.	——
	4. D° Doolee	60	Braminnee	Sudhoo Bhul, bramin	3 Apr. —	Ditto.	——
	5. D° Doorgah	55	Kyelh	Bishennauth Bose, kyelh	3 — —	Ditto.	——
	6. D° Maunkee	40	Gowollah	Kishwur Gowallah, gowallah	22 — —	Ditto.	——
	7. D° Rausoomunee	28	Hindoo Lawunth	Hurnurrain Roy, lawunth	18 May —	Thannah Sildah.	——
	8. D° Molee	25	Koloo	Khooderam, koloo	8 June —	Ditto.	——
	9. D° Jumnee	60	Brahminee	Goburdhun Meeseer, brahmin	29 July —	Thannah Purtabpore.	——
	10. D° Parbuttee	50	Gowallah	Doorga Raw Gope, gowallah	4 Sept. —	Thannah Sirsah.	——
	11. D° Gouree	70	Kyelh	Gobindram Das, kyelh	27 Nov. —	Thannah Subing.	——
	12. Teeluck Munnee	65	Baglee	Sahpul Boglee, baglee	9 — —	Thannah Gurbbela.	——
	13. D° Augum	40	Dhobeen	Sulloo Mundul Gougar	25 Dec. —	Thannah Sildah.	
Nudder	1. Poornat Debiah	19	Braminnee	Rammohun Chatoorjeaha, bramin	6 Jan. —	Sooksaugur	in this case the woman had a child under 3 years of age, but previous to the suttee, a near relation entered into the prescribed engagements on stamped paper to take care of it.
	2. Shukee Dasee	60	Baropnee	Bhundeeram, a barioye	10 — —	Sooksaugur	no objections, as this woman had no children under 3 years of age.
	3. Seetah	50	Braminee	Hurrydeb Opudhea, a brahmin	17 — —	Kaugurpookooriah	no objections as to the suttee; but as it appeared that no intimation was given to the thannah of this occurrence, the son and heir of the deceased was therefore sentenced to 10 days imprisonment.
	4. Omortho Dobia	22	Braminee	Hurchunder Chuckerbuttee, a brahmin	17 — —	Sooksaugur	in this case the woman had a child under 3 years of age, but previous to the taking place of the suttee, a near relation entered into the prescribed engagements on stamped paper to take care of it.
	5. Jannee Debia	80	Braminee	Bholanauth Chuckerbullya, a brahmin	24 — —	Hunrah	no objections; this woman had no children under 3 years of age.
	6. Bhuyrobee	40	Ditto	Birjonauth Raia, brahmin	28 — —	Dowlutgunge	ditto.
	7. Doyah Moiee	66	Kaisteen	Seesooram Ghose, a kaist	30 — —	Sooksaugur	ditto.
	8. Oomah Soondoree	8	Braminee	Ramkishen Bhuttacharge, a bramin	31 — —	Ugurdeep	ditto.
	9. Jummoonah Dassee	57	Kaistee	Doyaram Dulba, kaist	9 Feb. —	Sooksaugur	ditto.

CALCUTTA DIVISION—*continued.*

1. ZILLAHS	2. NAMES of SUTTEES.	3. AGE.	4. CAST.	5. NAME AND CAST of her Husband.	6. DATE of Burning.	7. In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
Nudder (*continued*)	10. Dashee	50	Gwallinee	Bydinath Ghose, a gwalla	1 Feb. 1819	Hunrah	no objections; this woman had no children under 3 years of age.
	11. Rhammonee	32	Braminee	RammohunBanjoorjeeah, a bramin	16 — —	Nuddea	ditto - - - - - ditto.
	12. Teerpoorah Debia	35	Ditto	Goluckchunder Bamoorjeah, a bramin.	20 — —	Sooksaugur	in this case the woman had a child under three years of age, but previous to the suttee, a near relation entered into the prescribed engagements, on stamped paper, to take care of it.
	13. Radhamonee	65	Ditto	Gokool Mookerjeah, a bramin	22 — —	Ditto	no children in this case.
	14. Teerpoorah	16	Baneanee	Unonthshoree, a baniah	14 Mar. —	Nuddea	ditto.
	15. Tarrahmonee	48	Ditto	Luckeeranaen Sing, a baniah	29 — —	Ugurdeep	ditto.
	16. Doorgah	60	Braminee	Loske Das Ghuttoke, a bramin	29 — —	Kanguhpookooriah	ditto.
	17. GohoorMoneeDassee	40	Kaistnee	Ramkooram Bose, a kaist	30 — —	Sooksaugur	ditto.
	18. Paurbuttee Debia	56	Braminee	Callachand Raia, bramin	30 — —	Ditto	ditto.
	19. Berjosoree Debia	50	Ditto	Sreehoree Churtoorjeah, a bramin	2 Apr. —	Ditto	ditto.
	20. Chitheerah Dassee	40	Nahpithnee	Beenod, a nabpith	4 — —	Hunrah	ditto.
	21. Ohlokah Dassee	30	Koyburthnee	Kistnopershad Dasa, koyburt	10 — —	Lantipore	in this case the woman had a child under 3 years of age, but previous to the taking place of the suttee, a near relation entered into the prescribed engagements, on stamped paper, to take care of it.
	22. Goloke Munee Dassee	38	Kaishnee	Gungapershad Mitree, a kaist	24 — —	Hunrah	no children in this case.
	23. GoluckMoneeDassee	38	Kaistnee	Gungapersaud Mitree, a kaist	27 — —	Subsah	ditto.
	24. Kocone Debia	65	Ditto	Jagorenath Turfdar, a bramin	4 May —	Hunrah	ditto.
	25. Shunkuree	50	Boydhanee	Bholanauth Sein, a boydhee	10 — —	Santipore	ditto.
	26. Shunkuree Dasse	65	Kaistnee	Golurdhun Dey, a kaist	17 — —	Hunrah	ditto.
	27. Neemee	40	Nahpithnee	Buistome Das, a nabpeth	9 June —	Santipore	in this case the woman had a child under 3 years of age, but previous to the taking place of the suttee, a near relation entered into the prescribed engagements, on stamped paper, to take care of it.
	28. Parbuthee Debia	40	Braminee	Tarrachund Chatoorjeah	1 July —	Hunrah	in this case there were no children under 3 years of age.
	29. Urnopoornah	60	Ditto	Seelchunder Rai, a bramin	27 Aug. —	Sooksaugur	ditto.
	30. Sunkuree Dassee	50	Kaistnee	Luckhun Ghose, a kaist	28 — —	Hunrah	ditto.
	31. Jossodah	70	Ditto	Buydinath Sircara, kaist	28 — —	Nuddeah	ditto.
	32. Bhogobothee Debia	40	Braminee	Rammohun Sundyala, bramin	31 — —	Ugurdeep	ditto.
	33. Teerpoorah	27	Kaistnee	Gorachand Surcar, a kaist	6 Sept. —	Buseerhaut	no children in this case.
	34. Deegumboree	36	Teylunee	Goloke Biswas, a teylee	8 — —	Sooksaugur	in this case there were no children under 3 years of age.
	35. Jay Monee Debia	50	Braminee	Bheekaree Mokerjee, a bramin	25 — —	Ditto	ditto.
	36. Rammonee Dassee	50	Kaistnee	Ramkoomar Dutla, a kaist	30 — —	Hunrah	ditto.
	37. Sheebosoondoree Debia	70	Braminee	Ramlochun Mokerjea, bramin	10 Oct. —	Santipore	ditto.
	38. Shurkuree Debia	42	Braminnee	Kollapershaud Mookerjea, a bramin	18 — —	Sooksaugur	ditto.
	39. Derpomoiee	36	Ditto	Bishonath Chatoorjeah, a bramin	18 — —	Hunrah	ditto.
	40. Bhyrobe Dassee	40	Kaistnee	Ramchund Biswas, a kaist	24 — —	Sooksaugur	ditto.
	41. Bidhia Debia	78	Braminee	Goureepersaud Rai, a bramin	27 — —	Santipore	ditto.
	42. Pudho Debia	26	Ditto	Casheenath Ghosaul, a bramin	27 Nov. —	Sooksaugur	ditto.
	43. Kheymah	60	Tantee	Rammedhee, a tantee	27 — —	Santipore	ditto.
	44. Kirpah Moiee	32	Brahmunee	Roghoonath Gangola, a brahmin	29 — —	Ditto	ditto.
	45. Bhogobothee Dassee	70	Kaistnee	Dhumeeahur Mitree, a kaist	13 Dec. —	Ditto	ditto.
	46. Rookoonee Debia	51	Brahmunnee	Ramlochun Raia, brahmin	19 — —	Ditto	ditto.
	47. Raierbuttee	23	Kaistnee	Ramchand Dhan, a kaist	25 — —	Lubsah.	—

Suburbs of Calcutta.	1. Harrance	70	Sutgope	Ramlochun Ghuee	19 Jan. 1819	Lulkeeah	leaving 4 sons and 3 daughters, all above 7 years of age.
	2. Armund Mohee	60	Brahmin	Bhugput Banurjea	10 — —	Tongurut	leaving 1 son and 1 daughter, all above 10 years of age.
	3. Kooraney	60	Joogy	Gyoram, joogy	10 — —	Nohagoree	leaving 2 sons and 2 daughters, all above 11 years of age.
	4. Doorga alias Ram-mony.	70	Brahmin	Ramsoonder Turruckbhossun	11 — —	Sulkeea.	—
	5. Chitteramoney	80	Ditto	Bissombhur Bomerjea	12 — —	Taugurant.	—
	6. Anund	32	Ditto	Goluck Mokerjea	19 — —	Lulkeeah	leaving 1 son, 25 years of age.
	7. Doorgamoney	60	Coyet	Ramtunoo Mitter	22 — —	Chitpore.	—
	8. Heeroo	65	Bramin	Suhossoram Chuckerbutty	30 — —	Taugeerut	leaving 1 daughter, 40 years of age.
	9. Kanchooney	70	Coyberth	Kenoo Doss	6 Feb. —	Sulkeeah	leaving 1 son and 3 daughters, all above 20 years of age.
	10. Koochillah	50	Ditto	Duhall Doss	15 — —	Ditto	- - - - ditto.
	11. Puresh	60	Ludgope	Neelmoney Roy	7 Mar. —	Chitpore	leaving 2 sons, all above 30 years of age.
	12. Chaund	50	Coyet	Neelmoney Roy	7 — —	Ditto.	—
	13. Sedessurry	60	Buyeddy	Jaudub Mojumdar	8 — —	Ditto	leaving 2 sons and 2 daughters, all above 20 years.
	14. Beeddah	50	Chung	Lachun Lusker	9 — —	Taugeerut.	—
	15. Joymoney	36	Coyet	Ramdhun Soonre	16 — —	Ditto	leaving 1 son, 15 years of age.
	16. Doorgomoney	16	Brahmin	Muddosoodun Mokerjea	20 — —	Chitpore.	—
	17. Bermomohee	17	Ditto	Durpnarain Mokerjea	30 — —	Taugeeraut.	—
	18. Sreemuttee	27	Soonree	Muttoormohun	6 Apr —	Chitpore.	—
	19. Bouanny	50	- - - -	Juggernaut	9 — —	Ditto	leaving 2 sons and 2 daughters, all above 14 years of age.
	20. Gyah	50	Coyberth	Collipersaud	19 — —	Taugeeraut	leaving 2 sons and 1 daughter, all above 23 years of age.
	21. Kishenperiah	60	Poyet	Hurry Roy	24 — —	Ditto	leaving 2 sons, all above 31 years.
	22. Radamoney	47	Brahmin	Ramjoy Mokerjea	8 June —	Tamjeerut	leaving 1 daughter, 20 years of age.
	23. Cuppoorah	90	Tewor	Bhogowan, teware	5 July —	Ditto	leaving 3 sons and 1 daughter, all above 40 years.
	24. Cumole	36	Coyet	Nusseeram	25 — —	Sulkeeah	leaving 1 son, 24 years of age.
	25. Berjessurry	50	Joogy	Gudadhur	29 — —	Tungeeraut.	—
	26. Comole	70	Coybert	Saufulram	7 Aug —	Chitpore	leaving 2 sons, all above 22 years of age.
	27. Bhyrobee	60	Bramin	Bulo Ram Mokerjea	21 — —	Ditto.	—
	28. Shamasoondery	50	Ditto	Herra Ram Mokerjea	4 Sept. —	Tauzerat	leaving 2 daughters, all above 16 years.
	29. Anmaud	20	Cansary	Mokondo, cansary	9 — —	Ditto.	—
	30. Suradhunny	70	Bramin	Kishen Churn	19 — —	Chitpore	leaving 1 son, 50 years of age.
	31. Pookee	45	Myrah	Ramkauth	20 — —	Ditto	leaving 1 son, 25 years of age.
	32. Radhamoney	36	Seekerah	Bulo Ram	20 — —	Sulkeerah.	—
	33. Tarrahmoney	19	Coyet	Comolelochun	30 — —	Chitpore.	—
	34. Rookoomoney	45	Brahmin	Ramkaunt Pattock	30 — —	Ditto	leaving 1 son, 22 years of age.
	35. Radamoney	75	Coyet	Durapnarain Chowdry	30 Nov. —	Tauzeerut	leaving 3 sons and 4 daughters, all above 25 years.
	36. Kollanah	50	Gowallah	Tunoo Ghose	4 — —	Ditto.	—
	37. Goopooney	60	Bujeddy	Nundobery	5 — —	Chitpore	leaving 2 sons, all above 7 years of age.
	38. Sonnah	70	Myrah	Bubram Dhara	11 — —	Sulkeeah	leaving 2 sons and 2 daughters, all above 25 years.
	39. Moorally	79	Brahmin	Rampersaud Chuckerbutty	12 — —	Tauzerat	leaving 3 sons and 1 daughter, all above 23 years.
	40. Surosutty	70	Chooter	Behoo Chutter	15 — —	Ditto	leaving 2 daughters, all above 22 years of age.
	41. Mottee	34	Coyberth	Collipersaud Doss	19 — —	Ditto	leaving 1 son and 1 daughter, all above 11 years.
	42. Obhoyah	60	Brahmin	Rammohun Chutterjea	30 — —	Ditto	leaving 3 sons and 3 daughters, all above 17 years.
	43. Puddow	80	Cayet	Ramsunker Bose	1 Dec. —	Sulkeeah	leaving 2 sons and 1 daughtre, all above 30 years.
	44. Rajessurry	48	Joogy	Bhowany Laudkhun	8 — —	Tauzeerat	leaving 4 sons, all above 20 years of age.
	45. Surosuttee	70	Coyet	Punchanund	14 — —	Ditto	leaving 2 sons and 6 daughters, all above 9 years.
	46. Ruttunmoney	50	Ditto	Colly Churn	18 — —	Ditto	leaving 3 sons and 4 daughters, all above 9 years.
	47. Suckey	70	Brahmin	Ramnarain	24 — —	Chitpore	leaving 4 sons and 2 daughters, all above 18 years.
	48. Sulloo Mookhae	60	Ditto	Govind Ram	24 — —	Ditto.	—

1.	2.	3.		5.	6.	7.	
CALCUTTA DIVISION:—continued.		AGE.	CAST.	NAME AND CAST of her Husband.	DATE of Burning.	In what Police Jursidiction.	REMARKS.
ZILLAHS.	NAMES of SUTTEES.						
Suburbs of Calcutta—*continued.*	49. Kartee Annee	60	Brahmin	Narraen Mokerjea	25 Dec. 1819	Chitpore.	
	50. Rammoney	50	Ditto				
	51. Bhobosoondery	60	Ditto	Ramenauth	30 — —	Sulkeah.	leaving 2 sons and 2 daughters, all above 19 years of age.
24 Pergunnahs.	1. Musst Hardabee	32	Bramin	Gooroopersaud Mokerjea	26 Jan. —	Nyehautty.	leaving 2 sons, both above 11 years of age.
	2. D° Unopoorna	64	Ditto	Ramlochun Turklunker	7 Feb. —	Rammogore.	leaving 1 son and 4 daughters, all above 18 years of age.
	3. D° Chundesmoney	50	Kyest	Inder Narain Bose	7 — —	Andeeadeh.	leaving 3 sons and 3 daughters, all above 14 years of age.
	4. D° Bijauree	32	Govealah	Goluck Ghose	11 — —	Aureesdah.	leaving 1 son and 1 daughter, both above 8 years of age.
	5. D° Unopoonah	36	Bramin	Rada Kunt Mokerjea	17 — —	Ditto.	leaving 2 daughters, both above 14 years of age.
	6. D° Neelomburry	45	Ditto	Kalleepersaud Bidahunker	17 — —	Hudumgotekee.	leaving 2 sons and three daughters, all above 28 years of age.
	7. D° Kuroa Nambee	80	Ditto	Susteram Banerjea	12 Mar. —	Nyehautty.	leaving 1 daughter, 40 years of age.
	8. D° Unopoonah	45	Kyest	Rammohun Mitter	29 — —	Ansreeadah.	leaving 1 son, 20 years of age.
	9. D° Dossee	40	Ditto	Kashenaut Dutt	14 Apr. —	Ditto.	- - - no issue.
	10. D° Tarramoney	32	Brahmin	Ramdhun Roy	25 — —	Nyehautty.	- - - ditto.
	11. D° Gouree	70	Sutgopee	Kunnoy Soor	28 — —	Ditto.	leaving 1 son and 3 daughters, all above 20 years of age.
	12. D° Unpreeah	42	Maheendar	Radakunt Mahendar	30 — —	Barrackpore.	leaving 1 daughter, above 20 years of age.
	13. D° Sreemottee	80	Kybert	Saufull Ram Doss	9 May —	Anseeadah.	leaving 3 sons, all above 30 years of age.
	14. D° Soomiltra	60	Brahmin	Ramkissen Chuckerbutty	31 — —	Nyedhautty.	- - - no issue.
	15. D° Anund Mohie	50	Ditto	Bydeenaut Bhuttacharge.	—	—	—
	16. D° Bhyrubbee	45	Ditto	Ramdhun Mokerjea	11 — —	Nyedhautty.	leaving 1 son and 1 daughter, both above 20 years of age.
	17. D° Narraunny	—	Ditto	Neemy Chatterjea	15 — —	Ditto.	leaving 1 daughter, 30 years of age.
	18. D° Unnoopoorneh	60	Ditto	Gunga Narain Tuoklunker	23 — —	Ansreeadah.	leaving 4 sons and 1 daughter, all above 26 years of age.
	19. D° Baronee	90	Ditto	Kallee Churn Chuckerbutty	11 July —	Ditto.	leaving 2 sons and 1 daughter, all above 30 years of age.
	20. D° Russoo	30	Ditto	Ramgopaul Bidabagees	14 Aug. —	Ramnagoree.	leaving 2 sons, one 16 years, and the other 6 years of age. The infant left to the care of her maternal uncle.
	21. D° Jaunookee	70	Pode	Ramchurn Lusker	24 — —	Rammagose.	leaving 4 sons and 2 daughters, all above age.
	22. D° Mayah	60	Ditto	Keerparam Pode	4 Sept. —	Ditto.	- - - no issue.
	23. D° Tourney	75	Brahmin	Ramkunpanerjea	6 — —	Nyehaulty.	leaving 3 sons and 2 daughters, all above 20 years of age.
	24. D° Ranny	45	Ditto	Goureepersaud Chuckerbutty	25 — —	Rannagore.	leaving 4 sons and 4 daughters, all above 8 years of age.
	25. D° Mohaneah	55	Kyest	Manick Ghose	25 — —	Nyehautly.	leaving 4 sons and 4 daughters, all above 10 years of age.
	26. D° Unopoornah	65	Brahmin	Jagulchunder Chuckerbutty	4 Nov. —	Anreeadeh.	- - - no issue.
	27. D° Radhukah	60	Pode	Govind Ram Doss	5 — —	Ramnagore.	leaving 1 son and 3 daughters, all above 3 years of age.
	28. D° Nindooah	40	Ditto	Govind Ram Mundel	5 — —	Ditto.	- - - no issue.
	29. D° Dhunee	60	Ditto	Kebul Ram Mundel	5 — —	Raugeeporee.	leaving 2 sons and 3 daughters, all above 15 years of age.
	30. D° Bhugbulty	63	Brahmin	Goursoonder Gungoller	5 — —	Nyehautly.	leaving 2 sons and 3 daughters, all above 20 years of age.
	31. D° Deegamburry	50	Ditto	Ramchunder Chuttuck	21 — —	Ditto.	leaving 2 sons and 1 daughter, all above 20 years of age.
	32. D° Leedassuree	70	Ditto	Cheeram Chatterjea	24 — —	Ditto.	- - - ditto.
	33. D° Heerabutty	40	Ditto	Manick Chunder Roy	15 Dec. —	Kuddungotchee.	no issue.
	34. D° Joymunee	40	Kyest	Ramlochun Rose	17 — —	Anreeadeh.	leaving 1 son and 1 daughter, both above 16 years of age.
	35. D° Kuroona Mohee	50	Brahmin	Ramchunder Buttacharge	20 — —	Nyehalty.	leaving 1 son and 6 daughters, all above 6 years of age.
	36. D° Ruttun	40	Zantee	Gopaul Zanlee	5 — —	Aureeadeh.	leaving 4 sons and 3 daughters.
	37. D° Jaunkee	40	—	—	—	—	—
	38. D° Rada Monee	39	Brahmins	Aurradhun Mokerjea	28 — —	Ditto.	- - - no issue.
	39. D° Uppoornah	35					

DACCA DIVISION:

Backergunge	1. Musst Siddasuree	40	Byde	Rojsoonath Soin, byde	28 May 1819	Gousneeddee	it appears from the thanadar's report, that the deceased has left no small children, and that she burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, of her own free accord, on the date specified.
	2. Do Puddo Mottah	40	Kyeth	Ramsoonder, kyeth	12 July —	Gourneeddee	ditto, one daughter of 5 years old - ditto - ditto.
	3. Do Tarah	40	Borumpul	Ramjoy, borumput	4 Sept. —	Bowphull	ditto, had no children - ditto - ditto
	4. Do Ramseelah	50	Kyeth	Ramsunker Dutt, kyett	13 — —	Bokynapur	ditto, 2 sons - ditto - ditto.
	5. Do Jomoonah	23	Ditto	Ramkissere Doss, kyeth	30 Oct. —	Kalla Colly	ditto, 1 daughter of 3 years old, and 1 son of 1 ½ year old, ditto - ditto.
	6. Do Noha Myah	80	Ditto	Sobah Ram Bhurdun, kyeth	22 Dec. —	Augoteea	ditto, 2 sons and 1 daughter - ditto - ditto.
Chitta Gunge	1. Do Jassodah	50	Brahmin	Bulram, brahmin	10 Jan. —	Salkoneeah.	—
	2. Do Munee	60	Sooder	Sunker, soodher	18 — —	Phuttakchuree.	—
	3. Do Hurpreeah	—	Ditto	Jugdess, sooder	5 Mar. —	Putteah.	—
	4. Do Sooluchume, alias Sonah.	35	Ditto	Ramsunker, sooder	27 — —	Phuttukchree.	—
	5 Do Jewusee	80	Weaver	Mooktaram, weaver	2 June —	Satkoneeah.	—
	6. Do Kunchun Malla	50	Sooder	Banesser, soadder	23 — —	Zerawargunge.	—
	7. Do Goury	50	Ditto	Mocktaram, soodder	23 — —	Puttea.	—
City of Dacca	1. Do Bhoobunessary	20	Byde	Rugunauth Doss	2 Jan. —	Rajabarry.	—
	2. Do Sona Malla	35	Ditto	Bessessur Gopt	4 — —	Ditto.	—
	3. Do Dhunnoony	45	Soogey	Shamgoogy	9 Apr. —	Narrain Gung.	—
	4. Do Rajesurry	60	Brahmin	—	—	—	—
	5. Do Tarramoney	47	Bejed	Kerit Nurrain Surna	2 May —	Mulful Gung.	—
	6. Do Jusodah	45	Sooderkahet	Ramchunder Kobeeraaj	22 June —	Ditto.	—
	7. Do Bhowanny	20	Brahmin	Callachund Surma	30 — —	Solaghur.	—
	8. Do Subessury	55	Byed	Ramraja Doss	6 July —	Rajabarry.	—
	9. Do Purmessury	40	Brahmin	Biddadhur Surma	20 Aug. —	Mulfutgunge	—
	10. Do Shibpreeah	23	Byde	Ramlochun Sein	4 Sept. —	Rajabory.	—
	11. Do Joymalla	60	Ditto	Ditto	30 Oct. —	Mulfutgunge.	—
	12. Do Tareenee	60	Ditto	Joynarain Doss	31 — —	Rajabry.	—
	13. Do Kurroonamoye	18	Ditto	Kishen Chund Dutt	15 Nov. —	Jemalpoor.	—
	14. Do Tarra Mooney	40	Brahmin	Ram Mohun Bhuttacharge	12 Dec. —	Narraingunge.	—
	15. Do Kashiperah	40	Ditto	Gopaul Kishen Surma	27 — —	Mulfutgunge	Mussumut Kashipereah had 2 infant daughters, and a son aged about one and a half years old; the prescribed engagement was entered into by Nudhab Ghosal, the brother of the widow, who accordingly took charge of the children.
	16. Do Dangy	45	Bhye Muttee	Ramjoy Bhoermetbbe	- - -	- - -	Mussumut Dangy had resolved to burn with her husband, but subsequently attended to the advice and remonstrances of the police, and relinquished her intention.
Dacca Jelalpore	1. Do Jussoodah	55	Kahet	Govindrom Mitter	14 Jan. —	Seb Chur	it appears from the report of the darogha, that Mussumu Jussoodah had an adopted son of the age of 30 years.
	2. Do Kurroona	50	Byd	Kissen Govind	16 — —	- - -	ditto - ditto, that Mussumut Kurroonna had 8 sons, from 6 to 37 years of age, and the youngest had been delivered in charge of the eldest brother to nourish and educate him during his infancy and minority; engagements for the same were executed by him.
	3. Do Teerah Moony	70	Brahmin	Ramnarain Chokerbutty	10 — —	SebChur	ditto - ditto, that Mussumut Teera Moony had two sons and a daughter, from 35 to 40 years of age.

DACCA DIVISION :—*continued.*

1. ZILLAHS.	2. NAMES of SUTTEES.	3. AGE.	4. CAST.	5. NAME AND CAST of her Husband.	6. DATE of Burning.	7. In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
Dacca Jelalpore *continued.*	4. Muss^t RuttunMooney	30	Sooree	Gudadhun Lahon	10 Jan. 1819	Sebchurn	it appears from the report of the darogah, that Mussumut Ruttenmoney had no children.
	5. D^o Ubbhyeeah	40	Sooree	Arudthun	7 June —	Munsoodpoore	it appears from the report of the darogha, that Mussumut Ubbhyeeah had 3 sons and 1 daughter, from 5 to 19 years of age, and the youngest had been delivered in charge of the elder brother and aunt, Mussumut Rookoonah, to nourish and educate him during his infancy and minority (27), engagement for the same were executed both by his aunt and brother.
	6. D^o Chunder	40	Kahet	Collykapersaud Mitter	13 Feb. —	Tulma	ditto - ditto, that Mussumut had 2 sons, from 25 to 30 years of age.
Mymensing				—none.—			
Sylhet				—none.—			
Tipperah	1. Soonderry	30	Joogee	Dhunneeram, joogee	20 Dec. 1818	Begumgunge	✓ buried alive with her deceased husband, he being a joogee, (weaver cast).
	2. Jowbunny, alias Mohaluckhy.	20	Soodur	Ramchunder, soodur	1 Jan. —	Luckshaume.	—
	3. Rookunnah	17	Kaest	Bishenmauth Dutt, kaest	8 — —	Nasseernagur.	✓ —
	4. Sutty	60	Joogee	Sunkernauth, joogee	30 — —	Cutwalla	buried alive with her deceased husband, he being a joogee, (weaver cast).
	5. Noyory	40	Ditto	Punchooram, joogee	4 Feb. 1819	Hajeegunge	ditto.
	6. Jussy	50	Ditto	Pucharam, joogee	5 — —	Luckshaume	ditto.
	7. Bepoolah	32	Soodur	Ramkanuth Des, soodur	8. — —	Thurlah.	—
	8. Bhageeretty	60	Joogee	Sub Pundet, joogee	4 Mar. —	Noornagur	✓ buried alive with her deceased husband, he being a joogee, (weaver cast).
	9. Urropoornah	40	Ditto	Atmaram, joogee	4 — —	Thurlah	ditto.
	10. Kyturry	32	Ditto	Rammohun, joogee	6 — —	Begumgunge.	—
	11. Komully	55	Koest	Neelkunt Mujmooadur, koest	8 — —	Toolikibograh.	—
	12. Raujmullah	22	Joogee	Ramnauth, joogee	29 Apr. —	Begumgunge.	✓ buried alive with her deceased husband, he being a joogee, (weaver cast).
	13. Rookoonsy	50	Byde	Rampersaud Dhur, byde	12 May —	Noornagur.	—
	14. Jussodah	40	Teleu	Surkar, telee	29 Aug. —	Cutwallee.	—
	15. Bhugsbutty	52	Kaest	Kerfaram, kaest	7 Sept. —	Ditto.	—
	16. Soobuddra	40	Joogee	Munnyramnauth, joogee	13 — —	Tharlah	buried alive with her deceased husband, he being a joogee, (weaver cast).
	17. Bermany	55	Ditto	Chuttermarin, joogee	28 — —	Begumgunge	ditto.
	18. Punchunny	60	Ditto	Pondub, joogee	4 Oct. —	Luckshaeme	ditto.
	19. Goorunj	55	Ditto	Pursoorom, joogee	20 — —	Begungunge	ditto.
	20. Punchummy	35	Ditto	Nillamund, joogee	20 Nov. —	Dowdcondy	ditto.
	21. Runjessurry	28	Burmun	Govindram, burmun	7 Dec. —	Amoorgunge.	—

MOORSHEDABAD DIVISION:

Beerbhoom	1. Muss^t^ Tarnee	85	Chasee	Neloy Mundal, chasah	8 March 1819	Keogong	the darogah reports, that on the 16th Cheits, a burkandaz, went on public duty to Sukhteepoor, and learnt from Chidam, chokeedar, that the wife of a Netoy Mundul, deceased, was gone to the banks of the Ganges, with the view of burning herself on the body of her husband, without the knowledge of the police: upon this, the burkundaz repaired to the spot, and found that the wife of the deceased was ready to burn herself, and that no intimation had been sent to the thannah; he therefore desired Ramkoomar, a grown-up son of the deceased, to inform the darogah of the circumstance, whilst he dissuaded the said Tarnee, and others; but they would not listen to him, and she burnt as a suttee. As Tarnee had been burnt as a suttee without previous information given, and before any inquiry could be held into the facts of the prohibited points, the heirs of the deceased and the burkundauze were summoned on the 21st April 1819, and on the 3d May following sent in by the darogah; when it appeared that the burkundauz had used every endeavour to dissuade Mussumut Tarnee, but she was deaf to his entreaties, and freely burnt herself on the body of her deceased husband; that she was old, and no prohibitory reasons existing for her becoming a suttee. The defendants therefore were released, but reprimanded for their non-observance of the orders.
	2. D^o^ Gunga Munnee	40	Sowree	Sheeboo Deeasee, souree	10 April 1819	Shakodeepore	from the report of the darogah it appears, that on the 10th April, at night, the choukeedar of Oochkukurum repaired to the thannah, and mentioned that the wife of Sheeboo Deeasee, deceased, was desirous of becoming a suttee. The darogah therefore sent a jemadar and burkundauze to the spot, who made the necessary inquiries, from which it appeared that there were no reasons to prohibit her; so she, of her own free will, became a suttee.
	3. D^o^ Sursuttee	50	Brahmin	Bhyrub Chuckerbuttee, brahmin	12 April 1819	Moressor	from the record in this case it appears, that on the night of the 30th Cheit, Bhyrub, brahmin, had died a natural death; and that his wife, Mussumut Sursuttee, had two grown-up and married daughters, and two sons under age, both of whom she recommended to the care of her husband's brother Kaloopersaud, who had entered into no written agreement to take care of them, nor awaited the prescribed inquiries of the police. Mussumut Sursuttee burnt herself with the body of her deceased husband, at which ceremony her two sons and the aforesaid Kaloopersaud assisted. The darogah therefore sent in those persons to the magistrate, from whose depositions it appeared that the aforesaid Mussumut Sursuttee had of her own free will burnt herself on the body of her husband, and that there existed no prohibitory reasons for her becoming a suttee, so that her two sons were made over, by the court in charge of Kaloopersaud, who was made to execute an engagement upon stamped paper to take care of and bring up the boys. It was deemed necessary to evince the displeasure of the court, for the total disregard shown to its orders, by awarding the small fine of 1 rupee to Kaloopersaud, and a smaller sum to the others who assisted at the ceremony.
	4 D^o^ Rasmunnee	40	Konwar gowallee	Tilockchund Roy, known gowalla	27 Oct. 1819	Soory	from the report of the darogah it appears, that on the 27th Oct. 1819, Dookha, chokeedar Choormoora, intimated that Tilockchund Roy had died a natural death, and that his wife was desirous of becoming a suttee. Darogah therefore sent a burkundauz to the spot, who, after holding the necessary inquiries, sent in his report; from which it appeared that Muss^t^ Rasmunnee had no infant children, and that there existed no prohibitory reasons for her becoming a suttee, and that she of her own free will had burnt herself on the body of her deceased husband.
	5. D^o^ Bagbuttee	70	Brahmin	Kumlakunt Chowdree, brahmin	4 Nov. 1819	Keogong	from the report of the darogah it appears, that on the 20th Kartic, 1226, within the jurisdiction of Moorshedabad, at the village of Kagoung, near the Ganges, Kumla Kaunt died a natural death, and that his wife, an old woman, of her own free will, had burnt herself with the corpse of her husband; that Roop Sing, burkundauze, repaired to the spot previously, and found no infant children; and that there existed no prohibitory reason for her becoming a suttee.

N. B.—It does not appear that any other suttees have taken place in this district; and there is no instance of any widow having been prevented, through the intervention of the police, or of her friends, from completing her intention of becoming a suttee.

Baugulpore				—none.—			

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	
MOORSHEDABAD DIVISION—*continued.*		AGE.	CAST.	NAME AND CAST of her Husband.	DATE of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
ZILLAHS.	NAMES of SUTTEES.						
Joint Magistrate at Monghyr.				— none. —			
Dinagepore							It appears from the reports received from the thannahdars within the limits of this district, that no women have burnt themselves this year.
N. B.—The thannahdars report, that no case in which a woman wished to burn herself, but was dissuaded from so doing by the police officers, or otherwise, has occurred in this district.							
Joint Magistrate at Maldah.	1. Muss^t Ramprea Debba	80	Brahmin	Ramneedhee Banerjea, brahmin	26 Mar. 1819	Sheebgunge.	—
City of Moorshedabad.	1. Muss^t Sobha Soonderee	25	Ditto	Huro Bhulanoharge, brahmin	17 Jan. —	Gowus	Mussument Sobha left a daughter of the age of 5 years, for whose maintenance and care Gopaul Deb Surmah, her brother, has entered into written engagements.
	2. D° Soobna	45	Hindoo	Binode, hindoo	8 Jan. —	Shunsher Gungé.	—
	3. D° Harrosoondarree	18	Gund Baneeah	Nubkishore Dutt, gunbunnee	13 Apr. —	Soorjahgunge.	—
	4. D° Dhun	17	Brahmin	Ramchunkerwuttee, brahmin	19 Oct. —	Ditto.	—
	5. D° Surres Munnee	17	Cauest	Bishenauth Sircar, cauest	26 — —	Maisnoollah Bazar.	—
	6. D° Gungah	42	Ditto	Loharam, cauest	24 Nov. —	Akharab Ramsha.	—
Purned				— none. —			—
Rajeshahye				— none. —			—
Rungpore	1. Muss^t Sumpulee	40	Sahoo	Kemulrano Doss, lahoo	13 Dec. 1818	Molung	this woman burnt of her own accord on the funeral pile of her husband, leaving 2 sons aged, and 2 daughters who are all of age, and also she was not with child.
	2. D° Rajeswusee Dasya	28	Ranjbinsee	Muheendur Desroonwur, raujbunsee	9 Paus, 1225, B. S.	Fukeergunge	the women burnt of their own accord on the funeral pile of their husbands; they left no children, neither were they with child.
	3. D° Beenaallee Dasya	18					
	4. D° Umbecka	60	Kahot	Radhanod Bhose, kahet	16 Jan. 1819	Dhaup	this woman burnt of her own accord; left no children, neither daughter nor son, and she had not any sickness.
	5. D° Unjun	45	Chundall	Tarneichund Rac, chandall	2 Feb. —	Dhaup	this woman burnt of her own accord.
	6. D° Banessuree	45	Kahet	Juggernauth Das, kahet	24 Jan. —	Durwanee	ditto.
	7. D° Phoolessuree	50	Kaiburt	Khuggessur, kaibut	11 Mar. —	Peergunge	ditto.
	8. D° Toolkee Dasya	25	Raujbunsee	Tooroo Das, runjbunsee	13 Jeyte, 1226, B. S.	Boda	ditto.
	9. D° Poorneemah	16	Khon	Soorujnarrain Das, kheu	13 Aug. 1819	Burobaree	ditto.
	10. D° Kora	26	Raujbunsee	Gora Das, raujbunsee	19 Sept. —	Ditto	ditto.
	11. D° Sonamunnee Debia	70	Brahmin	Pudmolaubh Surmah, brahmin	30 Oct. —	Wuleepore	ditto.
	12. D° Poorneurah Dasya	75	Kahet	Kaluchumee Choukee, kahet	23 Dec. —	Dhaup	ditto.
Joint Magistrate of D°, Dhunbuttah.	1. Oroona	60	Kaith	Kalbeechurn	7 Jan. —	an island in the Burhumpoole, called Rahoonaaree.	the deceased and her husband were in a boat proceeding to the Ganges, with the hopes of dying there; the husband expired on the way, and his widow burned herself with the corpse without giving information to the darogah.

DIVISION OF PATNA:

Behar	1. Muss^{t} Radhay	45	Babhuny	Shendial Sing, badhun	19 Apr. 1819	Thannah Gya.	In addition to the suttees included in this report, the widow of a pilgrim who came from the western provinces on a pilgrimage, burnt at the sudder station on the funeral pile of her husband, on the 15th February 1819.
	2. D^{o} Rookmin	25	Burnawarin	Bhim, burnuwar	28 May —	Ditto.	——
	3. D^{o} Toorooah	30	Nooniarin	Bedhei, mooniar	31 — —	Thannah Dawoodnugger.	the darogah however, having neglected to furnish the prescribed report of the case, it has become impracticable to ascertain the age and cast of the woman, and the names of herself and husband, for the purpose of being inserted in this report.
	4. D^{o} Rmahury	70	Kissurewaeen	Kitcha Kussenwanny	9 July —	Ditto.	——
City of Patna	1. D^{o} Parbuttee	65	Kaethin	Ramsoonder Mitter, katch	10 Aug. —	Reekeapeer Beehore	——
	2. D^{o} Poonah	40	Passin	Goordial, passee	9 Nov. —	Allum Gunge.	——
Ramhgur	1. D^{o} Soobhagee	36	Bania	Juggernauth, bania	29 May —	Muyhewarreen	this woman appears to have voluntarily burnt herself with the body of her husband.
	2. D^{o} Pooneea	70	Kuhar	Joykishun, kukar	31 — —	Aurungabad.	ditto.
	3. D^{o} Sond	40	Khurwar	Rughoobur Sing, khurwar	14 June —	Huntegunge	ditto.
	4. D^{o} Doolaun Coonar	50	Rajpoot	Rajah Bhoopnauth Lahy, rajpoot	13 Oct. —	Mujhewaun	ditto.
	5. D^{o} Jureea	40	Gowala	Bukhshee, gowala	14 — —	Majhewan	ditto.
Sarun	1. D^{o} Munbassee	26	Brahmin	Sumdhur Tewarree, brahmin	10 Jan. —	Golding Gunge	Mussument Munbassee voluntarily burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband and left no children, nor was pregnant.
	2. D^{o} Burtuneah	23	Kulworin	Sheeo, kulwar	4 Feb. —	Desuley	Mussument Burtuneah voluntarily burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, leaving a son aged 9 months, and a daughter aged 3 years; Bhurnul, father of the deceased, has given the usual mochulka to maintain both of them.
	3. D^{o} Chumpah	60	Rajpoolen	Praun Rase, rajpoot	18 — —	Ditto	Mussument Chumpah, voluntarily burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, she left no children, nor showed any appearance of pregnancy.
	4. Nanee Uunkoron	35	Sarnassin	Shen Goolamgeer, lunnwassee	31 Mar. —	Chuprah	ditto.
	5. Muss^{t} Chitbassee	35	Brahmin	Rajaoo Tewarrea, brahmin	20 July —	Zajepoor	ditto.
	6. D^{o} Suckullmany	25	Kaytin	Kasheeeram, kayet	10 Aug. —	Ditto	ditto.
	7. D^{o} Chummely	45	Raujpooten	Ramputlee Sing, rajpoot	20 — —	Pursa	ditto.
	8. Name unkown	45	Kytin	Uddhun Doss, kayet	24 — —	Pursa	ditto.
	9. Muss^{t} Bishundyah	70	Koomohrin	Baul Govind, koomhar	2 Dec. —	Derowley	ditto.
	10. D^{o} Kubbassee	70	Kocerin	Deena, kovery	8 — —	Hooniepoor	ditto.
Shahabad Mr. Millet magistrate.	1. Jeeruat	70	Brahmin	Deal Misr	19 Jan. —	Lahseram	the widow of the deceased ascended the funeral pile of her husband, and burnt with the corpse, which was done according to the shauster.
	2. Kubboolaru	50	Ditto	Icolaul Zewaree, brahmin	15 Feb. —	Ditto.	ditto.
	3. Bukhtee	50	Baraee	Doobree	14 — —	Doonrown	the widow, 12 years after the death of her husband, expressed a desire of burning herself, an information was given to the police officers of the same, who, by persuasion, prevented the intention of the widow.
	4. Futree	72	Rajpooten	Bustee Race	28 Feb. —	Ditto	the widow, 17 years after the death of her husband, burnt herself without giving previous notice to the police officer; consequently the farmers of the village and one of her relations, were punished for not keeping her back from burning until the arrival of the police officer.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	
DIVISION OF PATNA:—*continued.*							
ZILLAHS.	NAMES of SUITTEES.	AGE.	CAST.	NAME AND CAST of her Husband.	DATE of burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction	REMARKS.
Shahabad—*continued.*	5. Jeebeat	40	Bameaun	Ramnath	14 Mar. 1819	Lasheram	the widow burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, which was done agreeably to the shauster.
	6. Kawalee	30	Brahmanee	Hunnooman Tevaree	13 May —	Arrah	ditto.
	7. Unnoogree	70	Ditto	Nuwul Pandah	15 — —	Doomrown	the widow burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, which was done agreeably to the shauster; but the putwarree of the village, and one of her relations, were punished for not bringing the notice of her intention to the police, which was only a quarter of a coss distant therefrom.
	8. Ram Rabea	70	Ditto	Nurwul Pandah	15 — —	Ditto	the widow burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, and which was done agreeably to the shauster.
	9. Husseea	12	Condoonee	Name unknown	29 — —	Larringa	ditto.
	10. Bheekaxe	25	Brahmunee	Dusrut Doobey	22 July —	ChakeeTelothoo	ditto.
	11. Iha Kooreen	50	Coireen	Girdharry	12 — —	Sahseram	ditto.
	12. Bacheen	47	Rajpooten	Name unknown	31 Aug. —	Jahscram	ditto.
	13. Muss^t Deakooaree	12	Bowerooru	Loorember	27 Sept. —	Saringa	ditto.
	14. Name unknown, wife of Rumbahadoor.	80	Rajpooteen	Rumbahadoor	12 Oct. —	Doomrown	ditto.
	15. Mooneea	45	Goalin	Gudgerajgoola	30 — —	Ditto	ditto.
	16. Dhoopea	50	Kormin	Roop Koormee	12 Dec. —	Ditto	ditto.
	17. Maracheea	22	Baneeanee	Deepchund, boneea	30 Nov. —	-	in this case the widow left a child between 2 and 3 years old, the nearest of kin was consequently ordered to enter into an engagement for its support.
	18. Khundo	-	Kooree	Persheens	28 Mar. —	Ditto	the papers of this case are sent to the joint magistrate of Ghazeepoor.
Tirhoot	1. Muss^t Rutteen Koowar.	19	Rajpootin	Sham Sing, rajpoot	3 Aug. — 1226 fuslee.	Soopaul	after the suttee took place, information thereof was conveyed to the thannah; but it appears from the darogah's report, there were no circumstances attending it which would have warranted his preventing it, had he obtained earlier information.
Joint Magistrate Moonghyr.	-	-	-	— none. —			
DIVISION OF BARIELLY:							
Agrah	1. Chutter Koonur	50	Bhaut	Chootoo Raee, bhaut	15 Sept. 1819	Bah.	—
Allighur	-	-	-	— none. —			
Barelly	-	-	-	— none. —			
Joint Magistrate at Shahjohapore.	1. Nim Meerlee	55	Brahminee	Meehylall, brahmin	7 May —	Kholar	it appears from the darogah's report, transmitted to my predecessor, that the husband died before day-break on the 7th of May, the chowkeedar of the village reported the intention of the widow at 3 P. M. the darogah immediately deputed two brahmins, burkundazes, who reached the pile at 5 o'clock, about one hour after the woman had sacrificed herself. The result of the inquiries made by the burkundazes, was, that the woman had voluntarily sacrificed herself, notwithstanding the admonitions to the contrary by the by-standers, and that no circumstances authorizing the interference of the police officers existed.

Cawnpore - -	1. Jussodha Bie - -	75	Bramin Marhatta.	Babem Bhut, brahmin - -	7 Mar. 1819 -	Bithoor - - -	Jussodha has burnt herself with the body of her late husband, and left 2 daughters, 1 daughter about 50 years of age, and 1 daughter 46 years of age.
	2. Ruhseea - -	25	Brahmin - -	Sobha, brahmin - - -	22 — — -	Akberpore Shahpore	Ruhseea has burnt herself with the body of her husband, and left a daughter about three years and 6 months, whom Bhowen, the father of late Rusheea has undertaken the charge of bringing up.
	3 Munna - - -	65	Ditto - - -	Byjoonauth, bramin - - -	27 Apr. — -	Akberpore Shahpore	Munna has burnt herself with the body of her husband, and she has no children.
Etawah - - -	1. Musst Oomeedee -	50	Tailor - - -	Umeerto, tailor - - -	7 Mar. — -	Ghirowl - -	this person, though excluded by the beweusta from this rite, was burnt before the police officers could arrive and interfere.
	2. Jyekoonmor - -	25	Brahmin Gour	Bhyroram, brahmin - - -	4 May — -	Ujectmul - -	no persuasion on the part of the police officers could prevent this woman from sacrificing herself, and there were no causes in opposition to the bewustas, which could have authorized them to stop her by force. She was an inhabitant of Lucknungur, beyond Jacpoor, returning from a pilgrimage.
Furruckabad	1. Seeta - - -	19	Brahminee -	Gola, brahmin - - -	30 Jan. — -	At Kuttora, Thanah Nedhpoorpattealee.	she suddenly burns with a fiddle of her husband, ten years after his death and contrary to the Hindoo law; a special report was made to the nizamut adawlut of this, in a letter bearing date the 5th April 1819.
	2. Toolsee - - -	22	Mahajicen - -	Rodha Keshun, mohajeen - -	1 Mar. — -	On the bank of the Ganges of Thaneh Ahmity.	a petition from the thanadar of Ahmity; no particular circumstance attended this suttee.
Moorodabad -	1. Musst Jyka - -	16	Chumar - -	Bunswee, chumar - - -	15 Sept. — -	Bisowlee - -	The result of the investigation entered upon in this case, will be hereafter forwarded.
	2. Do Kussiya - -	13	Birahmeen - -	Khoobshhaly, birahmeen - -	21 — — -	Ditto - - -	from the daroga's reports, this would appear a case of suicide, but some investigations have been deemed necessary, and the result will be hereafter forwarded in the form a letter.
	No separate report, but it is concluded that (as in the preceding year) there were no instances of suttee.						(signed) *W. Dorin*, Regr.
Sehorunpoor -	1. Musst Kundyee -	50	Rajpootuee - -	Kurka, rajpoct - - - -	15 Feb. — -	Deyhra - - -	the suttee was performed in the presence of the policedar, immediately after the death of her husband, at her own request; she left a son of 27 years old. No mark of irregularity appeared.
	2. Do Nundia - -	23	Bramnee - -	Ruttee, brahmin - - -	28 Sept. — -	Kherra - - -	the suttee was performed 15 years after the death of her husband, at her own request; she was present on the demise of the above, and showed no desire of burning herself, until the period above alluded to, when she cried out "sut," and burnt herself with a chudder and pillow belonging to him, previous to the arrival of the policedar at the place. During that interval she lived in her dhurum and poojah. She left no offspring.
	3. Do Keshnoro - -	25	Bownee - - -	Soljee, bunnea - - - -	1 Nov. -	Mungloar - -	the suttee was performed immediately after the death of her husband, at her own request, in the presence of the policedar; they left a daughter of 7 years old, and a son of 3 years. Her husband's brother signed an engagement, conformably to the shaster, to take them under his protection.
	4. Do Butteesee - -	24	Bannie - - -	Loljee, banea - - - -	1 — — -	Munglour - -	The suttee was performed immediately after the death of her husband, at her own request, in the presence of the policedar; they left a daughter of 8 years old, and a son of 6 years. The maintenance of them, the eldest brother of her husband engaged himself, conformably to the shaster.

1. DIVISION OF BARIELLY—*continued.* ZILLAHS.	2. NAMES of SUTTEES.	3. AGE.	4. CAST.	5. NAME AND CAST of her Husband.	6. DATE of Burning.	7. In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
Sehorunpore—*continued.*	5. Muss^t Rookmeen	50	Bramine	Beermahgeer, bramin	21 Dec. 1819	Munglour	the suttee was performed forthwith, after the death of her husband, at her own request, in the presence of the policedar; they left a daughter of 30 years old, and a son of 20 years; no mark of irregularity appeared.
	6. D^o Dhunkour	19	Ditto	Suddashen, brahmin	23 — —	Deoleond	the suttee was performed two years after the demise of her husband, at her own request, she was at her father's house when the above died, and showed no desire of burning herself until the period above alluded to, when she burnt herself in the presence of the policedar, with a jommah belonging to her husband, on the same spot where he was burnt. During the interval she lived in her dhurrum and poojahs; she left no children.
DIVISION OF BENARES:							
Allahabad	1. Muss^t Roodoo Munnee	70	Brahmin	Rugnot, brahmin	6 Feb. 1819	DarogungeAllahabad	she burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband.
	2. D^o Buchee	70	Bunia	Toorsut, bunia	10 May —	Arail	she had a son of 30 years of age, and burned herself voluntarily on the funeral pile of her husband.
	3. D^o Dona	60	Brahmin	Beneepershaud, brahmin	15 Nov. —	Kobrar	she had a son, and burnt herself voluntarily on the funeral pile of her husband.
	4. D^o Budner	35	Tehlee	Khooshihal, telee	18 Dec. —	Sooram	she burnt herself voluntarily on the funeral pile of her husband.
Joint Magistrate at Puttegurh.	1. D^o Doolursea	20 ✓	Baniah	Bhugwan Doss, baniah	7 Aug. —	Hussooah	she had no child, and burnt herself voluntarily on the pile of her husband.
	2. D^o Sunt Kowasee	70	Rajpoot	Dyaram, rajpoot	27 Sept. —	Kissumpore	ditto.
South Division, Bundlecund.	1. D^o Huree	50	Ditto	Purbut, rajpoot	27 Feb. —	Mohakar	this suttee took place agreeably to the shaster.
	2. D^o Soobeya	60	Kuttar	Sunnahee, kuttar	25 — —	Khundeh	ditto.
	3. D^o Junneeya	30	Kaushee	Annasoon, kaucher	27 Aug. —	Kummassin	ditto.
North Divison, Ditto.	1. D^o Dookeeah	30	Cushaur	Sockhlall	29 — —	Punwarry	this suttee took place agreeably to the shaster, and in the presence of a jemadar and burkundazes of the thannah, and the zemindars of Buhadoorpoor, pergunnah: Punnawatry, the woman left 3 children, a son aged 6 years and 2 daughters, first of 12 years and second of 9, to the care of her husband's brother-in-law.
	2. Jurawun Dowleah	26	Boomun	Jankee	7 Oct. —	Oossepoore	this suttee took place agreeably to the shaster, in the presence of mootusudder and burkundauze of the thannahs. She had no children.
City of Benares	1. D^o Nockye Bye	50	Brahmin	Baboo Bhull	28 Jan. —	Chouk.	
	2. Teemla Thakoorannee	70	Ditto	Sheormath	23 Feb. —	Rampoora.	
	3. Neto	45	Beneea	Dindeea	15 Mar. —	Purhibpore.	
	4. Goura	60	Brahmin	Juggernauth Chukkerbutty	19 — —	Rampoora.	
	5. Rahinana	80	Ditto	Preetmun	24 — —	Cal Bhyr.	
	6. Musst Parbuttee	60	Banneea	Sumbhoonauth	18 Apr. —	Chouk.	

The magistrate subjoins, for the information of court of nizamut adawlut, a copy of a circular letter received by him from the superintendent, of date 25th April 1819, and also a copy of his reply.

	7. Arroondhowtee	65	Brahmin	Neelamber	21 Apr. 1819	Cal Bhyro.	—
	8. Muss^t Unopoorna	65	Ditto	Ram Kunt Roy	1 May —	Rampoora.	—
	9. Rookmanee	45	Ditto	Surmissur	16 — —	Cal Bhyro.	—
	10. Gopeeka Bhye	25	Ditto	Baboo Bhajbut	22 — —	Telliamulla.	—
	11. Pabittoa	60	Ditto	Neelamber	25 — —	Cul Bhyoo.	—
	12. Golab Coper	56	Naugur	Rutneechund	8 June —	Choak.	—
	13. Dhunoce	50	Ahese	Soobhao	19 July —	Purbutpore.	—
	14. Unopoorna	65	Brahmin	Bhasker Bhull	21 Oct. —	Zellia Malla.	—
	15. Leen Ountlee	60	Ditto	Sheamath	23 Nov. —	—	—
	16. Lutchmee Bye	70	Ditto	Almaraon	7 Dec. —	Cal Bhyoo.	—
	17. Dingoor	23	Boahmia	Juggernauth	27 — —	Cal Bhyoo.	—
	18. Gunga Bye	35	Ditto	Baboo Bhut	30 — —	Ditto.	—
	During the year 1819, one woman named Baylee, of Beneea cast, was prevented becoming a suttee, under Bemusta N° 2, subjoined to the circular orders of the 28th June 1817.						
Ghazeepore	1. Muss^t Bergee	60	Rajepoother	Kurry Raee, rajpoot	16 Jan. 1819	Secundarpoor.	—
	2. Issoree	50	Rajpootin	Ramjea Sing, rajepooth	17 — —	Ditto.	—
	3. Ujnasee	60	Ditto	Owud Rae, rajepooth	6 Feb. —	Rooter.	—
	4. Nagooyee	40	Buramasin	Raindeal, burnwar	23 — —	Russare.	—
	5. Uptoornoy	60	Thumbobien	Dasa, thumbolee	1 Mar. —	Bulloah.	—
	6. Toolary	16	Bhycarun	Ramdehal, bhychor	29 — —	Nungunge.	—
	7. Buctnee	75	Baryne	Bhucun, baree	10 April —	Russorah.	—
	8. Leela	70	Rajepoodeen	Kurtha Rae, rajepooth	1 May —	Nugra.	—
	9. Hirdhoy	16	Chamareen	Kisna, chamar	7 — —	Reotoopooree.	—
	10. Badamer	28	Brahmin	Kissunjeen, brahmin	11 — —	Mahajuntolee Thannah.	—
	11. Ujuasea	18	Kadooeene	Tecka, kandoo	17 — —	Rissarah.	—
	12. Ubbechar	25	Rajpoorthin	Ramjean Rao, rajepoot	31 — —	Ditto.	—
	13. Bhojeah	22	Culwarin	Rambuse, culwar	11 June —	Rutsur.	—
	14. Chiusa	18	Soonaieen	Chouan, sonar	16 — —	Bulleah.	—
	15. Chooneah	50	Abeering	Goburdhunahir	21 — —	Bondshee.	—
	16. Sookeah	-	Burnwarin	Ramsahoy, buraduar	8 July —	Secunderpore.	—
	17. Lugnee	60	Ditto	Phullee, burnwar	29 Sept. —	Ditto.	—
	18. Romkooery	40	Rajepoothun	Needoth Raee	30 — —	Shadeabad.	—
	19. Soolugnee	22	Aheerin	Thanaheeahir	5 Oct. —	Nugra.	—
	20. Khoosahlee	20	Ditto	Hamswad	12 — —	Secunderpore.	—
	21. Khatheea	50	Khumkuran	Assah, kumkar	21 — —	Reoteepore.	—
	22. Nunkee	70	Malhaheen	Bhomee Amlah	22 — —	Bulleeah.	—
	23. Dhelgungun	40	Brahmin	Gun Pundit, brahmin	24 — —	Rutsur.	—
	24. Magah	70	Culwareen	Soomanee, culwar	30 — —	Bhurroobee.	—
	25. Aeereeah	60	Culmaocon	Dasa Culwar	7 Nov. —	Russarah.	—
	26. Jewbasee	50	Rajepootheen	Rughoor Rai, rajepooth	8 Dec. —	Bulleah.	—
	27. Nuguee	20	Ditto	- - - - - - -	11 Oct. —	Reotnee.	The two persons on preparing to burn were dissuaded by the police, and finally consented to abandon the design.
	28. Dewcullah	40	Brahminee	Achumbeet Chowboy, brahmin	9 Aug. —	Ditto.	—
Goruckpore	1. Muss^t Hitchnee	25	Auheer	Doobree, aucheer	17 June —	Thannah Auensoorgunga.	—
	2. Ditto Sunkoree	18	Coyeth	Desdut, koyeth	10 Sept. —	Thannah Munsoorgunge.	—
	3. Ditto Fooljhoreeah	27	Koormee	Pultum, koormee	9 Apr. —	Ditto - Gugpore.	—
	4. Ditto Ghunee	70	Ditto	Ramdial, koormee	9 July —	Ditto - Mugher.	—
	5. Ditto Belassee	17	Coyeth	Shuenarian, coyeth	12 — —	Ditto - Bustee.	—
	6. Ditto Nemeooaree	30	Raujpoot	Munna Sing, raujpoot	27 June —	Ditto - Someechera.	—

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	
Benares Division—*continued.*							
ZILLAHS.	NAMES of SUTTEES.	AGE.	CAST.	NAME AND CAST of her Husband.	DATE of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
Gourruckpore *continued.*	7. Muss^t Soobhagee	18	Auheer	Lowleem	30 June 1819	Thannah Someeshera.	—
	8. D° Soogharee	25	Raujpoot	Kurdial Roy, raujpoot	23 Aug. —	D° - - - D°.	—
	9. D° Soobosea	60	Brahmin	Hithlollmisser, brahmin	27 Mar. —	D° - Silimpore Mugholee.	—
	10. D° Doomna	80	Bokaul	Bussum, bokaul	20 Apr. —	D° - - - D°.	—
	11. D° Balaseea	35	Brahmin	Meinbode Pundah, brahmin	17 — —	D° - Gopalpore.	—
	12. D° Soobunsee	40	Coyeth	Kherodhurgust Loll, coyeth	11 Aug. —	D° - - - D°.	—
	13. D° Soobundie	20	Perheer	Juclollanhir	10 June —	D° - Bansee.	—
	14. D° Bulcha	50	Coyeth	Durreeap Bhoya, coyeth	27 Nov. —	D° - - D°.	—
	15. D° Toolghoseea	16	Mallah	Goordiah, mallah	5 Apr. —	Charoakee Bhogulpore.	—
	16. D° Jumma	19	Auheer	Pursun, auheer	15 June —	D° - - - D°.	—
	17. D° Hurbung	25	Brahmin	Ramdeen Patuck, brahmin	27 Nov. —	D° - - Dumzeeugunge.	—
	18. D° Jogee	32	Ditto	Bullee Pandeh, brahmin	11 May —	D° - - Bhoneapar.	—
	19. D° Becktmanee	35	Ditto	Ramonorut Pandah, brahmin	23 June —	D° - - - D°.	—
	20. D° Toolbasee	22	Ditto	Sheopersaud Tervary, brahmin	19 July —	D° - - Bhowapose.	—
	21. D° Indranee	33	Ditto	Bissun-Dutt Pundit, brahmin	27 Oct. —	D° - - - D°.	—
	22. D° Inderbass	78	Raujpoot	Seheb Roy, raujpoot	12 — —	Thannah Belwah.	—
	23. D° Moneea	20	Dosand	Madha, dosand	17 July —	D° - Cosseeath.	—
Joint Magistrate, Azimghur.	1. Muss^t Bulusseea	16	Kulmar	Gopaul Culwar	29 Mar. —	Sugara.	—
	2. D° Gunajullee	16	Rajpoot	Purgasroy, rajpoot	17 July —	Ghoosee.	—
	3. D° Soalugree	23	Kaeit	Huraloll, kaunt	12 Aug. —	Koelsah.	—
	4. D° Aoodhee	23	Brahmin	Ingernauth, brahmin	24 Nov. —	Mudhobun.	—
	5. D° Soogburee	30	Boonher	Bheekhee, boonher	26 — —	Deogaon	Aged, not ascertained, but supposed to be about 30 years.
Juanpore	1. Muss^t Munnah	60	Brahmin	Ramjeawan, brahmin	4 Apr. —	City of Juanpore Colwally.	—
Mirzapore	1. Muss^t Hunsrunnee	25	Tellee	Randuff, tellee	1 Mar. —	Thannah Putteelah.	—
	2. D° Rujgooa	17	Brahmin	Ramjeaman, brahmin	10 May —	D° - Bisralo.	—
	3. D° Joy Kowaree	18	Kyeree	Seetub, kyeree	3 June —	D° - Killiah.	—
	4. D° Joannee	35	Womur	Sookloll, womur	5 — —	D° - Wollaslygunge.	—
	5. D° Rajgooe	21	Brahmin	Jokhoo, brahmin	15 — —	Sydrajah.	—
	6. D° Bukhtee	50	Ditto	Komuroopadia, brahmin	20 — —	D° - Sydrajah.	—
	7. D° Maharajoo	45	Ditto	Noansook, bramin	16 Aug. —	D° - Razoo Raee.	—
	8. D° Oomertee	25	Ditto	Gunnish, brahmin	26 Nov. —	Shahpoor.	—

(signed) *W. Dorin*, register.

N° 20.—To the acting Magistrates of Zilla Burdwan.

Nizamut Adawlut.
Present,
J. Fendall, Esquire, Chief Judge; S. T. Goad, Esq. Puisne Judge; C. Smith, Officiating Judge.

Sir,—The nizamut adawlut have had before them your letter of the 16th instant, with its enclosures, regarding the case of the widow of a jogee who caused herself to be buried alive with the corpse of her husband, in pursuance of the usage of that tribe, which adopts the practice of suttee by burial with the body of the husband, and not by burning, while the rite appears essentially of one and the same character.

2. It is observed, that you directed the local police officer to use persuasion for preventing the widow from sacrificing herself, but not forcible interference, provided there should appear no circumstances to bring the present within the prohibited cases described in the bewustas, and orders now in force, for the guidance of the magistrates in cases of suttee.

The court regret that the persuasion in this instance was unavailing, but they consider your mode of proceeding to have been right. I am, &c.

Fort William, 24th March 1820. (signed) *W. Dorin*, register.

A true copy,
(signed) *W. Dorin*, register.

N° 21.—Abstract statement of the number of Hindoo widows who were burnt or buried alive in the several zillahs and cities during the years 1818 and 1819.

Zillah and Cities.	Number of Suttees.
Calcutta division:	
Burdwan	75
Cuttack	13
J^{t} ditto at Khvordia	9
J^{t} ditto at Poree	11
Hooghly	115
Jessore	16
Jungle Metrals	31
Midnapore	13
Nuddea	47
Suburbs of Calcutta	52
Twenty-four Pergunnahs	39
Total	421
Dacca division:	
Backergunge	6
Chittagong	7
Dacca, city	15
Dacca Jelalpore	6
Mymensing	–
Sylhet	–
Tipperahs	21
Total	55
Moorshedalad division:	
Beerbhoom	5
Bhaugulpore	–
J^{t} ditto at Monhyr	–
Dinagepore	–
J^{t} ditto Mhaldah	1
Moorshedabad	6
Purneah	–
Rajshahye	–
Rungpore	12
J^{t} ditto	1
Total	25
Zillahs and Cities.	**Number of Suttees.**
Patna division:	
Behar	5
Patna, city	2
Rhamghur	5
Sarun	10
Shahabad	17
Tirhoot	1
J^{t} ditto at Monghyr	–
Total	40
Bareilly division:	
Agrah	1
Allighur	–
Bareilly	–
Ditto J^{t} at Shajahanpore	1
Cawnpore	3
Etawah	2
Furruckabad	2
Maradabad	2
Merut	–
Sheharanpore	6
Total	17
Benares division:	
Allahabad	4
J^{t} ditto at Tullohpore	2
S. ditto Bundlecund	3
N. ditto ditto	2
Benares, city	18
Ghazeepore	26
Gorruckpore	23
J^{t} ditto Azunghur	5
Juanpore	1
Mirzapore	8
Total	92
Total, six divisions	650

(signed) *W. Dorin*, reg^{r}.

N° 22.—Remarks and orders of the Nizamut Adawlut on the suttee reports and statements for the year 1819.

THE court of nizamut adawlut having had before them the reports of suttees, received through the courts of circuit from the several zillah and city magistrates, for the year 1819, together with detailed and abstract statements prepared from those reports, record the following remarks and orders:

The court observe, that the total number of Hindoo widows ascertained to have been burned or buried alive in 1819, is considerably under the number ascertained in each of the two preceding years, viz.

In 1815 - - -	378	In 1818 - - -	839
1816 - - -	442	1819 - - -	650
1817 - - -	707		

The court proceed to notice the suttees which have taken place in opposition to the promulgated rules, and to record their remarks and orders on those of the magistrates reports which appear to require them.

Zilla Burdwan, 75:—The court conclude, as the magistrate has made no remarks, that all the cases which occurred in this zillah were within the existing rules and expositions of the law, as given by the pundits of this court.

Cuttack, 33:—The court do not record any particular remark. They have not overlooked the letter from the acting magistrate, the Honourable W. L. Melville, which deserves attention, particularly with relation to the facts of the case of suttee mentioned in it.

Hooghly, 115:—No particular remark.

Jessore, 16:—Ditto.

Jungle Mehals, 31:—The court observe the first of the cases in this report is of the preceding year.

Midnapore, 13:—No remark required.

Middea, 47:—In this case of Mussanmut Seeta, (N° 3.) the magistrate observes that the suttee was not against the existing orders, but that no notice of it having been given to the police, the son of the widow was sentenced to ten days imprisonment. The court desire to know whether the magistrate received, through the court of circuit, a copy of their resolutions on the suttee reports of 1818, in which it was declared improper for a magistrate to treat as a misdemeanour, the not giving previous information of suttees to the police.

Suburbs of Calcutta, 32:—In the case of Annund (N°. 6.) the court observe there must be a mistake, the widow being reported as thirty-two, leaving a son aged twenty-five.

24 Pergunnahs, 39:—The court are sorry to observe, that in the instance of Aradhur Mokhurja, a brahmin, his three widows buried themselves.

Backergunge, 6:—In the case of Mussanmut Jumoona, who left a son of a year and a half old, the acting magistrate has omitted to mention whether an engagement was previously executed by any of the relatives to support the child; ordered that the omission be now supplied.

Chittagong, 7:—No remark.

City of Dacca, 15:—The court remark that in the one instance (that of Mussanmut Dangee, N° 16, who should not be numbered among the list of suttees) the sacrifice is reported to have been prevented by the police officer, by persuasion.

Dacca Jelallpore, 6:—No remark.

Mymensing and Sylhet:—The court are happy to observe that there are no suttees reported from these districts during the past year.

Tipperah, 21:—The court observe that in this district a great proportion of the suttees were by widows being buried alive with the bodies of their husbands, as is usual with the Jogee tribe, among whom the rite of suttee is performed by burial, and not by burning. The copy of a letter written by order of the court in reply to a reference from the acting magistrate of Burdwan, on the 24th March last, is annexed to those remarks and orders. It should be observed that this tribe bury, and do not burn their dead.

Beerbhoom, 5:—The court observe for the information and guidance of the magistrates of Beerbhoom (see his remark on the case of Mussanmut Tarne, N° 1.) that there is no existing rule or order which makes previous notice of a suttee to the police necessary, or which makes the not giving it punishable by fine or other penalty against the relations or existing persons.

The magistrates proceeding in the case of Mussanmut Sursuttee, (N° 3,) requires the same remark.

The court hope that the engagement executed after the suttee, for maintaining the two sons, was a voluntary act of the party, and not forced on him by the magistrate.

Bhaugulpore Dinagepore:—No case occurred in these districts during the past year, with the exception of one in that part of Dinagepore, not under the authority of the magistrate, but subject to the joint magistrate at Maldah.

City of Moorshedabad, 6:—No remark.

Purnea Rajeshayhe:—No cases of suttee in these districts during the past year.

Rungpore, 13:—No remark.

Behar, 5:—The court remark that one is to be added to the former, specified in the body of the report from this district.

Patna, city, 2, Ramghur Sarun Shahabad, 17:—No remark.

It is observed, that in the case of Buktee (N° 3.) reported as a suttee, the sacrifice was prevented by the police-officer by persuasion. The court remark, that as her husband had been dead twelve years, it would not have been allowable to burn, according to the existing orders, (unless she only then received intelligence of her husband's death), and the sacrifice might have been prevented by authority.

In the case of Tutree (N° 4, who burnt seventeen years after her husband's death, without the police having information; and in which case the farmers of the village, and one of the relations were punished, for "not preventing her until the darogah could arrive," the court do not record any remark at this distance of time, (it occurred in February 1819) as they are not informed of all the circumstances; and it is possible that the assisting persons may have known the suttee to be a prohibited one. And this, as well as the case of Unge, (N° 7.) in which the local landholders and one of the relatives were punished for not giving notice of the widow's intention, must have come before the acting magistrate previously to his receiving the remarks and orders of the nizamut adawlut on the suttee returns of the preceding year, in which the practice prevalent at Shahabad, of punishing the local landholders and relatives for not previously informing the police of intended suttees, was declared unauthorized.

In the cases of Mussunnet Hussee, (N° 9.) and Mussaumut Deakoaree, (N° 13.) who each burned at twelve years of age, the acting magistrate has remarked, that each suttee was "done agreeably to the shaster." But, as it has been specified in the orders and bebustas, that no suttee of a widow under the age of sixteen is allowable, the acting magistrate will report further regarding the circumstances of these two cases, and will inform the court whether the acts took place before the police were aware of them, or if the police had obtained notice, why they were not prevented.

In the case of Marached, (N° 17.) it is concluded, that the execution of an engagement by the next of kin, to take care of the child under three years of age, was the condition under which the suttee was allowed to proceed, but that it was the voluntary act of the party.

Tirhoost, 1; Agra, 1:—No remark.

Allighur:—No instances of suttee.

Barielly, 1:—No remark.

Campore, 3:—Ditto.

Etawa, 2:—The court observe that one of the two instances of suttee in this district was not an allowable case, but that the police did not get information in time to interfere for its prevention.

Furruckabad, 2:—The case of Seela, aged nineteen, which occurred in the district noticed in the margin, was the case particularly noticed to government in the resolutions of the nizamut adawlut on the suttee reports of 1818. An abstract of the proceedings held by the magistrate, and of the orders passed by the court (communicated in a letter to him, dated the 7th May 1819,) were submitted to government.

Moradabad, 2:—The court desire to see the further information, which the magistrate states an intention of furnishing, in the two cases reported from this zillah; one of the widows is stated to have been only thirteen.

Meerut Bolundship:—No suttee.

Sharunpore, 6.—The court observed, that in the case of Nundee, the widow of a brahmin, the suttee, performed fifteen years after her husband's death, before the police were aware of it, was within the prohibited case.

In the case of of Dhunkowur, (N° 6.) aged nineteen, the widow of a brahmin, who burned in the presence of the police officer two years after her husband's death, the court observe, that the suttee, as being against the existing rules, should have been prevented by authority. The court desire a further report as to the ground in which the police officer declined to interfere.

Allahabad:—No remark.

Bundlecund Southern, 3, and Northern, 2, division:—No remark.

Benares, city, 18:—The court observe, that the magistrate of Benares has, with his report of suttees during the past year, transmitted the copy of a letter addressed by him to the superintendent of police, in answer to a letter calling for his opinion, as to what would be the probable effect of a law prohibiting the practice of suttee.

One intended suttee seems to have been prevented by authority by the police, as not within the authorized cases.

Ghazeepor, 26:—Two intended suttees in this district are reported to have been prevented by the police by persuasion.

Goruckpore, 23:—No remark.

Azeemghur zillah, magistrate jurisdiction, 8:—No remark.

Juanpore, 1; Mirzapore, 8:—No remark.

Resolved, that a copy of these remarks and orders, together with the detailed and abstract statements prepared in this office, and the original letters which accompanied the reports, be transmitted to the chief secretary to government for the information of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

Ordered, that extracts, from the remarks and orders, be at the same time forwarded to the several courts of circuit, and commissioner at Cuttack respectively, for the information and guidance of the magistrate, subject to the authority.

(signed) *W. Dorin*, reg^r.

Minute of Government.

Ordered, that the chief secretary write the following letter to the register of the nizamut adawlut.

N° 23.—To the Register of the Nizamut Adawlut.

Sir,—I am directed by His Excellency the most noble the Governor General in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from you, dated the 2d ultimo, submitting a detailed statement of suttees, which took place during the year 1819, in the lower and western provinces, together with other documents, and a copy of the remarks and orders passed by the nizamut adawlut.

2. You are desired to acquaint the court, that the Governor General in Council has observed with satisfaction the stated diminution in the number of suttees during the year above-mentioned.

3. The orders and remarks recorded by the court on the detailed statement preclude the necessity of any further observations from government.

4. The original documents which accompanied your letter are herewith returned.

I am, &c.

Council Chamber,
the 14th July 1820.

(signed) *W. B. Bayley,*
Chief Secretary to Gov^t.

N° 29.—Extract Bengal Criminal Judicial Consultations, Lower Provinces, 17th July 1821.

Acting Register, Nizamut Adawlut, 25th May.

Acting Register of the Nizamut Adawlut, To W. B. Bayley, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Present:—W. Leycester, Esq. Chief Judge; C. Smith, S. T. Goad, Esquires, Puisne Judges; and Wm. Dorin, Esq. Officiating Judge.

Sir,—I am directed by the court of nizamut adawlut, to transmit to you for the purpose of being laid before His Excellency the most noble the Governor General in Council, the accompanying detailed and abstract statements prepared in this office, from the reports of the several magistrates (in the lower and western provinces), of suttees, which took place in their respective jurisdictions during the year 1820, together with the letters, in original, which accompanied them, and the remarks orders, and minutes of the court, recorded thereon.

I am, &c.

Fort William.
the 25th May 1821.

(signed) *P. M. Wynch,*
Act^g Reg^r.

(No 30.)—Enclosed in Nizamut Adawlut Acting Register's Letter, of 25th May.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF SUTTIES, OR HINDOO WIDOWS, WHO WERE BURNT, OR BURIED ALIVE, WITH THEIR DECEASED HUSBANDS;

In the several Zillahs and Cities, during the Year 1820;—Compiled from the Reports of the Magistrates.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	
CALCUTTA DIVISION:		AGE.	CAST.	NAME AND CAST of her Husband.	DATE of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
ZILLAHS.	NAMES of SUTTEES						
Burdwan	1. Mosst Annund Mae	21	Buddee	Narrain Mozoomdar	6 Jan. 1820	Cutwa.	——
	2. Do Saugree	40	Baugdy	Nuffer, baugdy	17 — —	Ambooa.	——
	3. Do Unnoo	75	Buddee	Gourhurry Raburauj	24 — —	Ditto.	——
	4. Do Chittra	45	Koeth	Bungseedhur Roeth	31 — —	Gangooria.	——
	5. Do Sree Muttee Debea	45	Brahmin	Sheeboopershaud Mookerjea	23 — —	Poobthul.	——
	6. Do Ulluck Munee	60	Sutgope	Obhyeram Ghose	16 — —	Balkishen.	——
	7. Do Joymunee	60	Aughree	Gooroopershaud Hujra	9 Feb. —	Muntessur.	——
	8. Do Luckheeprea	50	Joogey	Sauger, joogey	21 Mar. —	Suleemabad.	——
	9. Do Goluckmunee	60	Koeth	Debepershaud Mitter	12 — —	Balkishen.	——
	10. Do Gunga Debbea	36	Brahmin	Kolleechurn Bhuttacharjea	21 — —	Ditto.	——
	11. Do Nilmunee	30	Koeth	Saudhoochurn Mittre	29 — —	Poobthul.	——
	12. Do Kishoree	55	Gowalla	Saurtuck, gowalla	8 — —	Raina.	——
	13. Do Joymunee	60	Brahmin	Rammohun Udhi	21 — —	Muntessa.	——
	14. Do Doro	52	Moochee	Bissonauth, moochee	14 April —	Ambooa.	——
	15. Do Suressuttee	64	Brahmin	Ramsoonder Buttacharjea	16 — —	Ditto.	——
	16. Do Suressuttee, 2d	70	Ditto	Bhuratram Chowdery	23 — —	Ditto.	——
	17. Do Paurbuttee	70	Ditto	Dhurnee Surma	7 — —	Indos.	——
	18. Do Dossee	40	Ditto	Rammohun Mokerjea	17 — —	Muntessur.	——
	19. Do Roopa Mae	40	Sootaur	Manick, sootaur	18 — —	Poobthul.	——
	20. Do Khoodee	22	Poddar	Chuneeboss, poddar	26 — —	Awsgaon.	——
	21. Do Kuroona	100	Kyburt	Gopaldos, kyburt	29 May —	Poobthul.	——
	22. Do Unnoopoorna	50	Brahmin	Juggmohun Chutterjea	7 — —	Indas.	——
	23. Do Taramunee	65	Tamohee	Buncharom, tamoolee	3 — —	Suleemabad.	——
	24. Do Rooknee	28	Brahmin	Lochun Chutterjea	29 June —	Gangoria.	——
	25. Do Sheeboo Debba	70	Ditto	Ramsoonder Chutterjea	20 July —	Ambooa.	——
	26. Do Cheeroo	20	Ditto	Bissonath Chutterjea	22 Aug. —	Ditto.	——
	27. Do Raujessuree	80	Gowala	Kissen Ghose	27 — —	Ditto.	——
	28. Do Komulmunee	50	Kotaul	Narrain, kotaul	16 — —	Muntessur.	——
	29. Do Soobheedra	65	Buneea	Saurtuck Rooder	18 — —	Ditto.	——
	30. Do Khema	80	Maira	Juggmohun Rokheet	3 Sept. —	Town Burdwan.	——
	31. Do Jugtee	70	Joogy	Nusseeran, jooggy	16 — —	Ambooa.	——
	32. Do Sieemutee	50	Gund Buneea	Cheidam Rae	9 — —	Balkishen.	——
	33. Do Tirpoora	25	Rotwal	Narrain Rotaul	10 — —	Cutwa.	——
	34. Do Pecaree	34	Bunick	Guddadhur Doss	12 — —	Ditto.	——

	35. Musst Baroonee	50	Buddee	Bykuntnauth Kubeerauj	17 Sept. 1820	Poobthul.	—
	36. D° Rasmunee	40	Brahmin	Gooroochurn Misser	12 Oct. —	Cutwa.	—
	37. D° Burmoo Mae	60	Ditto	Gobind Chuckerbuttee	19 — —	Balkishen.	—
	38. D° Bhoobunessuree	70	Ditto	Suttoorghun Mookerjea	26 — —	Potenah.	—
	39. D° Gaundhurree	50	Chussah	Assaram, chussah	27 — —	Gangooria.	—
	40. D° Bhugbuttee	35	Brahmin	Bhaugbut Thakore	11 — —	Awsgaon.	—
	41. D° Kurpooree	70	Maira	Putil Mudduck	19 — —	Indus.	—
	42. D° Sree Muttee	40	Brahmin	Doorgapershad Bhuttacharjea	1 — —	Amboea.	—
	43. D° Ramsoonderee	70	Ditto	Doolall Mookerjea	12 Nov. —	Ditto.	—
	44. D° Lutchmunee	40	Naupit	Chytum Hujaum	13 — —	Ditto.	—
	45. D° Beemoola	50	Brahmin	Juggmohum, brahmin	28 — —	Ditto.	—
	46. D° Doorga Dasee	42	Buddee	Raujhbulob Ruberaug	29 — —	Ditto.	—
	47. D° Kishen Munnee	44	Sut Gope	Ramsoonder Kulleea	25 — —	Gangooria.	—
	48. D° Kuroona	40	Brahmin.	Ramsoonder Thakore	10 — —	Cutwa.	—
	49. D° Russoo	55	Baugdy	Saurtuck, baugdy	20 Dec. —	Indas.	—
	50. D° Goluck Munee	50	Brahmin	Doorgadas Bedialunkar	1 — —	Amboea.	—
	51. D° Jussodah	75	Chussah	Buncharam, chussah	31 — —	Ditto.	—
	52. D° Upoorna	45	Brahmin	Ramkoomar Mookerjea	17 — —	Cutwa	—
	53. D° Budden Munee	50	Ditto	Sheeboo Banoorjee	22 — —	Ditto.	—
	54. D° Paurbuttee	45	Baugdy	Cheedom, baugdy	1 — —	Raina.	—
	55. D° Doorga	50	Brahmin	Saurtuck Roy	26 — —	Gangooria.	—
	56. D° Runnuck	65	Augree	Shamsoonder Soin	19 — —	Muntessur.	—
	57. D° Rutten Munee	51	Sut Gope	Ramkonhai Ghose	9 — —	Seelumabad.	—

N. B.—I beg leave to observe, that on the 15th December it was reported to me, that a woman, named Musst Russoo Munjuree, expressed her determination of dying by Oona Mirta, on a pile, with her deceased husband's sandals and rosary: as no similar case has occurred in the district, I immediately issued orders to the police officer to prevent the sacrifice, and reported the circumstance for the orders of the court of suddar nizamut adawlut. In the mean time I directed the police officer to be most urgent in dissuading her from her intention, and I am happy to say with effect, for on the receipt of the court's reply, which I explained through the darogah, she desisted from her purpose.

Cuttack	1. Musst Radahday	35	Khundyte	Hurree Beedadhur, cast kundyte	16 Feb. 1820	Urruckpore.	
	2. D° Doorgah	18	Brahmin	Gungadhur Misser, brahmin	9 Mar. —	Peepley.	—
	3. D° Jaunkee	50	Maintee	Deenbundoo, maintee	23 — —	Purajpore.	—
	4. D° Geelakee	60	Brahmin	Maugoonee Teburee, brahmin	3 April —	Hurryhurpore.	—
	5. D° Golaub	50	Boisnoo	Bhugwan Doss, boisnoo	22 May —	Peepley.	—
	6. D° Jomoona	45	Maintee	Juggernauth Bowatra, maintee	29 June —	Teerun.	—
	7. D° Sournaday	61	Raujpoot	Daumoodur Roy, raujpoot	5 Aug. —	Asserrassur.	—
	8. D° Rustoorah	25	Surrauf	Mahdeb Sennaputtee, surrauf	11 — —	Peepley.	—
	9. D° Soobadra	30	Maintee	Daus Maintee, maintee	22 — —	Teerun.	—
	10. D° Oodoyah	30	Ditto	Geerdhur, maintee	24 — —	Talruall Runka.	—
	11. D° Chunder Mah	70	Brahmin	Hurry Teharry, brahmin	26 — —	Hurryhurpore.	—
	12. D° Gowree	58	Ditto	Luchun Misser, brahmin	28 Sept. —	Pahrajepore.	—
	13. D° Bhownee	65	Pautrah	Gope Sawhoo, pautrah	20 Oct. —	Ditto.	—
	14. D° Soolbee	73	Maintee	Nurrain Maintee, maintee	21 — —	Cuttack.	—
	15. D° Geelahee	42	Brahmin	Doss Tehary, brahmin	25 — —	Asserrassur.	—
	16. D° Gaujrah	25	Marhatta	Maunnojee, mahratta	28 — —	Cuttack.	—
	17. D° Neeloo	55	Gooriah	Shaumbah, gooriah	16 Dec. —	Urruckpore.	—
J. M. Balasore	1. D° Lukhmee	40	Chassah	Chukkur Naik, chussah	29 Jan. —	Thurnah of Bustah	these women were not pregnant, and the ceremonies were not attended with any circumstances worth noticing.
	2. D° Kossillah	22	Bramin	Juggurnath Payraje, brahmin	16 Feb. —	Ditto	

1.		3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	
CALCUTTA DIVISION;							
ZILLAHS.	NAMES of SUTTEES.	AGE.	CAST.	NAME AND CAST of her Husband.	DATE of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
Khoorda -	1. Muss^t Chunderona	50	Or Pyke - -	Churn Rastra - - -	9 Feb. 1820 -	ThunnaKhoorda.	—
	2. D° Soolbhee -	50	Kullah - -	Panoo Saho - - - -	18 Mar. — -	Ditto.	—
	3. D° Dreputtee -	18	Lohar - - -	Sadhoo Saho - - -	21 – — -	Ditto.	—
	4. D° Puddee - -	40	Bunya - - -	Deenbundhoo Poorsetee -	30 – — -	Ditto.	—
	5. D° Rooknee - -	18	Muhtee - -	Loknath Mahopatar - -	18 July — -	Ditto.	—
	6. D° Kunaka - -	36	Or Pyke - -	Bulbhoo Bulwant Ra - -	10 Aug. — -	Ditto.	—
	7. D° Upurna - -	22	Brahmin - -	Gopeenath Misser - - -	26 Nov. — -	Ditto.	—
✓	8. D° Kumla - -	14	Bishno - -	Kurnakur Das - - -	26 Dec. — -	Ditto - -	✓ this suttee took place whilst I was down at Bampoor, 60 miles distant from the place, when it occurred; and the darogha has been reprimanded for allowing it, and particularly enjoined to be more careful in future. Copies of Mr. Turnbull's translations of the orders in force regarding suttees, transmitted by him to all the darogahs under the magistrate, have been sent for, and will be forwarded to each darogah under me.
	9. D° Toolsee - -	50	Muhtee - -	Nath Purharee - - -	21 April — -	Thanna Pooree.	—
	10. D° Maneeko -	25	Brahmin - -	Dam Misser - - - -	22 – — -	Ditto.	—
	11. D° Upurtee - -	44	Bunya - - -	Bundhoo Sahoo - - -	21 May — -	Ditto.	—
	12. D° Parbutty - -	50	Muhtee - -	Gopbundoo Putnach - -	3 Aug. — -	Ditto.	—
	13. D° Jumna - -	40	Sonar - - -	Bulbhudder Chundra - -	10 Sept. — -	Ditto.	—
	14. D° Radha Dace -	35	Muhtee - -	Shreechurn Putnach - -	9 Oct. — -	Ditto.	—
Hoogly - -	1. D° Sree Muttee -	40	Barooe - -	Lochun Saho - - -	5 Jan. — -	Byedbutty -	
	2. D° Goopee - -	62	Sutgope - -	Mahadeb Mundel - - -	5 – — -	Jehanabad -	
	3. D° Rassoo Dibeeah	45	Brahmin - -	Joyhurry Chundee Mookerjea	6 Jan. — -	Byedbutty -	
	4. D° Sree Muttee -	50	Brahmins -	Joyhurry Chatterjeea - -	8 – — -	Rajapoor - -	
	5. D° Jankee Dibbeea	42					
	6. D° Thakooe Munnee	44					
	7. D° Surrussuttee -	50	Kyburt - -	Govindrom Kharra - -	9 – — -	Rujbulhant -	
	8. D° Rajassurree -	80	Jelleeah Baug	Totaram - - - -	17 – — -	Rajapoor - -	
	9. D° Punchee - -	25	Rybert - -	Beeharom Myetee - - -	29 – — -	Ghottaul - -	
	10. D° Soobuddera -	70	Ditto - -	Saffulrom, rybert - - -	30 – — -	Byedbutty -	
	11. D° Pearee Dossee -	23	Koyt - - -	Rajeeblochun, sircar - -	30 – — -	Hoogley - -	
	12. D° Sukhee - -	60	Myrah - -	Loll Mohun, myrah - -	6 Feb. — -	Chondercond	
	13. D° Tarnée - -	32	Royt - - -	Punchanund Dutt - - -	16 – — -	Byedbutty -	
	14. D° Sunkeeree -	65	Brahmin - -	Tir Lochun Chatterjea - -	21 – — -	Ditto - -	
	15. D° Doorga - -	80	Goulla - - -	Juggernath Ghose - - -	25 – — -	Ghattaul - -	
	16. D° Surrussuttee -	60	Koomar - -	Punchanun Paul - -	27 – — -	Byedbutty -	
	17. D° Mooktee - -	50	Dooleeah - -	Ram Singh - - - -	28 – — -	Rajbulhaul -	
	18. D° Khaussulla -	50	Tumoolee - -	Bissonauth Ansh - - -	2 Mar. — -	Baunsberréa -	
	19. D° Ram Munnee -	55	Brahmin - -	Birjomohun Bonarjea - -	11 – — -	Byedbutty -	
	20. D° Kesshurree -	32	Koyt - - -	Joynarran Ghose - - -	17 – — -	Dunnea Kally	
	21. D° Mundo Docee -	45	Tehlee - -	Rampershaud Koond - -	21 – — -	Dervungunge	
	22. D° Ram Munee -	40	Tuntee - -	Royoonaut Koond - - -	21 – — -	Byedbutty -	
	23. D° Rooknee - -	35	Brahmin - -	Ramgopaul Chatterjea - -	23 – — -	Ditto - -	

24. Dº Saugeree	32	Tummolee	Gooroopershaud Bukkut	24 Mar. 1820	Dhunnea Kolly	in all these cases the darogahs have invariably reported that the suttee took place agreeably to the shaster.
25. Dº Chumpa Munnee Debbeah.	50	Brahmin	Moddun Mohun Chukkerbutty	29 — —	Rajapoor	
26. Dº Lukkhee	70	Royt	Perbhooram Mitter	29 — —	Byedbutty	
27. Dº Unnoo Mohee	55	Ditto	Doorjadhun Dutt	29 — —	Ditto	
28. Dº Koussulla	60	Tumolee	Punchanun Kal	8 April —	Ditto	
29. Dº Pirmussurree	40	Pode	Choytun Mundul	9 — —	Ditto	
30. Dº Jugdessurree	55	Sutgope	Jugmohun Bhaut	12 — —	Rajapoor	
31. Dº Sree Muttee	50	Nye	Rampershaud, noye	13 — —	Dewungunge	
32. Dº Seeah Dossee	40	Kybert	Goproodoss, kybert	18 — —	Beneepoor	
33. Dº Diggumburree	32	Koyt	Ram Ghose	23 — —	Baunsberriah	
34. Dº Jusshodah	50	Nye	Ramchurn, nye	29 — —	Chundereona	
35. Dº Goluch Dibbeah	32	Brahmin	Punchanun Thakoor	30 — —	Baunsberria	
36. Dº Lukkhee Preeah	40	Sutgope	Assarom Bysauk	30 — —	Rajbuhaut	
37. Dº Ram Munnee	50	Royt	Punchanund Singh	6 May —	Berneepoor	
38. Dº Sukkhee	75	Benian	Doorgarom Potedar	21 — —	Byedbutty	
39. Dº Bhyrobee Dossee	80	Buddi	Rajchender Mozemdar	21 — —	Baneepoor	
40. Dº Beelaus	50	Benian	Sordop Potedar	4 June —	Bansbarriah	
41. Dº Oloka Dossee	56	Mollee	Joogul Malakar	10 — —	Ditto	
42. Dº Doorga	70	Pode	Moocheerom Sirdar	11 — —	Ooolooberriah	
43. Dº Sunna Munnee	40	Royt	Ram Misser Mullick	13 — —	Byedbutty	
44. Dº Turnee	80	Rybert	Gungarom Janna	17 — —	Baugnar	
45. Dº Gouree	75	Brahmin	Shreekissen Buttacharjea	19 — —	Beneepoor	
46. Dº Beharee Debbeeah	22	Ditto	Tarachund Banerjee	26 — —	Baunsbarriah	
47. Dº Tarnee	80	Gowallah	Gopaul Hollee	7 July —	Ghattaul	
48. Dº Dubee Thakranee	75	Brahmin	Bhowannee Chern	16 June —	Ditto	
49. Dº Russoo Mohi	55	Koyt	Bullrom Bose	16 — —	Hooghley	
50. Dº Bhowannee	80	Ditto	Inderneram Chender	18 — —	Rajapoor	
51. Dº Kallendee	25	Rybert	Persaud Monnah	21 — —	Baughron	
52. Dº Rajoo	60	Koyt	Ramlochun Doss	23 — —	Hooghley	
53. Dº Hurro	24	Gowalla	Ramsunkur, gowalla	24 July —	Byedbutty	
54. Dº Punchee	80	Tummolee	Narram, tummolee	28 — —	Dewangunge	
55. Dº Sabitha	50	Brahmin	Ramchund Mookerjee	31 — —	Byedbutty	
56. Dº Tirpoorah	40	Ditto	Radamohun Mookoorjea	17 Aug. —	Ditto	
57 Dº Lukkhee Preeah	70	Sutgope	Ramsurn Ray	26 — —	Ditto	
58. Dº Muddo Rannee	76	Kayt	Rishen Ghose	7 Sept. —	Ditto	
59. Dº Roohinee Dossee	84	Rybert	Bhujjoorom Doss	10 — —	Baunsbarriah	
60. Dº Chumpah	60	Gowallah	Sunneeassee Gope	10 — —	Rajbulhaut	
61. Dº Khemma	36	Chootar	Mohun, chotar	13 — —	Ditto	
62. Dº Komla Dibbeh	28	Brahmin	Ramsunker Bhuttercharjea	13 — —	Baunsbarriah	
63. Dº Punchoo	60	Brahmin	Rammohun Mookerjea	15 — —	Beereepoor	
64. Dº Unnoo Poorna	65	Sutgope	Rogonot Soor	2 Oct. —	Byedbutty	
65. Dº Ruttun Munnee	60	Sekharree	Gongarom, sekkoree	7 — —	Jehanabad	
66. Dº Shussee	26	Brahmin	Jaynarram Mookerjea	15 — —	Byedbutty	
67. Dº Diggumburree	26	Royt	Gunganarain Bose	15 — —	Ditto	
68. Dº Soosjun	70	Brahmin	Mathoomohun Banoorjee	17 — —	Dhunnikullie	
69. Dº Runkoy	40	Rybert	Gooroodoss, rybert	17 — —	Rotra	
70. Dº Dirputtee	70	Gowallah	Mootkeerom Pagar	29 — —	Paundorah	
71. Dº Sree Mattee	52	Harree	Jooyul, harree	1 Nov. —	Rajbulhaut	
72. Dº Sangur Munnee	32	Tummoolee	Hulloodhur Sain	1 — —	Paundorah	

1. CALCUTTA DIVISION—*continued.* ZILLAHS.	2. NAMES of SUTTEES.	3. AGE.	4. CAST.	5. NAME AND CAST of her Husband.	6. DATE of Burning.	7. In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
Hooghley *continued.*	73. Dº Joymunnee	40	Brahmin	Ranyay Mookerjeeah	3 Nov. 1820	Byedbutty	In all these 93 cases the darogahs have invariably reported, that the suttee took place agreeably to the shaster.
	74. Dº Rookhinee	65	Chundal	Sartuck Manjee	7 — —	Beneepore	
	75. Dº Brishnoo Preeah	60	Bennean	Ram Dutt	14 — —	Hurpane	
	76. Dº Kurroonal Mohi	45	Gando Banian	Purrikit Holdar	15 — —	Jehanabad	
	77. Dº Runnuck	26	Koyt	Rogoonauth Sircar	16 — —	Byedbutty	
	78. Dº Dossee Thakranee	50	Brahmin	Surbussur Acharjeea	20 — —	Raybulhaut	
	79. Dº Surbannee	70	Rybert	Sewuckrom Gullori	29 — —	Ghauttaul	
	80. Dº Rassee	40	Sutgope	Punchanunda Ghose	21 — —	Rajepoor	
	81. Dº Soorun	60	Jooyee	Mannickram Mullick	25 — —	Rajbulhaut	
	82. Dº Oloka	50	Rybert	Neemye Suntra	28 — —	Hurpaul	
	83. Dº LukkheeMunnee	75	Chandal	Kanto Sirdar	30 — —	Beneeppor	
	84. Dº Tarnee	35	Rayt	Shumboochunder Dutt	1 Dec. —	Ditto	
	85. Dº Poddo Tehlin	65	Tehlee	Juggoomohun Deb	3 — —	Ditto	
	86. Dº Purmusoree	70	Kybert	Suffulrom Santrah	— — —	Omptah	
	87. Dº Unnund Mohi	23	Brahmin	Muddum Mohun Chatterjea	7 — —	Byedbutty	
	88. Dº Bhugbutty	23	Ditto	Juggut Chunder Banerjea	10 — —	Byedbutty	
	89. Dº Chan Munnee	60	Nye	Golindrom, nye	11 — —	Chander Cona	
	90. Dº Unna Dossee	60	Kayt	Gourhurry Mitter	25 — —	Bannsberriah	
	91. Dº Birmo Mohi	18	Ditto	Hurrischunder Bose	— — —	Byedbutty	
	92. Dº Ransmunnee	45	Brahmin	Gooroopershand Bunarjea	31 — —	Ditto	
	93. Dº Joymunnee	50	Brahmin	Gooropershand Banerjea	31 — —	Ditto	

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF EACH YEAR.

Zillah Hooghley	1815.	1816.	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.
Total Number of Suttees	72	51	112	141	115	93

1. CALCUTTA DIVISION—*continued.* ZILLAHS.	2. NAMES of SUTTEES.	3. AGE.	4. CAST.	5. NAME AND CAST of her Husband.	6. DATE of Burning.	7. In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
Jessore	1. Mussᵗ Cossheclog	41	Coyit	Ramlochun Deb	24 Jan. 1820	Senggah	from the report of the darogah it appears that there was no objection, according to the shaster, to her burning on the funeral pile of her husband, having no young children.
	2. Dº Parbuttee	80	Chootar	Annundrom	15 — —	Caleopole	ditto.
	3. Dº Biddha	60	Sahoo	Debypershand	17 Mar. —	Noabad	ditto.
	4. Dº Sabedrah	45	Brahmin	Suddonund Mojamdar	19 — —	Ditto	ditto.

	5. Dº Pobetra	50	Sahoo	Kessen, sahoo	3 Apr. 1820	Noabad	from the report of the darogah, ppears that there w objection, according to the shaster, to her burning on the funera pile of her husband, having no young children.
	6. Dº Mobeskee Debbea	55	Brahmin	Bessenrom Chunckerbutty	4 – —	Noabad	ditto.
	7. Dº Junokee	40	Nye	Ramnarain	13 – —	Noabad	ditto
	8. Dº Mohun Mulla	50	Byde	Joydeb Sein	27 – —	Mamudpore	ditto
	9. Dº Joshoda Debbea	18	Brahmin	Rammanick Chuckerbuttee	4 – —	Ditto	ditto
	10. Dº Corona Debbea	25	Bramin	Ramsoonder Mookerjea	17 – —	Ditto	ditto.
	11. Dº Parbuttee Dasseea	80	Coyet	Doyarom Ghose	3 May —	Singgoh	ditto.
	12. Dº Bemulla Dosseah	60	Coyet	Kirteerom Dutt	24 – —	Ditto	ditto.
	13. Dº Siddesurree	25	Bramin	Juggutchund Banorjea	4 – —	Lohagurra	from the report of the darogah, it appears that Suddesurree had 2 children; 1 of 4 years, and the other of 1 year old, at the time of the death of her husband; for the latter of which, the maternal grandfather of the children having entered into a written engagement for its maintenance, there was no objection, according to the shaster, to her burning on the funeral pile of her husband.
	14. Dº Rannee	45	Byde	Oodyena Ram Sein	13 – —	Noabad	from the report of the darogah, it appears that there was no objection, according to the shaster, to her burning on the funeral pile of her husband, having no young children.
	15. Dº Janoke Debbeah	50	Brahmin	Goluckchunder Chuckerbuttee	8 June —	Ditto	ditto.
	16. Dº Turrenee	41	Byde	Tarrenechurn Sein	15 July —	Ditto	ditto.
	17. Dº Podobuttee Debbea	45	Brahmin	Bholanath	27 – —	Lahogur	ditto.
	18. Dº Sororuttee Debbea	60	Ditto	Ramnedhee Mookerjea	22 – —	Singgat	ditto.
	19. Dº Surbosurree	20	Ditto	Pitumber	26 Aug. —	Mamudpore	ditto.
	20. Dº Puddo	50	Tille	Sohosurom	28 Sept. —	Noabad	ditto.
	21. Dº Bhyrobee Debbee	65	Brahmin	Sato Mookerjee	10 – —	Jeermohang	ditto.
	22 DºChittra MoneeDossee	44	Coyet	Nittanund Bose	29 – —	Sulkeah	from the report of the darogah, it appears that Chittra Mune Dossee had 4 children at the time of the decease of her husband, for the youngest of which, being under 4 years of age, her eldest son having entered into a written engagement for its maintenance, there was no objection, according to the shaster, to her burning on the funeral pile of her husband.
	23. Dº Rupee	70	Sahoo	Gocoolrom	20 Oct. —	Noabad	from the report of the darogah, it appears that there was no objection, according to the shaster, to her burning on the funeral pile of her husband, having no young children.
	24. Dº Gungee	75	Byde	Jeynarain Sein	19 Nov. —	Geneda	ditto.
	25. Dº Surbo Munglee Debbeea.	60	Brahmin	Nundloll Buttacharjea	10 Dec. —	Sulka	ditto.
Jungle Mehals	1. Dº Koonchela	36	Kait	Pershand, roit	5 Jan. —	Thanna Bissenpore.	——
	2. Dº Joomoona	80	Baoree	Doolal, baoree	16 – —	Zumendary Puchile.	——
	3. Dº Kissoree	56	Roit	Roocheel Rai, rait	9 Feb. —	Thanna Sainpaharee	——
	4. Dº Bussooda	59	Chasa	Sadai Mundal, chasa	12 – —	Ditto.	——
	5. Dº Gia	60	Lohar	Needheerom, lohar	17 – —	Thanna Bissenpoor.	——
	6. Dº Peearee	35	Rait	Bhaugbut Dey, rait	29 – —	Thanna Oondah.	——
	7. Dº Rooranee	70	Dome	Golaum, dome	17 Mar. —	Thanna Bissenpore.	——
	8. Dº Doorga Munee	40	Rait	Koorarom Rai	18 June —	Ditto.	——
	9. Dº Motee	31	Tantee	Salazee, tantee	20 – —	Thanna Sitta.	——
	10. Dº Gunga Thakooranee	50	Brahmin	Seetarom Rai, bramin	28 – —	Thanna Rotulpore.	——
	11. Dº Soocheetra	41	Rait	Gour Mullick, rait	25 July —	Thanna Soona Mookee.	——

1. CALCUTTA DIVISION: ZILLAHS.	2. NAMES of SUTTEES.	3. AGE.	4. CAST.	5. NAME AND CAST of her Husband.	6. DATE of Burning.	7. In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
Jungle Mehals *continued.*	12. Musst Roonwar Munee	50	Roit	Goluck Bisswas, roit	14 Aug. 1820	Thanna Bissenpore.	—
	13. D° Jusee	60	Tellee	Munsookh Manje, tellee	7 Oct. —	Zumeendary Pachite.	—
	14. D° Reetoo Munee	55	Bhoomez	Heemut Sirdar, bhoomez	20 Nov. —	Zemindary B. Manbhoom	—
	15. D° Aunuk	55	Bramin	Ramlunoo Chatterjee, brahmin	1 Dec. —	Thannah Bissenpore.	—
	16. D° Oosah Munee	70	Samunt	Poorun Patter, sumunt	15 — —	Thanna Chotra.	—
	17. D° Kullainee Baulee	35	Rajpoot	Aurjan Dutt, rajpoot	11 — —	Zeminddary Patroom.	—
	18. D° Beemola	50	Sutgope	Panchoo Mullich, sutgope	30 — —	Thanna Rotulpore.	—
Midnapore	1. D° Rutree	60	Soonree	Dyarom, soonree	24 Jan. —	Thanna Peedumbussaween.	—
	2. D° Kishwaree	55	Tellee	Sirroo Deya, tellee	8 Feb. —	Gurb Beta.	—
	3. D° Sooboodhree	60	Barooe	Haroo Ooplah	12 — —	Thanna Peedumbussawun	—
	4. D° Parbutte	20	Golah	Chytundunrea, golah	27 Mar. —	Thanna Sildah.	—
	5. D° Khoodee	60	Sutgope	Becharom Poramanick	9 April —	Thanna Sirdah.	—
	6. D° Ahpurnah	70	Bramunee	Bhobuneechurn Bhuttacharjee	25 — —	Thanna Subung.	—
	7. D° Ruttunmunnee	50	Ditto	Gungapreshad Goosyn	30 May —	Thanna Midnapoor.	—
	8. D° Byrubbee	40	Ditto	Ramnidhee Seeromonee, bramin	22 June —	Ditto.	—
	9. D° Siddha Dey	60	Ditto	Maneekrom Chukerbutty	12 July —	Thanna Subung.	—
	10. D° Goluck Munee	60	Sutgope	Doorguchurn Ghose	13 — —	Gurb Beta.	—
	11. D° Jannee	40	Roormee	Goopee, roormee	3 Dec. —	Thanna Sildar.	—
	12. D° Sut Bharun	30	Rybarth	Girdhur Beena	4 — —	Thanna Peedumbusann.	—
Nuddeah	1. D° Raujeshoree	50	Raistnee	Goluckchunder Bose, raist	2 Feb. —	Sooksangur	no objection, as this woman had no children under 3 years of age.
	2. D° Luchee	61	Brahmonee	Cheedam Roy, bramin	22 — —	Ditto	ditto.
	3. D° Russoo	40	Coomarnee	Perithrom Paul, coomar	23 — —	Ditto	ditto.
	4 D° Raimonee	40	Brahmonee	Debnath Bhutacharjea, bramin	10 Mar. —	Ugurdeep	ditto.
	5. D° Bhugee	50	Ditto	Gaureecaunth Luhoree, bramin	13 — —	Nuddeah	ditto.
	6. D° Kistna Pera	61	Kaistnee	Ramsoonder Odikaree, koit	13 — —	Sooksaugor	ditto.
	7. D° Shaumasoondoree	38	Ditto	Chundeechurn Mitr, koit	16 — —	Ditto	ditto.
	8. D° Bhyrubbee	59	Ditto	Calipersand Chowdry	21 — —	Busseerhaut	ditto.
	9. D° Nilloo Monee	30	Kyburt	Sandoochurn, kyburt	30 — —	Nuddeah	ditto.
	10. D° Suckee	32	Brahmonee	Chunderseekur Mookerjea, brahmin	31 — —	Suntipoor	ditto.
	11. D° Gour Munee	33	Ditto	Bulloromrai, brahmin	6 April —	Daulutgunge	in this case the woman had two children under 3 years of age; but previous to the suttee, a near relation entered into the prescribed engagement on stamped paper, to take care of them.
	12. D° Juggodoombah	50	Kaistnee	Lalmohun Rai, raist	7 — —	Ditto	no objection, as this woman had no children under 3 years of age.
	13. D° Urnopoornah	25	Ditto	Doorgapersaud Rai, koist	7 — —	Nuddea	ditto.
	14. D° Koroona Mohee	50	Brahmonee	Hureenarian Butcharjea, brahmin	7 — —	Sooksaugur	ditto.
	15. D° Peethum	33	Gawalin	Mohun Ghose, gaula	7 — —	Santipoor	ditto.
	16. D° Chundmonee	75	Brahmonee	Ramlochun Banoorjea, brahmin	15 — —	Ditto	ditto.
	17. D° Bugobuthee	60	Gwalin	Gokool Ghose, gualla	20 — —	Ditto	ditto.
	18. D° Hursoondoree	27	Bhurumonee	Anundchunder Banoorjea, brahmin	22 — —	Sooksaugur	ditto.
	19. D° Sreemonee	30	Ditto	Gooroopershaud Chatterjea, brahmin	27 — —	Ditto	ditto.
	20. D° Dyah Munee	50	Kyburthnee	Thakoor Doss, kyburt	29 — —	Meharpoor	ditto.
	21. D° Bindah	45	Kaistnee	Dattarom Dey, kaist	17 May —	Sooksaugur	ditto.

	22. D° Pahtee	21	Baugdinee	Goopeenath, baugdy	18 May 1820	Sooksaugur	ditto.
	23. D° Treepoorah	30	Coomarnee	Rajchunder Paul, coomar	19 — —	Ditto	ditto.
	24. D° Seebuosoondoree	28	Brahmonee	Anundchunder Sundial, brahmin	19 — —	Nuddea	ditto.
	25. D° Treepoorah	25	Kaistnee	Pudhoo Gowree, kaist	20 — —	Ditto	ditto.
	26. D° Byrubee	80	Chootarnee	Panchcowree, chootar	28 — —	Ugurdeep	ditto.
	27. D° Ram Monee	55	Brahmonee	Juggurnath Mookerjea, brahmin	22 June —	Humah	ditto.
	28. D° Sree Muthee	51	Pode	Gour, pode	24 — —	Santipore	ditto.
	29. D° Kistnoo Munee	40	Kaistnee	Goluckchunder Biswas, kaist	7 July —	Sooksaugur	ditto.
	30. D° Deybea	70	Gowalin	Bedjyrum Ghose, gawala	9 — —	Santipoor	ditto.
	31. D° Kirpa	50	Gowla	Govind Ghose, gawala	13 July 1821	Ugurdeep	ditto.
	32. D° Cumlah	31	Brahmonee	Doorgapersaud Chatturjea, brahmin	24 — —	Santipoor	ditto.
	33. D° Dahsee	50	Camarnee	Bhyrub, camor	30 — —	Ditto	ditto.
	34. D° Bindep	70	Brahmonee	Durpoonarain Roy, brahmin	20 Aug. —	Sooksaugur	ditto.
	35 D° Degumbury	30	Ditto	Nusseerom Acharjea, ditto	20 — —	Nuddeah	ditto.
	36. D° Peeroo Debeah	25	Ditto	Kistnocaunt Bhuttacharjea, ditto	21 — 1820	Sooksaugur	ditto.
	37. D° Ubhyah	35	Ditto	Huripershand Chatturjea, ditto	27 Sept. —	Ditto	ditto.
	38. D° Degumbury	40	Kaistnee	Sudasel Mitr, kaist	3 Oct. —	Ditto	ditto.
	39. D° Cumlah	60	Brahmonee	Juggomohun Mookerjea, brahmin	5 — —	Dowlutgunge	ditto.
	40. D° Rutunmunee	50	Ditto	Puchanund Sircar, ditto	15 — —	Sooksaugur	ditto.
	41. D° Degumbury	35	Ditto	Ramsoonder Mookerjea, ditto	23 — —	Nuddea	ditto.
	42. D° Jugodoombah	40	Ditto	Guneschunder Chatterjea, ditto	24 — —	Santipoor	ditto.
	43. D° Degumbury	40	Ditto	Gungadhur Chuckerbutty, ditto	31 — —	Ditto	ditto.
	44 D° Sashturnee, and	50	Ditto	Seebehunder Gungolee, ditto	1 Nov. —	Ditto	no objection, as neither of these women had any children under 3 years of age.
	45. D° Sreemonee	40	Ditto				
	46 D° Anundo	25	Kaistnee	Ramjye, kaist	3 — —	Goburdangah	no objection, as this woman had no children under 3 years of age.
	47. D° Shaummonee	47	Brahmonee	Ramkanye Rai, brahmin	7 — —	Santipoor	ditto
	48. D° Rookoonee	35	Tanteen	Nilloo, tanteen	26 — —	Ditto	ditto.
	49. D° Shaum Tarah	30	Chootarnee	Lochun, chootar	26 — —	Sooksaugur	ditto.
	50. D° Narainee	36	Brahmonee	Nilcomole Mookerjea, brahmin	30. — —	Santipoor	ditto.
	51. D° Byrobee	70	Ditto	Colipershaud Mookerjea, ditto	4 Dec. —	Ditto	ditto.
	52. D° Taramonee	20	Ditto	Nilcomole Mookerjea, ditto	5 — —	Sooksaugur	ditto.
	53. D° Bindeh	40	Kyburthnee	Soobul Duffadar, kyburt	6 — —	Ugurdeep	ditto
	54. D° Suckee	34	Brahmonee	Anuldchunder Mookerjea, brahmin	7 — —	Santipoor	ditto.
	55. D° Bhugee	55	Ditto	Joygobind Bhuttacharjea, ditto	8 — —	Ugurdeep	no objection, as neither of these women had any children under 3 years of age.
	56. D° Urnapoorna	60	Ditto				
	57. D° Cumlah	24	Kamarnee	Kistnocoomar, kamar	17 — —	Santipoor	no objection, as this woman had no children under 3 years of age
	58. D° Birmomohee	40	Brahmonee	Callichurn Bhutacharjee, brahmin	25 — —	Nuddeah	ditto.
	59. D° Rookhonee	60	Seckranee	Kistnocaunl, sickra	31 — —	Dewungunge	ditto.
Suburbs of Calcutta.	1. Mussʳ Suchee	70	Brahmin	Hurraykishen Banerjeah	3 Jan. —	Taizeeraut	leaving 2 sons and 2 daughters, all above 35 years of age.
	2. D° Teloekee	70	Joogy	Gocool, joogy	4 — —	Ditto	leaving 3 sons and 1 daughter, all above 32 years of age.
	3 D° Parbutty	45	Brahmin	Jeettoo Mookerjea	4 — —	Sulkeeah	leaving 1 daughter 20 years of age.
	4. D° Surofsuttee	60	Baugdee	Bulorom, baugdy	8 — —	Tauzeeraut	leaving 1 son 40 years of age.
	5 D° Koroonamohee	50	Brahmin	Nurhury Ghosaul	29 Feb. —	Sulkeekah	leaving 1 son and 1 daughter, all above 25 years of age.
	6. D° Russomonee	44	Baniah	Neelmoney Dawn	2 Mar. —	Chitpore	leaving 1 son and 2 daughters, all above 8 years of age.
	7. D° Kistnomunee	60	Byettee	Ramkissore, byettee	20 — —	Ditto	leaving 4 sons, all above 20 years of age.
	8. D° Hurrow	55	Baniah	Ramtunnoo Dawn	24 April —	Ditto	leaving 5 sons, all above 20 years of age.
	9. D° Peetumburry	18	Coyet	Radamohun Sirkar	27 — —	Ditto	leaving no children.
	10. D° Oomah Dossee	32	Ditto	Ramchaund Beswas	27 — —	Ditto	Ditto.
	11. D° Bhoobonessury	60	Baugdee	Ramkant Mullick	29 — —	Ditto	leaving 1 son and 1 daughter, all above 17 years of age.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
CALCUTTA DIVISION—*continued.* ZILLAHS.	NAMES of SUTTEES.	AGE.	CAST.	NAME AND CAST of her Husband.	DATE of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
Suburbs of Calcutta—*continued.*	12. Muss^t Sreemottee	40	Coyet	Ramdhun Bose	21 April 1820	Tauzeeraut	leaving 3 daughters, all above 7 years of age.
	13. D^o Parollee	80	Joogy	Nyan, joogy	5 — —	Ditto	leaving 5 sons and 3 daughters, all above 22 years of age.
	14. D^o Uppoornah	50	Brahmin	Oodychund Chatterjea	14 — —	Ditto	leaving 1 son, 30 years of age.
	15. D^o Seeddessury, alias Joymony.	40	Ditto	Ditto	14 — —	Ditto	leaving 1 son and 3 daughters, all above 12 years of age.
	16. D^o Anundmohee	22	Coyet	Hurchunder Dutt	2 May —	Ditto	leaving no children.
	17. D^o Takoor Dossee	70	Culloo	Monahur, culloo	7 — —	Chitpoor	leaving 2 sons, all above 22 years of age.
	18. D^o Monnee	18	Pode	Gopeenauth, pode	9 — —	Tauzeeraut	leaving no children.
	19. D^o Sussee	80	Brahmin	Sookdeb Acharjea	18 — —	Sulkeeah	leaving 2 sons and two daughters, all above 22 years of age.
	20. D^o Turrahmoney	45	Coyet	Kistnchurder Sircar	27 — —	Chitpore	leaving no children.
	21. D^o Ruttum Money	40	Ditto	Ditto	27 — —	Ditto	leaving 2 sons, all above 15 years of age.
	22. D^o Ullock Money	20	Ditto	Rajnarain Dey	4 June —	Ditto	leaving no children.
	23. D^o Bhowany Dossee	60	Ditto	Ramkant Ghose	5 — —	Ditto	leaving 2 sons and 1 daughter, all above 30 years of age.
	24. D^o Goluckmany	30	Ditto	Joynarrain Buree	24 July —	Nohazaree	leaving no children
	25. D^o Bhogobutty	70	Brahmin	Neelkunt Bachussputty	28 — —	Tauzeeraut	leaving 4 sons and 1 daughter, all above 26 years of age.
	26. D^o Jeerpoorah Soonderee	60	Ditto	Kishenchund Roy	2 Aug. —	Ditto	leaving 4 sons and 3 daughters, all above 16 years of age.
	27. D^o Doorga Dossee	45	Coyet	Bindabund Ghose	5 — —	Chitpoor	leaving 3 daughters, all above 10 years of age.
	28. D^o Poornah	60	Kybert	Ramkant, kybert	15 — —	Sulkeah	leaving 2 sons and 1 daughter, all above 14 years of age.
	29. D^o Rujessury	76	Coyet	Rumgopal Puul	19 — —	Ditto	leaving 3 sons and 5 daughters, all above 25 years of age.
	30. D^o Bhyrobbee	50	Brahmin	Durpnarain Mookerjea	12 Sept. —	Tauzeeraut	leaving 4 sons and 1 daughter, all above 15 years of age.
	31. D^o Jeomoney	27	Coyet	Gobind Chunder	15 — —	Chitpoor	leaving 2 sons and 1 daughter, viz. one 12 years, one 10 years, and one 4 years. An engagement was executed by Rammohein Mullick, her husband's brother, for the care of the child aged 4 years.
	32. Nund Runnee	70	Joogy	Gokool, joogey	16 — —	Tauzeeraut	leaving 2 sons and 4 daughters, all above 16 years of age.
	33. D^o Chaund Munee Dossee.	60	Coyet	Ramsoonder Bose	16 — —	Chitpoor	leaving 2 sons and 1 daughter, all above 25 years of age.
	34. D^o Seetta Dossee	65	Ditto	Gunganarain Bose	18 — —	Ditto	leaving 3 sons, all above 35 years of age.
	35. D^o Goonabutty	60	Sudgope	Kebulrom, sudgope	5 Oct. —	Tauzeeraut	leaving 1 son and 3 daughters, all above 30 years of age.
	36. D^o Jussodah	70	Mally	Needeerom Beswas	5 — —	Ditto	leaving 2 sons and 2 daughters, all above 16 years of age.
	37. D^o Aunudmohee	60	Brahmin	Ramlochun Beedalun Kar	15 — —	Chitpoor	leaving 2 sons and 1 daughter, all above 25 years of age.
	38. D^o Goluck Money	40	Chassah Goulla	Punchoohowree Soor	15 — —	Ditto	leaving no children.
	39. D^o Kooroonamohee	60	Joogy	Guddadhur, joogy	3 Nov. —	Tauzeeraut	leaving 2 sons and 3 daughters, all above 18 years of age.
	40. D^o Soorjomonee Dossee.	30	Napith	Jugernath Nye	7 — —	Chitpore	leaving 1 son 4 years of age, for the care of whom an engagement was executed by Cosseenauth Nye, her husband's brother.
	41. D^o Karteeonee	50	Brahmin	Bindabun Mokerjee	8 — —	Chitpoor	leaving 1 son, 25 years of age.
	42. D^o Rammoney	50	Ditto	Ditto	8 — —	Ditto	leaving no children.
	43. D^o Parbutty	40	Cayet	Ramdoss	17 — —	Tauzeeraut	ditto.
	44. D^o Anund Mohee	60	Brahmin	Neemoychurn	18 — —	Ditto	leaving 3 sons and 1 daughter, all above 6 years of age; an engagement was executed by Huroogobind Gagooley, the brother of the child aged 6 years, for his care.
	45. D^o Koontee	50	Ditto	Cheerunjeebroy	21 — —	Ditto	leaving 1 son and 3 daughters, all above 18 years of age.
	46. D^o Bhogobutty	22	Chassah Dhobah	Seeboo Doss	30 — —	Sulkeah	leaving 1 son 2 years old, for the care of whom an engagement was executed by Ramtunnoo Doss, the grandfather of the child.

	47. Dº Seeboo Dossee	18	Coyet	Sreenarain	4 Dec. 1820	Tauzeeraut	Anoomarna; leaving one son 2 years old, for the care of whom an engagement was executed by Goluck Narrain Bose, her husband's brother.
24 Pergunnahs	1. Dº Bhoobunassurree	50	Brahmin	Radakissen Banerjea	22 Jan. —	Nyehautty	leaving 2 daughters, both above 24 years of age.
	2. Dº Mahasuree	80	Ditto	Chundeechurn Roy	13 Mar. —	Anreeadeh	leaving a daughter above 50 years of age.
	3. Dº Gourmoney	25	Ditto	Rajchunder Chatterjea	12 April —	Nyehauty	leaving 1 son above 10 years of age.
	4. Dº Goluck	20	Ironsmith	Praunkishen Lohar	16 – —	B.kpore	no offspring.
	5. Dº Rajessury	60	Brahmin	Gorachund Mokerjea	23 – —	Anreeadeh	ditto.
	6. Dº Gungadhurree	50	Ditto	Nilmonee Chatterjee	4 May —	Ramnagore	leaving 2 sons above 9 years of age.
	7. Dº Turrasoondree	38	Ditto	Ramchunder Ghuttuck	6 – —	Nyehautty	leaving 4 sons; one 20 years, second 18 years, third 10 years, and fourth 6 years.
	8. Dº Tarramonee	30	Ditto	Kalleechurn Chatterjee	19 – —	Anreeadeh	no children.
	9. Dº Hursoondree	32	Kyest	Groodoss Dey	23 – —	Nyhautty	leaving one daughter of three years: the infant taken charge of by the paternal uncle, who gives the required mochulka.
	10. Dº Ruttan Monee	60	Bramin	Ramhurry Gungolee	3 June —	Anreeadeh	leaving one daughter, 20 years of age.
	11. Dº Dhun Dossee	35	Kyest	Rajeebcochun Bose	13 – —	Ditto	no issue.
	12. Dº Debranny	32	Brahmin	Rammohun Banerjee	1 July —	Ditto	leaving a son of 14 years, and a daughter of 4 years. The infant is left to the care of her mother.
	13. Dº Chunder Mookey Dossee.	45	Kyest	Ramlochun Ghose	27 – —	Ramnogore	leaving 4 sons, all above 8 years of age.
	14. Dº Takoorany Dossee	32	Brahminees	Jugutchunder Bunerjea	4 Aug —	Anreeadeh	no issue.
	15. Dº Tarrabutty	30					
	16. Dº Bhyrubbee	29	Telle	Govind Nundee	7 Sept. —	Ditto	no issue.
	17. Dº Jaunubbee	60	Brahmin	Brijokisshore Chuckerbutty	26 – —	Neyhautty	leaving one son of 34 years, and a daughter of 25 years.
	18. Dº Nyanny	60	Ditto	Ramsoonder Bhutlacharjea	11 Oct. —	Buqueepore	leaving 2 daughters above 20 years of age.
	19. Dº Degamburree	21	Ditto	Pudokoomar Banerjea	16 – —	Anreeadeh	leaving one daughter of 3 years; the infant is left to the care of her paternal uncle, who binds himself to protect her.
	20. Dº Kishermonee	45	Ditto	Prankisser Banerjea	16 – —	Ditto	leaving one son of 20 years.
	21. Dº Bishen Preeah Dossee.	45	Kyest	Gungaroom Bose	28 – —	Baquepore	leaving 4 sons and 3 daughters; the first son aged 26 years, second 12 years, third 10 years, and fourth aged 4 years; the daughter 18 years of age, second 16 years, third 6 years. The youngest son and daughter are left to the care of their mother's sister and their sister-in-law, who bind themselves to protect them.
	22. Dº Saumal Soondree	26	Brahmin	Issurchunder Mookerjea	4 Nov. —	Nyhauty	leaving one son of 6 years.
	23. Dº Tareenee	75	Tumoolee	Ujoodheerom	6 – —	Anreeadeh	leaving 3 sons and 1 daughter, all above 26 years of age.
	24. Dº Sreemuttee	30	Brahmin	Rankoomaur Buraul	15 – —	Nyehauty	no issue
	25. Dº Shukhee	50	Kyburt	Bowanny, kyburth	13 Dec. —	Anreeadeh	leaving 2 daughters above 15 years.
	26. Dº Rammonee	20	Fotedar	Kishen, fotedar	19 – —	Bishenpore	no issue.

DACCA DIVISION:

Backergunge	1. Muss' Ramluckhee	60	Kyest	Ramruttundoss, kyest	26 Jan. 1820	Bawphal	it appears from the darogah's report, that the deceased has left no children, and that she burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, of her own free accord, on the date prescribed.
	2. Dº Jy Doorgah	25	Ditto	Joykishen Dutt, kyest	29 – —	Gournundee	ditto, and was not with child.
	3. Dº Surbamangola	45	Ditto	Suddehseeb Ghose, kyest	19 Feb. —	Kutchooal	it appears from the darogah's report, that the deceased had only a son of 10 years of age, and that she burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, of her own free accord, on the day prescribed.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	
DACCA DIVISION—*continued.*		AGE.	CAST.	NAME AND CAST of her Husband.	DATE of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
ZILLAHS.	NAMES of SUTTEES.						
Chittagong	1. Muss^t Soomitrah	40	Sooder	Makooryrom, sooder	4 Mar. 1820	Zoorawargunge.	—
	2. D° Nulletah	18	Hindoo	Radamohun, hindoo	8 April —	Rawazan.	—
	3. D° Munglah	16	Ditto	Ramdoolub, hindoo	6 July —	Ditto.	—
City Dacca	1. D° Jaunnobee	50	Blacksmith	Doorgarom, blacksmith	2 Feb. —	Solaghur.	—
	2. D° Soobhuddra	55	Byde	Ramruttun Gopt	6 Mar. —	Narraingunge.	—
	3. D° Bhownnessury	50	Brahmin	Ramkant Bunerjea	24 — —	Rajabary.	—
	4. D° Tara	—	Soodur	Hurrykishen Soom	29 — —	Mulfutgunge.	—
	5. D° Jussodah	65	Byde	Chundypershaud Sein	11 April —	Rajabary.	—
	6. D° Beddadhurry	—	Brahmin	Jewunkissen Banerjee	9 — —	Ditto.	—
	7. D° Ooma Tara	29	Byde	Bholanauth Sein	20 — —	Ditto.	—
	8. D° Bhownessury	25	Brahmin	Gungadoss Chuckerbutty	14 May —	Mulfutgunge.	—
	9. D° Khemungkurry	50	Ditto	Collysunkur Ghuttuck	3 June —	Rajabarry.	—
	10. D° Govendpreah	65	Byde	Shewnarain Seir	2 July —	Mulfutgunge.	—
	11. D° Aunundmye	24	Kahet	Colly Doss Bose	9 — —	Solaghur.	—
	12. D° Jugutessury	21	Brahmin	Collynath	27 — —	Rajabury.	—
	13. D° Turamoney	50	Soodur	Jugomohun Goo	24 Aug. —	Mulfutgunge.	—
	14. D° Churdoabully	37	Bye	Kosseessur Seir	3 Sept. —	Ditto	it appears from a report of the darogah of Mulfutgunge, that Mussumaut Chundrabully received intelligence, on the 3d September 1820, that her husband died at Shahabazpoor, in the jurisdiction of the zillah of Backergunge, on the 14th August of the same year: she immediately, on the same day, performed the rite of Anoomurrun, by burning herself to death. The darogah reports, that on investigation it appeared that no legal impediment existed to prevent her performing the rite in question.
	15. D° Mohamyah	40	Brahmin	Kasseenath Mookerjea	15 Oct. —	Solagur.	—
	16. D° Seddussury	40	Ditto	Purrainkissen Barooree	22 — —	Rajbary.	—
	17. D° Sona	65	Byde	Chunder Mohun Sein	20 Nov. —	Solaghur.	—
	18. D° Oossa	55	Ditto	Dabeepersaud Seir	26 — —	Rajahbary.	—
Dacca Jelalpore	1. D° Turamony	55	Byde	Radamohun Bunshe	29 Mar. 1820	Shibchurn	it appears from the report of the darogah, that Mussummaut Taramony had a son and 2 daughters; the former aged 6 years, and the daughters from 15 to 20 years; and the youngest son had been delivered in charge of the daughters aforesaid, by the names Mussumaut Gourmoney and Joymoney, to nourish and educate him during his infancy and minority: engagements for the same were executed by both his sisters.
	2. D° Soorjmuny	25	Kahest	Goursunker Bose	7 April —	Tahna	it appears from the report of the darogah, that Mussumut Soorjomoney had no child: she burnt of her own free will and accord.
	3. D° Parbutty	35	Byde	Kitsnanund Seir	17 — —	Mursoodpoor	- - - - ditto, that Mussummaut Parbutty, who was burned subsequent to her husband's death at Calcutta, had no child: she burnt of her own free will and accord.

	4. Musst Kuroonamyee	40	Bramin	Kuritrom Turklunkar	8 July 1820	Mursoodpoor	it appears from the report of the darogah, that Musummut Kurroonamye had no child; she burnt of her own free will and accord.
	5. D° Cosseesury	20	Kaest	Gonagovind Dutt	25 Aug. —	Jaffergunge	it appears from the report of the darogah, that Musummut Cosseesury had no child; she burnt of her own free will and accord.
	6. D° Debjanee	25	Kaest	Deepchund Doss	4 Sept. —	Bhoosnah	it appears from the report of the darogah, that Musummut Debjanee had a son and a daughter, they were delivered in charge of Anundrom Doss, Kokaiom Doss, and Kirtnarrain Doss, the uncles of those children, to nourish and educate them during their infancy and minority, engagements for the same were executed by their uncles.
	7. D° Puromessery	70	Byde	Ramsoonder Doss	14 Oct. —	Bulka	it appears from the report of the darogah, that Mussummut Puromessury had a son and a daughter from 30 to 45 years of age.
	8. D° Binda	50	Sooree	Shamchandshoor	13 Nov. —	Talma	it appears from the report of the darogah, that Mussummut Binda had no child; she burnt of her own free will and accord.
Mymensingh	1. D° Chumpah	60	Soodur	Kewulroom Doss, sooder	18 Sept. — 4 Aussin, 1227, B. S	Nusserabad	it appears from the darogah's report, that Mussummut Chumpah, wife of the Kewulroom Doss, deceased, of the sooder cast, left a son 30 years old, and that she of her own will became a suttee.
Sylhet	1. D° Mohamyah	50	Hindoo	Sannundrom Mujmoodar kyet	1 Mar 1820	Thana Sunkerpossah	—
Tipperah	1. D° Radamoney	25	Kaest	Soorjnarrain Soor, kaest	4 Jan —	Cutwally.	—
	2. D° Sheebany	50	Brahmin	Rogonauth Chuckerbutty, brahmin	7 – —	Luchshaun.	—
	3. D° Tarreeny	50	Blacksmith	Tuppessarom, blacksmith	27 – —	Soodarom.	—
	4. D° Sheebany	20	Brahmin	Gourysumker, bramin	15 Feb —	Hajeegunge.	—
	5 D° Chunder Kallah	30	Joogee	Gunguroonmauth, joogy	14 Mar. —	Thurla	buried alive with her deceased husband, he being a joogee, (weaver cast.)
	6. D° Sooluckhonah	40	Brahmin	Chunder Mung, brahmin	16 – —	Thurlal.	—
	7. D° Koyrah	30	Sooder	Dhunnyrom, sooder	27 – —	Ditto.	—
	8. D° Raujessury	40	Joogee	Berunchy, joogee	30 – —	Bagamgunge	buried alive with her deceased husband, he being a joogee, (weaver cast.)
	9 D° Rookoenah	50	Joogee	Kuntherom, joogee	5 April —	Thurlah	ditto
	10. D° Kumlee	19	Ditto	Kisshennauth, joogee	25 – —	Cutwally	ditto
	11. D° Mohaluckhee	55	Ditto	Sonarom, joogee	1 May —	Bagumgunge	ditto.
	12. D° Surrefsutty	80	Ditto	Sonatun, joogee	6 – —	Ditto	ditto.
	13. D° Rumlee	20	Ditto	Doorgarom, joogee	7 – —	Thurlah	ditto.
	14 D° Mundadhury	18	Chundal	Ramjoy, chung	11 – —	Doudcondy.	—
	15. D° Cunchony	65	Joogee	Radanauth, joogee	3 Aug. —	Thurlah	buried alive with her deceased husband, he being a joogee, (weaver cast.)
	16. D° Sreemutty	26	Sahoo	Rammohun, sahoo	12 – —	Luckshaur.	—
	17. D° Shurney	20	Ditto	Shunkerseehoo	5 Oct. —	Kusbah.	—

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	
MOORSHEDABAD DIVISION: ZILLAHS.	NAMES of SUTTEES.	AGE.	CAST.	NAME AND CAST of her Husband.	DATE of Burning	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
Beerbhoom	1. Musst Lukkhee	60	Brahmunee	Joy Mujodar, brahmin	31 June 1820	Keogong	from the darogah's report it appears, that the aforesaid Lukkhee, of her own free will, burnt herself along with her husband's corpse, who died near the Ganges, and that there existed no prohibitory reasons for her becoming a suttee.
	2. Do Roopoo	60	Chootiarin	Bagbut, chootian	9 July —	Kusba	from the report sent in by the darogah, it appears that the said Roopoo, of her own free will, burnt herself along with the corpse of her husband, and that there existed no prohibitory reasons for her becoming a suttee.
	3. Do Anund Munee	40	Brahmonee	Dolall Thakoor	5 Aug. —	Keogang	from the papers sent in from the thannah, it appears, that the aforesaid Anund Munee, of her own free will, burnt herself along with the corpse of her husband, and that there existed no prohibitory reasons for her becoming a suttee.
	4. Do Tirpoora Soonduree	30	Brahmonee	Dhurm Doss Thakoor, brahmin	23 Sept. —	Lubpoor	from the papers sent in from the thannah, it appears, that the aforesaid Tirpoora Soonduree, of her own free will, burnt herself along with the corpse of her husband, and that there existed no prohibitory reasons for her becoming a suttee.
	5. Do Mundoduree	50	Brahmonee	Pudumlochun Mookerjea, brahmin	16 — —	Keogong	from the papers sent in by the darogah, it appears, that the aforesaid Mundoduree, of her own free will, burnt herself along with the corpse of her husband, and that there existed no prohibitory reasons for her becoming a suttee.
N. B.—In this year there were no other suttees, nor has any instance occurred of any woman having determined to become a suttee, having been prevented burning herself through the persuasion of her friends, the interposition of the magistrates or police officers.							
Bhaugulpore	-	-	-	— None. —			
Joint Magistrate Moonghyr.	-	-	-	— None. —			
Dinagepore	-	-	-	— None. —	-	-	There is not any case of a widow having intended to burn, and been prevented from doing it.
Joint Magistrate at Maldah.	1. Musst Oomamuhee 2. Do Larow	40 22	Kaest Rajpoot	Neehalchund Dutt, kaet Bishunpersaud Sing, rajpoot	12 April 1820 16 May —	Culleealheek. Bhallakant.	
Moorshedabad (city.)	1. Do Tara	35	Brahmin	Khoodeyrom, brahmin	29 Mar. —	Ahsunpoorah	Mussummut Tarah has left two daughters, one of the age of 9, and the other of 5 years, under the care of her son, Nurnarain, aged 18 years, and their uncle, Guyahrom, who have entered into the prescribed engagement.
	2. Do Golaubo	50	Brahman	Bhawannee Singh, brahmin	14 Nov. —	Mehmahpoor	Sheonauth Pandy, the son-in-law of Mussummut Golaubo, has entered into a written engagement to take care and support a daughter left by her, of the age of 9 years.
	3. Do Lukhee	24	Coorey	Cheedam Shaw, coorey	26 — —	Gowas	the widow has left a daughter of the age of 4 years, under the care of Puteekishen Shaw, who has entered into the prescribed engagement for the support of his niece.

Purneah - -	1. Muss^t Rannee Bhugwietty.	40	Brahmin - -	Gowreekaunt Chowdry - -	28 Feb. 1820 -	Khurbah - -	it appears from the darogah's report, that the powniah's gave intelligence 4 days after the suttee had taken place, and that the widow burnt herself of her own free accord, on the funeral pile of her deceased husband; and from further inquiries no cause of prevention was found.
	2. D^o Rajessury - -	65	Ditto - - -	Rumnarain Surmah - -	23 Sept. — -	Doolargunge -	it appears from the darogah's report, that on the 23d September, the widow burnt herself with her husband before he could reach the spot; on inquiry it was found that the widow burnt herself with her free will and accord, and there was no cause of prevention.
Rajeshahye -	1 D^o Anund Mobie Debbeah	4	Ditto - - -	Bhyrubchunder Laharre, brahmin	1 May — -	Pubnah.	——
Rungpore -	1. D^o Ooma Debbah -	25	Ditto - - -	Koonjnarm Surmah, brahmin -	20	Rungpore - -	it appears this woman voluntarily committed her body to the flames, with her deceased husband; that she had not any children, nor was she labouring under the monthly discharge.
	2. D^o Filanee - -	40	Khen - - -	Kanoarom Doss, khen - -	3 M	aburee - -	in this case the woman appears voluntarily to have ascended the funeral pile; that she had not any family, and that no pernicious drugs were administered to her.
	3. D^o Dharun - -	60	Kylurrutrut -	Narrain Doss, kyburnt - -	7 April — -	Dhaup - -	- - - - - - ditto.
	4. Dhunessuree Dasya	66	Rahit - - -	Puncharund Dut, kahet - -	31 Mar. —	Waleepore -	- - - - - - ditto.
	5. Doorga Dobbah -	60	Brahmin - -	Puddolochun Surmah, brahmin	23 June —	Cheelmaree -	- - - - - - ditto.
	6. Dhuno Dasya -	60	Khen - - -	Radhachurn Doskhen - -	29 Nov. — -	Dhaup - -	- - - - - - ditto.
	7. Dyamuhee Debbea -	50	Brahmin - -	Bremnarain Chuckerbutty, brahmin -	16 Aug — -	Sadoollahpoor	- - - - - - ditto.
	8. Muss^t Bharuttee Debbah	20	Ditto - - -	Debeepershad Surmah, brahmin	23 April — -	Ditto - - -	- - - - - - ditto.
Joint Magistrate at Rungpore.	- - - - - -	-	- - -	- - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	the circumstance of their having been no suttees during the past year, I consider to be merely accidental, no means having been used to prevent the practice.
PATNA DIVISION.							
Behar - -	1. Muss^t Domeny -	40	Mullahin - -	Bhuttun Mulla - - -	5 May 1820 -	Thannah Dawoodnugur.	this suttee took place after the necessary inquiry on the part of the police
Patna City -	1. D^o Bodha -	70	Bramony - -	Dhunraj Misser, brahmin -	10 Mar. — -	Bickrum.	——
	2. D^o Talaso - -	60	Laharin - -	Momir Lahar - - -	23 April — -	Bankipoor Joybur	——
	3. D^o Bhawanee -	80	Babhunney -	Bhyrosingh, babhun - -	29 — — -	Bikrum.	——
	4. D^o Gungayullee -	22	Ditto - - -	Kunhya, babhun - - -	18 May — -	Ditto.	——
	5. D^o Maun - -	26	Bramonny - -	Nursingh Bhut, brahmin - -	21 Aug. — -	Sultangung.	——
Ramghur -	1. D^o Pooneea - -	30	Sonar - - -	Munee Sona - - - - -	20 Jan. — -	Itkhoree - -	this woman appears to have voluntarily burnt herself with the body of her husband.
	2. D^o Gungeea - -	41	Lohar - - -	Daun Lohar - - - - -	7 Feb. — -	Nuhbinugger -	- - - - - - ditto.
	3. D^o Kumal Coonur -	60	Raeth - - -	Jooteehall, raeth - - -	16 Aug. — -	Aurungabad -	- - - - - - ditto.
	4. D^o Geand Coonur -	15	Bhaut - - -	Baluckrom, bhaut - - -	26 Oct. — -	Cehuttro Chutty	- - - - - - ditto.
Sarun - -	1. D^o Ghuddhoree -	90	Sailin - - -	Bundhoo, sailee - - -	15 Jan. — -	Sewaun - -	Muss^t Ghuddooree voluntarily burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband; left no children, nor was pregnant.

Patna Division—*continued.*

1. ZILLAHS.	2. NAMES of SUTTEES.	3. AGE.	4. CAST	5. NAME AND CAST of her Husband.	6. DATE of Burning.	7. In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
Saurun	2. Musst Bhooelah	25	Ranjpootin	Dursoo Raee, rajpoote	29 Jan. 1820	Bettiah	Musst Bhooelah voluntarily burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband; left no children.
	3. D° Rummooneah	80	Gualin	Neehal, gualla	1 Mar.	Sewan	Musst Rummoneeah - - - ditto.
	4. D° Soonmuttee	30	Bramunnee	Radhasookool, brahmin	17 —	Bogha	Musst Soonmuttee - - - - ditto.
	5. D° Buckut	100	Rajepootin	Oodahraee, rajpoot	7 April	Sagepoor	Musst Buckut - - - - - ditto.
	6. D° Sutteeree	30	Gouallin	Dekoo, gwallah	8 May	Bunjureah	Musst Suttee voluntarily burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, leaving two daughters, one aged 5 years, and the other 2 years. The relations of the deceased made their escape when sent for to give the usual moochulka to maintain the children.
	7. D° Jeybossee	24	Rajepootin	Pirtheepaulsing Ra	18 Aug.	Pursah	Musst Joybossee voluntarily burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, leaving a daughter aged 4 years and 6 months. The usual moochulka has been taken from the heirs of the deceased for the maintenance of the child.
	8. D° Kubooturee	30	Burnawarin	Hurnauth, burnawur	13 Oct.	Derawley	Musst Kubooturee did not burn on the funeral pile of her husband; but being left alone, she sacrificed herself whilst her husband's corpse was carried to be burnt on the bank of the Dewa, at some distance from their dwelling: she left no children.
	9. D° Mooteeranee	75	Brahmunee	Saulgrom Pandy, bramin	17 Nov.	Fagepoor	Musst Mooteeranee voluntarily burnt herself on the funeral pile of her deceased husband, and left no children; nor was she pregnant.
	10. D° Bachan	30	Rajepootin	Aumulraee, rajpoot	20 —	Rusmur	Musst Bachan, on receiving information of the death of her husband, who died at Bans Barielly, voluntarily burnt herself, leaving 2 young daughters. Her mother-in-law is the only relation remaining; and she quitted her residence, taking with her the 2 children, and was not to be found when summoned to give the usual bond.
	11. D° Shewburt	60	Brahmunee	Dobeepandy, brahmin	10 Dec.	Rajpoor	Musst Shuburt, on receiving intelligence of the death of her husband (who died at Purneah), voluntarily burnt herself: left no children.
Shahabad	1. D° Bhoopla	15	Rajpootin	Sheochurn Raee, rajpoot	8 Feb.	Belountee	the widow performed the sacrifice of Anoomurun immediately on learning the death of her husband, who was absent. The police officers did not receive intelligence until after the event; but there did not appear to have been any legal disability.
	2. D° Jeelabeea	30	Ditto	Sheodeal, rajpoot	21 —	Ramghur	the widow burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, and the ceremony appears to have been conducted according to the shaster, no disqualifying circumstance existing; but in this case also the sacrifice was performed before information could reach the thannah.
	3. D° Khooshealer	30	Sakerwareen	Jeyrowraee, sakerwara	3 Mar.	Suringa	this woman had been separated from her husband for 10 years, and being of the Brahminical order, her burning without the corpse of her husband was illegal; in addition to which, she hesitated two days after receiving intelligence of her husband's death. The gornet of the village was summoned to answer for not having given timely information at the thannah, as were the persons assisting at the sacrifice; but, on investigation, it appearing that the ceremony was in other respects legal, they were released.

4 Muss^t Moteeranee	80	Brahmunee	Anund Pundeh, brahmin	14 Mar. 1820	Saringa	the sacrifice was conducted in every respect according to the shaster, but it took place before the police officers could reach the spot.
5. D° Cheetree	70	Rajpootin	Shewun Ruee, rajpoot	27 May —	Arrah	the widow burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, agreeably to the shaster; but the ceremony had taken place before the police officers received information.
6. D° Dulgeera	70	Ditto	Sheoraee, rajpoot	5 June —	Ditto	ditto.
7. D° Luchmeer	50	Bukaleen	Dellasa, bukkal	15 — —	Kurreerjee	the widow burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband. The police officers did not receive information until two days afterwards; she had two young children, the precise ages of whom did not appear; her son and others who assisted at the ceremony were sent for with a view of ascertaining the ages of the children, and what provision had been made for their future support; but her son being reported at that time to be dangerously ill, the inquiry was suspended. The case escaped the memory of the acting magistrate for some months, but an investigation was lately set on foot for the purpose of ascertaining the above circumstance, the result of which proved that the children were not so young as to disqualify the widow from making the sacrifice, nor does it appear that they are in distress; and in all other respects the ceremony seems to have been conducted agreeably to the shaster.
8. D° Dhaneeah	25	Kulwareen	Simboo, kulwar	3 July —	Arrah	the widow burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, agreeably to the shaster. The jemadar of the thanna was present.
9. D° Doulutteea	20	Kandoon	Sheocurn, kandoon	5 — —	Domraion	the widow burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, agreeably to the shaster; but the ceremony had taken place before the police officers received information.
10. D° Kateeah	40	Bakalin	Golaub, bakaul	18 — —	Ditto	In this case the widow is reported to have died of grief immediately after the decease of her husband; and, on investigation, the contrary could not be established, and appears evidently to have been a case of suttee; but the police officers not having received timely information on the mode in which it was conducted, could not be ascertained with accuracy.
11. D° Jecoo	49	Kaithin	Ramdutdoss, kaeth	26 — —	Mohunneah	The widow burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, agreeably to the shaster; but the ceremony had taken place before the police officers received information.
12. D° Anai	35	Rajpootin	Sulleel Rue, rajpooten	9 Aug. —	Arrah	the sacrifice was performed agreeably to the shaster; but in this case it was proved that the farmers of the village not only omitted to give information at the thanna, but even prevented its being given by the watchman: they were consequently fined 10 rupees each.
13. D° Soobhageea	50	Souareen	Hurree, sonar	11 — —	Burrown	the widow burnt herself with the corpse of her husband, agreeably to the shaster; but, as usual, the sacrifice was performed without previous information being given at the thanna.
14. Kubeelasee	45	Brahmunee	Kuttoodoobay	19 Aug. —	Ditto	the widow, 35 years after the decease of her husband, expressed an intention of burning herself, and intimation to this effect was immediately conveyed to the thanna, but before the police officers could arrive, she was burnt. The brother of her husband, who performed the office of lighting the pile, declared that the widow died suddenly shortly after declaring her intention of sacrificing herself, according to the rite of Anoomurun. This also was probably a case of suttee, and of course illegal, the widow being a brahmonee, but from the report of the thannadar, it appeared impracticable to discover the truth, no person admitting his having been present at the time of the ceremony, and the whole village uniting in support of the story of the widow's brother-in-law. There appears to have been no other legal objection besides her cast.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	
PATNA DIVISION—*continued.* ZILLAHS.	NAMES of SUTTEES.	AGE	CAST.	NAME AND CAST of her Husband.	DATE of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
Shahabad *continued.* -	15. Muss^t Parbattee -	40	Roiereen -	Rugluir Koeree - - -	20 Aug. 1820	Arrah - -	the widow burnt herself immediately on hearing of the death of her husband. The ceremony had taken place before the police officers could arrive at the spot; but there does not appear to have been any legal disability.
	16. D° Mootree -	60	Noonerom -	Pershadee, nobneeah - -	22 — —	Doomroion -	the widow in this case was reported to have died from grief immediately after the death of her husband; although all the witnesses that were present deposed to this assertion, yet there is little doubt of her having been a suttee; information was not given at the thanna till 18 days afterwards.
	17. D° Gourah -	30	Zurgareen -	Narain, zuzar - - -	6 Sept. —	Chokee Telathee	the widow burnt herself on information of the death of her husband, with the turban of the deceased, in the presence of the jemadaur of the thanna, agreeably to the shaster.
	18. D° Bhakeeah -	51	Brahmunee -	Laulsah Chowbeh, brahmin -	25 Nov. —	Ramghur -	the widow burnt herself 26 days after the decease of her husband. The sacrifice is prohibited by the shaster; and the darogah having furnished a very unsatisfactory and negligent account of the transaction, without noticing the legal disability, he was fined in the sum of 20 rupees, and desired to furnish a full and accurate statement of the occurrence. From his second statement, it appeared that he had been highly culpable in not repairing to the spot on hearing of the intended sacrifice; and he accounts for the omission, by declaring his ignorance of the legal disability.
	19. D° Kheetranee -	31	Rajpootin -	Bakeen Rae, rajpoot - -	15 Dec. 1820	Ramghur -	the widow burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, agreeably to the shaster; but the ceremony had taken place before the police officers could reach the spot.
Tirhoot - -	1 Muss^t Dhoopah -	51	Burhamuree -	Kanday Misser, burhamun -	21 May 1820 -	Lallgunge -	after the suttee took place, information thereof was conveyed to the thanna; but it appears from the darogah's report, there was no circumstance attending it which would have warranted his preventing it, had he obtained earlier information of it.
	2 D° Summeeah -	50	Gawaltin - -	Bulvunt, gawllah	14 Ratick F^r -	Kurmoocal -	after the suttee took place, information thereof was conveyed to the thannah; but it appears there was no circumstance attending it which would have warranted the darogah preventing it.
Joint Magistrate Tirhoot at Monghyr.	- - - -	- -	- - -	—None.—			

On the 25th of April, a woman named Lutchmunia, expressed her intention of burning herself with the corpse of her husband, who died on that day. The police officers obtained timely information, and repaired to the spot, as the woman had a child only 5 months old, and on the arrival of the police, did not seem much inclined to fulfil her intention, the sacrifice was prevented by their interference. This occurred in the thanna of Sasseerom.

On the 22d of September, the darogah of Doomroan reported to the acting magistrate, that in a neighbouring village an aged woman who had for a long time subsisted on charity, had expressed her intention of becoming a suttee; but that on the jemindar's repairing to the spot she had promised to postpone the sacrifice for a week, to give time for information being conveyed to the magistrate. As the arzee of the thannadar contained no particulars, and did not mention whether the woman ever had a husband, when he died, or whether she was in possession of the turban, sandals, or other relic of her deceased husband, to legalize the sacrifice, an order was issued for preventing it in the mean time; and the thannadar was directed to state, whether there existed any legal disability. In reply to this order, the thannadar stated, the woman's husband had been dead for 25 years; that she had intended to burn herself without any relic, but that, during the interval of the reference, she had repented of her purpose; the sacrifice therefore did not take place.

BARELLY DIVISION:

Agrah -	1. Musst Maharajee	20	Brahmun -	Mhylab Ruee, brahmun - - -	14 June 1820	Thannah Bah-	the interference of the police would have been improper, under the explanation of the pundit of the sudder dewanny adawlut.
Allighur - -	- - - - -	- -	- - - -	—None.—			
Barelly - -	- - - - -	- -	- - - -	—None.—			
Acting Joint Magistrate at Shahajahunpore.	1. D° Luchnee -	35	Rajpoot -	Umrit Singh, rajpoot - -	28 May 1820	Rawainee -	the village in which the sacrifice was made was distant from the thannah, 8 coss; there was a jemador and a party of police horse and burkundozes posted in the village, who do not appear to have made any attempt to prevent the sacrifice. The husband died at 3 A. M. the intention of the widow was made known to the jemadar at 3 P. M. when a chowkedar was sent to the thannah, where he arrived at P. M. the daroga being employed in some local inquiry, the mohurer proceeded to the village, where he arrived the next day; the woman had sacrificed herself a few hours after the chawkeedar proceeded to the thannah. The moherer made enquiries, from which it appeared that no circumstances authorizing the interference of the police existed; that the son, aged 20 years, and other connexions and friends, did all in their power to prevent her, promising to provide for her.
	2. D° Seebneeah -	30	Goojur - -	Gudoo, goojur - - -	14 June 1820	Jelalabad -	this case was clearly one not permitted by the Hindoo law; and it was the duty of the police officers to have prevented the sacrifice, because the woman had been previously married, and her husband was alive, and she was living in adultery with the man on whose funeral pile she sacrificed herself. The sacrifice was suspended by the zemindars of the village, who reported the intention of the woman, through the chawkeedar to the moherer of the thanah The chawkeedar returned before the sacrifice, reporting that the moherer was coming; but before the arrival of the moherer she had sacrificed herself. The moherer was dismissed for his neglect in not immediately repairing to the spot. The darogah was not at his thanah, being employed in some local inquiry in his jurisdiction.
Cawnpore -	1. D° Soojaunee -	80	Sonaur - -	Bhawanry, sonar - - - -	17 Jan. 1820 -	Magjhawun -	N° 1. burnt herself with the body of her late husband.
	2. D° Sudnee -	25	Brahmin -	Bhawanrypershaud, bramin -	31 — —	Oryah - -	N° 2. burnt herself with the body of her late husband, and has left 3 sons, 1 son about 10 years of age, 2d son about 5 years, and 3d son about 1 year and 8 months; Sectul, the uncle of the children, has undertaken the charge of bringing them up
	3. D° Buktee -	17	Ditto - -	Sheopershaud, brahmin - -	12 July —	Cawnpore -	Sheopershaud, the husband of N° 3, died after 26 days from the date of his marriage, at Bethoor, and she illegally burnt herself (as the widows of the Brahmin are strictly prohibited to burn themselves but with the corpses of their husbands) with a doputta of her late husband, but was not intoxicated.
	4. Name unknown -	40	Ditto - -	Makhun Bhat - - - -	18 — —	Bithoor - -	N° 4. burnt herself with the body of her late husband, and has left no children.
	5. Musst Maunkoorea	35	Aheer - -	Burrum, aheer - - - -	15 Aug. —	Ditto - -	N° 5. was the lawful wife of Purum Aheer, who, finding her conduct improper, divorced her; she then cohabited with Laik Singh, a rajpoot by cast. She illegally burnt herself in the field of Laik Sing, about one year after his death, such practice authorized by the Hindoo law. She has left a son aged about one year and 6 months.

1. PATNA DIVISION: ZILLAHS	2. NAMES of SUTTEES.	3. AGE	4. CAST.	5. NAME AND CAST of her Husband.	6. DATE of Burning.	7. In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
Cawnpore - - *continued.*	6. The wife of Chutta Sing	40	Rajpoot - -	Chutta Sing, rajpoot - -	8 Sept. 1820 -	Gujner - - -	N° 6. The wife of Chutta Sing was with child when he died, and about 16 years after his death she burnt herself with the corpse of her son, in contradiction to the tenets of the Hindoo law.

N. B.—I am sorry to state, that the instructions transmitted to the thannadars, with copies of the bewustas, at different periods, have not been carried into effect in the cases N°s 3, 5 and 6, owing to their neglect and indiscretion; but, however, with a view to the strict and faithful observance of the above orders in future, I have conceived it expedient to issue fresh purwannahs, with a translation of the circular letter of the nizamut adawlut on the subject, to the several thannadars.

ZILLAHS	NAMES of SUTTEES.	AGE	CAST.	NAME AND CAST of her Husband.	DATE of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
Etawah - - -	1. Musst Radhee - -	50	Brahmin - -	Rambuksuch, brahmin - -	19 Mar. 1820	Surmán - -	no persuasion on the part of the police officers could prevent this woman from sacrificing herself.
	2. D° Koodun - - -	45	Ditto - - -	Hoolap Eae, brahmin - -	31 — — -	Bheogaon -	- - - - - - ditto.
	3. D° Muheean - - -	45	Ditto - - -	Kasheerom, brahmin - -	29 Oct. — -	Chuckernugurh	- - - - - - ditto.
Furruckabad -	- - - - -	-	- - - -	— None. —			
Meerut - - -	- - - - -	-	- - - -	— None. —			
Joint Magistrate at Bolundoshahur.	1. D° Asheh - -	46	Brahmin - -	Deokurn, brahmin - - -	22 Sept. 1820	Hawpore - -	this suttee took place near the town of Hawpoor, on the 22d September. The widow of Deokurn, brahmin, was absent from her husband when he died. On her return to Hawpoor, hearing of her husband's death, she immediately determined to burn herself upon the turban of her husband. The kutwal of Hawpoor, on obtaining intelligence of the intended sacrifice, and after having ascertained the circumstances, he reported the case to the acting joint magistrate, and requested to know how he was to proceed, and endeavoured in the mean time to interpose his authority for its prevention. Immediately on the receipt of the kutwal's report, the acting joint magistrate sent an order to prevent it, as she, being the wife of a brahmin, was positively forbidden by the shaster to burn herself, except on the funeral pile of her husband. On the following day, the 23d September, the acting joint magistrate received another report from the kutwal of Hawpoor, stating, that before the orders of the court could reach Hawpoor, the suttee had taken place, notwithstanding every exertion on the part of the police officers to prevent it; that a great crowd of persons had assembled from the town of Hawpoor and the surrounding villages, who showed a determination to oppose the police officers in case the latter should attempt to take her away by force. From the inquiries made by the acting joint magistrate on the spot a few days after the suttee had taken place, it appeared that the police officers had endeavoured by every means in their power to prevent its taking place, but this could not be effected, at least not without the loss of several lives. Six days from the husband's death elapsed before the suttee took place. The widow left one daughter, a married woman.
Moradabad - -	1. D° Myna - -	30	Chonan Thakoor	Punnooa, thakoor - - -	6 July 1820 -	Casheepoor -	on the 5th July a report was made to the thannadar of Casheepoor, that a person named Punnooa had died in consequence of the bite of a snake, and that his wife had declared her resolution to perform suttee, upon which information the thannadar repaired to the spot, and prevailed upon the woman to give up her intention of burning. The next morning, however, on the 6th of the same month, she sacrificed herself.
Seharunpore -	1. D° Govenneeat -	30	Rajpootin - -	Jeet Sing, rajpoot	14 Feb. 1820 -	Konnerwala -	the suttee was performed at her own request, immediately after the death of her husband, in the presence of the policedar and moherer of the thannah. They left no offspring; and no marks of irregularity appeared throughout the ceremony.

	2. Musst Saheebo	24	Durjun	Zoukee, taylor	19 Mar. 1820	Bidowlee	the suttee was performed (at her own request), immediately after the death of her husband, in the presence of the policedar and mohurer of the thannah. They left no offspring; and no marks of irregularity appeared.
	3. Do Lutchmee	40	Brahmin	Gunga Beshun, brahmin	27 —	Jaollapoor	the suttee was performed (at her own request), immediately after the death of her husband, in the presence of the policedar and mohurer, and jemadar of the thannah. They left a daughter of 10 years old; nothing irregular appeared in the proceedings.
	4. Do Teearee	30	Rajpootin	Kheroo, rajpoot	29 May —	Deyrak	the suttee was performed (at her own request), immediately after the death of her husband, in the presence of the policedar and the mohurer of the thannah. They left no children; nothing irregular appeared in the same.
	5. Do Sahib Kour	16	Tuggalin	Jarvahur, tugga	17 Nov. —	Secunderpoor	the suttee was performed (at her own request), five days after the death of her husband. She was, when this appeared, at her father's; and on hearing which, she forthwith left her father's house, and burnt herself on the spot where her husband had been burnt, before any of the police officers could arrive at the place. At this time the policedar and the moherer of the thannah were both unwell, and the jemadar of the thannah was at a pait, or market, for the preservation of the peace. She left no children; and no other mark of irregularity appeared.
	6. Do Sohunee	30	Mahajun	Hurjuss, mahajun	18 Dec. 1820	Chilkunnah	the suttee was performed (at her own request), 11 years after the death of her husband, in the presence of the policedar and the moherer of the thannah. She left a son of 12 years old; and nothing irregular appeared in the transaction.
BENARES DIVISION:							
Allahabad	1. Musst Jurraoo	80	Buneea	Ghurib Das, buneea	9 Jan. —	Bharutgunge	she burnt herself voluntarily on the funeral pile of her husband.
	2. Do Lucheea	25	Brahmin	Mohun, brahmin	8 Sept. —	Dyabborokhur	she had a daughter of 1 ½ years of age; and she burnt herself voluntarily on the funeral pile of her husband, making over her daughter to the brother of her husband, who executed an ikrarnamah, engaging to bring her up.
	3. Do Soobun	40	Ditto	Chunga, brahmin	20 —	Sooram	she had a son of 10 years, and 2 daughters, one of 20 years and the other 6 years of age, and she burnt herself voluntarily on the funeral pile of her husband, making over her children to the brother of her husband, who executed an ikrarnamah engaging to support them.
	4. Do Kishnee	50	Ditto	Bundoo, brahmin	25 Nov. —	Ditto	she had two sons, one of 14 years, and the other 11 years of age; and she burnt herself voluntarily on the funeral pile of her husband, making over her children to Sheonarain, her eldest son, who executed an ikrarnamah engaging to support them.
Joint Magistrate of Futteepoor.	1. Do Soorah	45	Ryeth	Sheobux Roy, kyeth	17 Oct. —	Hutgong	she had a daughter of 6 months of age; and she burnt herself voluntarily on the funeral pile of her husband, making over her daughter to the wife of Purrumsookh, who executed an ikrarnamah, engaging to support her.
Southern Division of Bundlecund.	1. Do Meerchee	30	Brahmin	Cheengoo, brahmin	12 Sept. 1820	Badosa	this suttee took place agreeably to the shaster.

1. BENARES DIVISION—*continue*	2.	3. AGE.	4. CAST.	5. NAME AND CAST of her Husband.	6. DATE of Burning.	7. In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
ZILLAHS.	NAMES of SUTTEES.						
Northern Division of Bundlecund, at Calpee.	1. Musst Soojun-	40	Rajpoot	Doorgien	13 May 1820	Soopah	previously to the arrival of the police officers on the spot, she voluntarily burnt herself with the turban of her husband, 14 days after his death; he was killed in an affray at a distance from his home; she left no children.
	2. D° Chotee	60	Brahmin	Subsookh	1 Sept. —	Ditto	previously to the arrival of the police officers on the spot, she voluntarily burnt herself with the deceased body of her husband, agreeably to the shaster, without paying the least attention to the remonstrances of the zemindars. She left no children under age.
	3. D° Neegooneah	50	Ditto	Bungsy Dhur	17 Oct. —	Rauth	the police officers, on receiving notice, attended immediately on the spot, but they could not interfere; she voluntarily committed herself to the funeral pile of her husband, agreeably to the shaster. She left no children under age.
City Benares	1. D° Sheobassee	20	Brahmin	Benaik Dutt	1 Jan. 1820	Mirzamorad.	—
	2. D° Bhugwee	32	Zurgur	Tubloo	1 Mar. —	Dussussmede.	—
	3. D° Bhoolanee	32	Brahmin	Munoruth	1 — —	Chouk.	—
	4. D° Bhowanee	40	Zurgur	Bisrom	16 May —	Ditto.	—
	5. D° Bilassee	45	Kaet	Bhugoolol	19 — —	Mirwadeh.	—
	6. D° Parbuttee	55	Brahmin	Soorjkanth	20 — —	Chouck.	—
	7. D° Ruttoo	24	Rajpoot	Julil Singh	30 July —	Mirzamora.	—
	8. D° Buyah Bye	45	Brahmin	Bulajee Pundit	2 Oct. —	Col Bhyso.	—
	9. D° Tarnee	70	Byd	Aunundeerom Sein Cubraug	18 Dec. —	Dussusmede.	—
	10. D° Apa Bye	55	Brahmin	Sukkarom	18 — —	Ditto.	—
	11. D° Neemo	65	Kael	Ramdootal Sein	20 — —	Ramapore.	—

During the year 1820, two women, named Bilassee and Bhowanee, were prevented becoming suttees under bewusta, N° 2, subjoined to the circular orders of the 25th June 1817; and one named Cashee Bye, under 16 years of age, in conformity to the instructions that accompanied the circular orders of the nizamut adawlut, of 29th April 1813.

1. ZILLAHS.	2. NAMES of SUTTEES.	3. AGE.	4. CAST.	5. NAME AND CAST of her Husband.	6. DATE of Burning.	7. In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
Ghazeepoor	1. D° Sooganda	30	Taleen	Outar, talee	1 Jan. 1820	Khasmabad	had a daughter 2 days after her husband's death: burned without knowledge of the police, 40 days after, with her husband's turban.
	2. D° Badamo	60	Sonarine	Hoidarom, sonar	2 — —	Reesrah	lawful.
	3. D° Soobugguah	25	Brahmin	Hoolass, burnwar	25 — —	Kusmabud	burned, before the arrival of the police, with her husband's body. Left a child of 10 months old, and another two years, in care of her father-in-law.
	4. D° Keavlie	20	Kulwarrin	Loldhur, kulwar	24 Feb. 1820	Nugra	lawful.
	5. D° Kungnee	50	Ditto	- - -	25 Dec. —	Ditto	burned, 7 months after her husband's death, with his ring, before the arrival of the police.
	6. D° Buetee	80	Brahmonee	Dherghee, brahmin	10 Mar. —	Secunderpore	lawful.

	7. Dº Dilbasee	50	Kaithnee	Ramdehul, kaeth	15 Mar. 1820	Bulleah	lawful, but before the arrival of the police.
	8. Dº Thimaeh	40	Sonarine	Naseebe, sonar	6 April —	Reesrah	ditto.
	9. Dº Purhwee	40	Rostogin	Dumree, rustogee	24 — —	Azmutghur	ditto.
	10. Dº Takoo	50	Kundawrnee	Ramdihal, kanda	29 — —	Reesrah	ditto.
	11. Dº Goorreah	28	Kaethnee	Sajean Loll, kaeth	29 — —	Mudbun	ditto.
	12. Dº Jeethmanee	80	Ditto	Hunooman Doss, ditto	2 May —	Restee	ditto.
	13. Dº Moognee	25	Talleen	Adhin, talee	11 — —	Chirgah Rote	burned before police arrived. A child, 18 months old, is taken charge of by her heirs.
	14. Dº Zureeah	25	Aheerin	Sheonauth, aher	31 — —	Nugrah	before arrival of the police.
	15 Dº Moorteah	20	Rajpootin	Kurgoo, rajpoot	10 June —	Reesrah	permitted 6 months after her husband's death, before the arrival of the police.
	16. Dº Khatranee	26	Koormin	Khooseal, mulkoormee	12 — —	Mudbun	lawful, but before the arrival of the police.
	17. Dº Kublasee	30	Kaithnee	Seochurn, kaith	13 July —	Muhajuntoolee	lawful.
	18. Dº Doolmee	16	Rajpootin	Sunjum, rajpoot	16 — —	Ghoosee	on hearing of her husband's death, 3 years after. It occurred before the police arrived.
	19. Dº Lachoo	22	Brahmonee	Gungaram, brahmin	29 — —	Bansdee	lawful, but before arrival of the police.
	20. Dº Zeraeh	50	Ditto	Hilcharom, ditto	7 Aug. —	Reotee	ditto.
	21. Dº Cablaso	80	Rajpootin	Hingola, rajpooth	16 — —	Ditto	ditto.
	22. Dº Sooburnee	70	Talin	Suraoh, talee	25 — —	Reesrah	ditto.
	23 Dº Teesnah	20	Brahminnee	Ummer, brahmin	6 Sept. —	Bansdee	2 days after her husband's death, on hearing of its occurrence, before the arrival of the police.
	24. Goowree	22	Halwine	Goordial, haluky	9 — —	Zamandeah Mahumabad	lawful, but before the arrival of the police.
	25. Dº Nugnee	20	Soharin	Sookraj, sohar	17 — —	Turhurburee	ditto.
	26. Dº Tulseeah	16	Nawin	Nowmee, naoo	26 — —	Rutsur	ditto.
	27. Dº Chowrassee	40	Brahmonee	Bangrom, brahmin	26 — —	Reotee	2 years after her husband's death; before the arrival of the police.
	28. Dº Soojundeah	70	Kaethnee	Chunder Doss, kaeth	7 Oct. —	Bansdee	lawful, but before the arrival of the police.
	29. Dº Soorjee	40	Rajpootin	Ujrawh, rajpoot	11 — —	Ratsur	some months after her husband's death, but before the police arrived.
	30. Dº Deokoaree	61	Ditto	Goodree, rajpoot	12 Nov. —	Reoteepore	lawful.
	31. Dº Oudee	24	Mallahir	Nanoo, malliah	19 — —	MahamabadTurkurbaree.	2 days after her husband's death, on hearing of his death burned before the police arrived.
	32. Dº Mootranee	22	Brahmonee	Cunnick, brahmin	13 Dec. —	Nundgunge	lawful, but before the police arrived.
	33. Dº Jirreah	30	Kandianee	Ramdeal, kanoo	10 — —	Reesrah	at first returned from the pile at the suggestions of the police, subsequently burned.
	34. Dº Lucheheah	—	- -	Nowbut, takoo	22 Aug. —	Reotee	this person, on preparing to burn, was prohibited by the police, and finally consented to abandon the design.

Remark.—The practice of burning, before notice has been given to the police, seems very prevalent in this district.

Goruckpoor	1. Dº Hassee	50	Aheer	Beehook, ahir	4 Mar 1820	Thannah Silimpore Mujholee.	—
	2. Dº Chodeea	45	Bildar	Beehook, bildar	27 — —	Ditto.	—
	3. Dº Deomonee	80	Coohaur	Munsah, coohaur	28 June —	Ditto.	—
	4. Dº Jueeoowaree	50	Brahmin	Mohun, brahmin	16 Sept. —	Ditto.	—
	5. Dº Foolbasee	18	Ditto	Ramchurn, ditto	15 Oct. —	Ditto.	—
	6. Dº Mohuraneeah	16	Aheer	Ramjewun, aheer	15 June —	Chowkee Bhowapara.	—

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	
BENARES DIVISION—*continued.* ZILLAHS.	NAMES of SUTTEES	AGE	CAST.	NAME AND CAST of her Husband.	DATE of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
Goruckpoor - *continued.*	7. Musst Joyraneeah -	25	Passee - -	Bussahoo, passee - - -	18 July 1820	Chowkee Bhow.	—
	8. Do Jueraneeah -	70	Hajam - -	Pultum, hajam - - -	28 June — -	Ditto Anowla.	—
	9. Do Goonwunt -	35	Bhooeehuur -	Bughole Roy, bhooeehaur -	11 Feb. — -	Chowkee Casseeah.	—
	10. Do Roopmotee -	28	Brahmin - -	Kawul Tewaree, bramin -	8 June — -	Ditto.	—
	11. Do Beehonee - -	56	Ditto - -	Sooereel Dobeh, brahmin -	27 Nov. — -	Ditto.	—
	12. Do Budnah - -	35	Ditto - -	Joy Kissen, bramin - -	19 Sept. — -	Thannah Nitchaul.	—
	13. Do Bussaee - -	30	Khatree - -	Ramaputtee, bramin - -	22 Oct. — -	Ditto.	—
	14. Do Rughooee -	16	Aheer - - -	Toora, ahir - - - -	30 Nov. — -	Ditto.	—
	15. Do Pooneeah -	30	Baneeah - -	Rudhoo, buneeah - - -	18 July — -	Ditto Mugher.	—
	16. Do Asserah - -	70	Culwar - -	Kewul, culwar - - -	14 Jan. — -	Chowkee Bhogulpore	—
	17. Do Unoop - -	50	Brahmin - -	Joodhaputh Tewaree, brahmin	29 - — -	Ditto	—
	18. Do Joymoteeah -	100	Aheer - - -	Gyand Chowdree, aheer - -	14 April — -	Ditto.	—
	19. Do Lakheeah -	80	Brahmin - -	Rutoo Pandeh, brahmin - -	24 Sept. — -	Ditto.	—
	20. Do Moojree - -	20	Maurwaur -	Bhukht, maurwaur - -	15 Mar. — -	Thannah Purrowna.	—
	21. Do Soolugnee -	60	Nohaur - -	Kurreeah, nohaur - - -	15 - — -	Ditto.	—
	22. Do Kurnjeea -	20	Brahmin - -	Gungah Dobeh, brahmin -	10 June — -	Ditto.	—
	23. Do Baboseea - -	80	Culwar - -	Dheerja, culwar - - -	16 Aug. — -	Ditto.	—
	24. Do Poburna -	60	Chumar - -	Kaina, chumar - -	23 - — -	Ditto.	—
	25. Do Foolasuree -	25	Brahmin - -	Beckoorom Tewary, bramin -	14 May — -	Thanna Soonee-chera.	—
	26. Do Radapeahree -	25	Khatree - -	Inderputtee Roy, khatree -	16 - — -	Cutwally of the town of Goruckpore.	—
	27. Do Bataseeah -	20	Burnowur - -	Dibrom, burnowur - -	13 April — -	Chowkee Belwah.	—
	28. Do Kudmah - -	50	Brahmin - -	Meherban Pundeh, brahmin -	7 Sept. — -	Ditto.	—
	29. Do Chowrassee -	15	Ditto - -	Joggernauth Tewaree, bramin	14 June — -	Chowkee Burhulgunge.	—
	30. Do Soijonee - -	30	Ditto - -	Ramdial Tewaree, brahmin -	1 Mar. — -	Thanna Bustee.	—
	31. Do Soorcaleah -	16	Rajpoot - -	Bhowanny Bukhoh, rajpoot -	1 Dec. — -	Ditto Gopaulpore.	—
	32. Do Hoomaleeah -	20	Brahmin - -	Suthloo Tewarree, bramin -	20 Nov. — -	Ditto Soonee-chera.	Mussummaut Hoomaleah, after declaring her intention to burn, fled from the pile, she was seized and brought back, on making a third attempt to escape she was cut down and thrown into the fire and consumed. The perpetrators of this outrage have been committed to take their trial for murder at the 2d sessions for 1820.

Juanpore - -	1. Dᵒ Phoo Gharee -	25	Brahmin -	Luchmidial Sookool, brahmin -	6 Jan. 1820 -	Thanah Tejgurh	——
	2. Dᵒ Seohowara - -	65	Ditto - -	Toorunt Doobeh, ditto - -	18 Feb. — -	Ditto.	——
	3. Dᵒ Joyhoowara -	70	Ditto - -	Gopaul Doobeh, ditto - -	4 Sept. — -	Thannah Khajebserae.	——
	4. Dᵒ Putteriah - -	26	Rajpoot - -	Seochurn Singh, rajpoot - -	12 — — -	Thannah Jelolpore.	——
Mirzapoor - -	1. Dᵒ Bishnee - - -	28	Brahmanee -	Sookhye, brahmin - - -	12 June — -	Thannah Shahgunge Bejygurh.	Mussumaut Bishnee had an infant 4 months old. The police officers could not arrive in time.
	2. Dᵒ Kaunlah - -	35	Guhooee - -	Kheerye, guhooee - - -	5 Oct. — -	Thana Bajee in the town of Mirzapore.	——
	3 Dᵒ Palkhyen - -	50	Brahmunee -	Beejah, brahmin - - -	3 Nov. — -	Thannah Agoree	Mussumenut Palkhyen burnt a long time after the death of her husband. Intelligence was given at the thannah after the occurrence

(Nᵒ 31.)—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Number of Hindoo Widows who were burnt, or buried alive, in the several Zillahs and Cities, during the Year 1820.

Zillahs and Cities	Nᵒ of Suttees.	Zillahs and Cities.	Nᵒ of Suttees	Zillahs and Cities.	Nᵒ of Suttees	Zillahs and Cities	Nᵒ of Suttees	Zillahs and Cities	Nᵒ of Suttees.	Zillahs and Cities	Nᵒ of Suttees.
CACUTTA DIVISION·		PATNA DIVISION·		DACCA DIVISION		MOORSHEDABAD DIVISION.		BARELLY DIVISION		BENARES DIVISION	
Burdwan - - -	57	Behar - - -	1	Backergunge - -	3	Beerbhoom - -	5	Agrah - - -	1	Allahabad - - -	4
Cuttack - - -	17	Patna, city - - -	5	Chittagong - -	3	Bhagulpore - -	—	Allighur - - -	—	Jᵗ dᵒ Futteghur - -	1
Jᵗ dᵒ Balasore - -	2	Ramghur - - -	4	Dacca, city - -	18	Jᵗ dᵒ at Monghyr -	—	Bareilly - - -	—	S. Division Bundlecund	1
Jᵗ dᵒ Khooda - -	14	Sarun - - -	11	Dacca, Jelalpore -	8	Dinagepore - -	—	Jᵗ dᵒ Shajehanpore -	2	N dᵒ - dᵒ at Calpee	3
Hooghley - - -	93	Shahabad - - -	19	Mymumsing - -	1	Jᵗ dᵒ at Malda - -	2	Cawnpore - - -	6	Benares, city - -	11
Jessore - - -	25	Terhoot - - -	2	Sylhet - - -	1	Moorshedabad, city -	3	Etawah - - -	3	Ghazeepore - -	34
Jungle Mehals - -	18	Joint dᵒ at Moonghyr -	—	Tepperah - - -	17	Purneah - - -	2	Furruckabad - -	—	Goruckpore - -	32
Midnapoor - - -	12					Rageshahye - -	1	Meerat - - -	—	Juanpore - - -	4
Nuddeah - - -	59					Rungepore - -	8	Jᵗ dᵒ Bohundsheehur -	1	Mirzapore - - -	3
Suburbs of Calcutta -	47					Jᵗ ditto - -	—	Moradabad - -	1		
Twenty-four Pergunnahs	26							Seharunpore - -	6		
Total - -	370	Total - -	42	Total - -	51	Total - -	21	Total - -	20	Total - -	93

TOTAL, SIX DIVISIONS - - - 597

(signed) *P. M. Wynch,*
Acting Register.

(N° 32.)—Extract from the proceedings of the Nizamut Adawlut, under date the 25th May 1821; remarks and orders of the court of Nizamut Adawlut on the Suttee reports; and statements for the year 1820.

Present:—C. Smith, S. T. Good, Esquires, Puisne Judges; and
W. Dorin, Esq. Officiating Judge.

1. The court of nizamut adawlut having had before them the reports of suttees, received through the courts of circuit, from several zillahs and city magistrates in the lower and western provinces, for the year 1820, together with detailed and abstract statements prepared from those reports, record the following remarks and orders.

2. The court observe, that the total number of Hindoo widows ascertained to have been burned or buried alive in 1820, exhibits a reduction of the number of fifty-three below the number of the same description of the preceding year *.

General Reduction.
Total Number of Suttees

In 1819 - -	650
– 1820 - -	597
Reduction -	53

3. The decrease in detail of the number of suttees in the divisions of Calcutta, Dacca and Moorshedabad, and the increased in the divisions of Patna, Bareilly and Benares, is noticed (*a*).

4. The total numbers for the four past years, are as follow:—

In 1817 - - - - - - - -	707
– 1818 - - - - - - - -	839
– 1819 - - - - - - - -	650
– 1820 - - - - - - - -	597

5. The court proceed now to notice the suttees which have taken place in opposition to the promulgation rules, and to record their remarks and orders on those of the magistrates statements which appear to require them.

Lower Provinces:

CALCUTTA DIVISION:

Zillahs.	No. of Suttees.
Burdwan:	
In 1819 - -	75
– 1820 - -	57
Decrease -	18

6. The court conclude, as the acting magistrate has made no remark, that all the cases which occurred in this zillah were within the existing rules and expositions of the law, as given by the pundits of this court, and promulgated with their circular orders of various dates.

The court observe, that in the special case noticed at the conclusion of the acting magistrate's report, and on which he was furnished with the orders of the court on the 22d December last, that the widow was dissuaded from her original intention.

Cuttack:	
In 1820 - -	33
– 1819 - -	33

The court observe, that Mussumat Kumla, N° 8, of the statement furnished by the joint magistrate at Khoorda was below the age at which the sacrifice is allowable by the shasters. The case however, appears to have attracted the particular notice and orders of the joint magistrate, with the view of preventing a similar occurrence in future.

(*a*) Decrease in detail.

Calcutta Division:	
In 1819 - - - - - -	421
– 1820 - - - - - -	370
Decrease - -	51
Dacca Division:	
In 1819 - - - - - -	55
– 1820 - - - - - -	51
Decrease - -	4
Moorshedabad Division:	
In 1819 - - - - - -	25
– 1820 - - - - - -	21
Decrease - -	4

Increase in detail.

Patna Division:	
In 1819 - - - - - -	40
– 1820 - - - - - -	42
Increase - -	2
Bareilly Division:	
In 1819 - - - - - -	17
– 1820 - - - - - -	20
Increase - -	3
Benares Division:	
In 1819 - - - - - -	92
– 1820 - - - - - -	93
Increase - -	1

Zillahs. No. of Suttees:

Hooghly:
In 1820 - - 93
– 1819 - - 115
Decrease - 22

No particular remark.

Jessore:
In 1820 - - 25
– 1819 - - 16
Increase - 9

No particular remark.

The prescribed engagements appear to have been entered into for the maintenance of the children of such widows as possessed them at the time of their sacrifice.

Jungle Mehals:
In 1820 - - 18
– 1819 - - 31
Decrease - 13

No particular remark.

Midnapore:
In 1820 - - 12
– 1819 - - 13
Decrease - 1

No particular remark.

Nuddeah:
In 1820 - - 59
– 1819 - - 47
Increase - 12

No particular remark.

Suburbs of Calcutta:
In 1820 - - 47
– 1819 - - 52
Decrease - 5

The Court conclude that the rite of Anoomurun was performed by Mussumut Seeboo Dasee, N° 47, of the statement for the suburbs of Calcutta, immediately on the receipt of the intelligence of her husband's death, but desire to be informed of the fact.

Ordered, That the magistrate be called upon, through the court of circuit, to report accordingly.

24 Pergunnahs:
In 1820 - - 26
– 1819 - - 39
Decrease - 13

No particular remark.

DACCA DIVISION:

Backergunge:
In 1820 - - 3
– 1819 - - 6
Decrease - 3

No particular remark.

Chittagong:
In 1820 - - 3
– 1819 - - 7
Decrease - 4

No particular remark.

Zillahs.	No. of Suttees:	
City of Dacca:		No particular remark.
In 1820 - -	18	
– 1819 - -	15	
Increase -	3	

The rite of anoomurun appears to have been duly performed by Mussumut Chindrabutty, N°. 14, of the statement for the city of Dacca.

Dacca Jelalpore:		No particular remark.
In 1820 - -	8	
– 1819 - -	6	
Increase -	2	
Mymensing:		No particular remark.
In 1820 - -	1	
– 1819 - -	none	
Increase -	1	
Sylhet:		No particular remark.
In 1820 - -	1	
– 1819 - -	none	
Increase -	1	
Tipperah:		The court observe, that of the seventeen cases of suttee reported by the magistrate of this district, eight were by the process of burial, and not of burning, by the widows with their husbands, as is usual with the Jogee tribe, among whom the former instead of the latter rite prevails.
In 1820 - -	17	
– 1819 - -	21	
Decrease -	4	

MOORSHEDABAD DIVISION:

Beerbhoom:		No particular remark.
In 1820 - -	5	
– 1819 - -	5	
Bhagulpore, including Monghyr:		No cases of suttees as in the past year have occurred in these districts, with the exception, however, of two calling for one particular remark, in the jurisdiction of the joint magistrate at Malda.
In 1820 - -	none	
– 1819 - -	none	
Dinagepore:		
In 1820 - -	none	
– 1819 - -	none	
Malda:		
In 1820 - -	2	
– 1819 - -	1	
Increase	1	
City of Moorshedabad:		No particular remark.
In 1819 - -	6	
– 1820 - -	3	
Decrease	3	
Purneagh:		No particular remark.
In 1820 - -	2	
– 1819 - -	none	
Increase	2	

Zillahs. No. of Suttees:

Rajeshahye:
In 1820 - - 1
– 1819 - - none
Increase - 1

No particular remark.

Rungpore:
In 1820 - - 8
– 1819 - - 13
Decrease - 5

No particular remark.

No cases of suttee appear to have occurred in the jurisdiction of the joint magistrate.

PATNA DIVISION:

Behar:
In 1820 - - 1
– 1819 - - 5
Decrease - 4

No particular remark.

City of Patna:
In 1820 - - 5
– 1819 - - 2
Increase - 3

No particular remark.

Ramghur:
In 1820 - - 4
– 1819 - - 5
Decrease - 1

The age of Geand Coomura, from the magistrate's statement, appears to be one year below that at which widows are allowed by the shausters to burn, and the sacrifice under the existing rules was consequently illegal.—Ordered, that the magistrate be called upon to report why the interference of the police was not exerted for the purpose of preventing its accomplishment.

Sarun:
In 1820 - - 11
– 1819 - - 10
Increase - 1

With reference to the magistrate's remarks in these cases of Mussumat Sutteeree, (N° 6 of the statement for Sarun), and of Mussumat at Bachun (N° 10), the court desire that he be called upon, through the court of circuit for the division of Patna, to report whether any, and what provision was made for the maintenance of the child of the former, whose age is stated at two years only; also, whether any information was subsequently obtained of the mother-in-law of Bachun, who absconded with her two children, without having entered into a formal engagement guaranteeing, and whether such engagement was ever entered into by Bachun's mother-in-law, or any other relation, in behalf of the children.

Shahabad:
In 1820 - - 19
– 1819 - - 17
Increase - 2

In the case of Mussumat Bhoopla the first named of the acting magistrate's statement, it appears that intelligence was not received of her intention by the police officers, in time to have prevented the accomplishment of the sacrifice, which was illegal; the widow's age being reported less than sixteen.

With reference to the remark of the acting magistrate, in the case of Mussumat Katua, N° 10, viz. In this case the "widow is reported to have died of grief immediately after the decease of her husband, and on investigation the contrary could not be established; it appears evidently to have been a case of suttee;" the court desire the acting magistrate may be called on for an explanation, it not appearing clear from his remark, whether the case in question is, or is not, properly included in the statement of suttees reported to have occurred in the district under his charge; the same remark is also applicable to the observation of the acting magistrate in the case of Mussumat Mootree, N° 16.

The court further observe, with reference to the order passed by the acting magistrate, for fining the farmers of the village who omitted to give information to the police, in the case of Mussumat Anar Khalee, that it has been formerly declared by the court, improper for a magistrate to treat as a misdemeanor, he not giving information of suttees to the police. In the case in question, however, the court remark, that the farmers actually prevented such information being given by the watchmen.

The sacrifice of Kale Lasee, N° 14 of the acting magistrates statement, if established to have taken place (of which there would seem some doubt), was clearly illegal; and with reference to her cast, it having been declared by the pundits of the sudder dewanny adawlut, on the authority of the text of Muni or Saint *, that the wife of a brahmin is positively prohibited from burning on any funeral pile, other than that of her husband; it appears however, that information of her intention was not received in time (by the police officers) sufficient to have prevented it.

* Gantama.

The same remark, for the same reason, is applicable to the case of Mussumat Bakie, the last named but one of the Shahabad statement.

With reference to the excuse of ignorance, set up by the thanadar, the court conclude, notwithstanding, that the several police darogahs in the district of Shahabad, have been furnished with copies of the transactions of the rules now in force, relative to suttees generally.

The court observe two instances noticed by the acting magistrate of zillah Shahabad, at the foot of his statement, of relinquishment by widows of their original intention to burn; the first, on the interference of the police; the second, of her own accord.

Zillahs. No. of Suttees:

Tirhoot:
In 1820 - - 2
– 1819 - - 1
Increase - 1

No particular remark.

WESTERN PROVINCES.

BAREILLY DIVISION:

Agra:
In 1820 - - 1
– 1819 - - 1

Allighur:
In 1820 - none.
– 1819 - none.

Bareilly:
In 1820 - none.
– 1819 - none.

No particular remarks.

Shahjehanpore:
acting joint.
In 1820 - - 2
– 1819 - - 1
Increase - 1

The court observe, that the police officer who was on the spot, and whose duty it was to have prevented the sacrifice of Mussumat Subneca, N° 2 of the statement, certainly not a legal one, was punished for his neglect, by dismissal from office.

With reference to the question contained in the 3d para. of the acting joint magistrate's letter, under date the 21st February last, received with his statement of suttees.—Ordered, that he be informed, through the Bareilly court of circuit, that the sacrifice in this case having been clearly and glaringly illegal, all those against whom sufficient proof exists of their having been actively and wilfully concerned in perpetrating, or in aiding and abetting the perpetration of it, should be brought to trial before the court of circuit for the offence.

Cawnpore:
In 1820 - - 6
– 1819 - - 3
Increase - 3

The illegality of three of the six cases of suttee in this district, appears to have attracted the attention of the acting magistrate, who has issued fresh orders, with translations of the rules now in force, to the police officers in the zillah of Cawnpore.

Zillahs.	No. of Suttees.	
Etawah:		No particular order.
In 1820	3	
– 1819	2	
Increase	1	
Furruckabad:		No particular order.
In 1820	none	
– 1819	2	
Decrease	2	
Meerut:		No particular order.
In 1820	none.	
– 1819	none.	
Boolundshuhr:		
In 1820	1	

In this case Mussumut Asheh, the sacrifice was clearly illegal, with reference to her cast. The authority of the police appears also to have been set at defiance, and the sacrifice to have taken place in open violation of the cotwal's orders, pending the reference to the joint magistrate.

Ordered, that the joint magistrate be called upon, through the Bareilly court of circuit, to report whether any, and what measures were adopted for the apprehension and trial of the persons concerned in effecting this illegal and criminal design.

Zillahs.	No. of Suttees.	
Moradabad:		No particular orders.
In 1820	1	
– 1819	2	
Decrease	1	
Saharunpore:		No particular remark.
In 1820	6	
– 1819	6	

BENARES DIVISION:

Zillahs.	No. of Suttees.	
Allahabad:		No particular remark.
In 1820	4	
– 1819	4	
Futtehpore: Joint Magistrate.		No particular remark.
In 1820	1	
– 1819	2	
Decrease	1	
Bundlecund, Southern Division:		No particular remark.
In 1820	1	
– 1819	3	
Decrease	2	
Bundlecund, Northern Division:		No particular remark.
In 1820	3	
– 1819	2	
Increase	1	

Zillahs. No. of Suttees.

City of Benares:
In 1820 - - 11
– 1819 - - 18
Decrease - 7

No particular remark.

Three women appear to have been induced, under the bewusta recorded the 25th June 1817, and circular orders of the nizamut adawlut, dated the 29th April 1815, to abandon their original design of burning.

Ghazeepore:
In 1820 - - 34
– 1819 - - 26
Increase - 8

Ordered, That the magistrate report through the court of circuit for the division of Benares, why the interference of the police was not exerted for the purpose of preventing the sacrifice in the case of Mussumut Teeswa, (N°. 23,) her caste being stated Brahminee, and the rite of anoomurun, in her case, being consequently illegal.

The same remark is applicable to the case of Mussumot Chowrasee, N° 27, nor would the sacrifices in the cases of Mussumot Gowrees, Mugme, Tulsuah and Soogundeah, N° 24, 25, 26, 28, appear to be strictly legal, unless they then received intelligence for the first time of the deaths of their respective husbands, or as soon after as the removal of any temporary disqualifications under which they might have laboured, on the receipt of that intelligence, would allow them.

Goruckpore:
In 1820 - - 32
— 1819 - - 23
Increase - 9

Ordered, That the magistrate report through the court of circuit why the sacrifice was not prevented in the instance of Mussumot Chowrasee, N° 29, whose age is less by one year than that at which the performance of the rite of suttee is allowed by the shasters.

Azimgurh:
In 1819 - - 5
— 1820 - none.
Decrease - 5

The court remark, that the perpetrators of the barbarous and revolting act of outrage on the unfortunate sufferer in the case N° 32, and to the dictates of humanity, were apprehended and very properly committed to take their trial before the court of circuit. This case was brought before the third judge of the Benares court of circuit, for trial at the second sessions of jail delivery for the past year, lately held by him for the district of Goruckpore, and postponed for further evidence.

Mr. Law remarks, "This was a case of suttee, and appeared of dreadful aggravation. As the prisoners objected to the witnesses on the ground of their being inimical to them, and as it would appear that the spectators of the scene were numerous, it was judged proper to seek unquestionable proof by postponing the trial for the evidence of further witnesses." See postponed calendar submitted to government with other statements and papers on the 5th April last.

Juanpore:
In 1820 - - 4
— 1819 - - 1
Increase - 3

No particular remark.

Mirzapore:
In 1820 - - 3
— 1819 - - 8
Decrease - 5

With reference to the acting magistrate's remark in the case of Mussummot Bishnee, the court desire that he be called upon through the court of circuit, to report whether the relations of the infant of four months old entered into the usual engagements to provide for its nurture and support, subsequent to the sacrifice of the mother, which it appears the police officers arrived too late to prevent. If not, whether any and what provision was made for the infant's maintenance, and whether the child be now forthcoming.

The sacrifice of Mussumat Pat Ryan, (N° 3,) with reference to her caste, was clearly illegal. The acting magistrate is desired to furnish a fuller report of the circumstances of this case, as far as they can be ascertained at this distance of time.

Minute of the Chief Judge of the Nizamut Adawlut.

We could with no consistency declare that to be murder to day which we yesterday declared to be justifiable, and I do not think we ever can do so until we are armed with law opinions, that the practice of suttees is not conformable to the Hindoo law; and it by no means seems certain that such construction of the law would be unattainable.

I think, however, it would be proper to require by proclamation that the sacrifice of women suttee should be abstained from in those divisions where it is so little in practice, viz. Dacca, Moorshedabad, and Bareilly, and in Allahabad, Futtehpore, Bundlecund, and Calpee. This might be done on the principle that it was not consistent with the general local usage of those parts, and that there were many doubts whether the best construction of Hindoo law would authorize the practice. On a great many points the Hindoo law is merely a local practice. It is not one general law, but is one thing here and diametrically opposite in other parts. I would not, however, attach any penalty at present to the infringement of requisition. The measure would show government's decided wish to discountenance the practice, which is not under the present system sufficiently perceptible.

25th May 1821. (signed) *W. Leycester.*

Minute of the Second Judge.

My opinion is, that the toleration of the practice of suttee is a reproach to our government, and that the entire and immediate abolition of it would be attended with no sort of danger.

I would suggest a short regulation on the subject somewhat in the style of the sixth regulation of 1820, against the sacrifice of children at Saugar.

There are expressions in the preamble to that regulation which would not exactly suit the case of suttee, but a preamble somewhat to the following effect would not perhaps be unapt.

Whereas the practice of suttee is shocking to humanity and contrary to nature; and whereas, the British government, after the most careful inquiry, and the most mature consideration, feels it impossible to be satisfied that this commission of self-murder can ever be in truth the free, voluntary, unbiassed, and uninfluenced act of the female who is sacrificed; and whereas, to interfere with a vigorous hand for the protection of the weak against the strong, of the simple against the artful classes of its subjects, is one of the most binding, imperious, and paramount duties of every civilized state, a duty from which it cannot shrink without a manifest diminution of its dignity, and an essential degradation of its character among nations, &c. &c.

25th May 1821. (signed) *C. Smith.*

Minute of the Third Judge.

I am decidedly against the regulation proposed by the second Judge, because the government has repeatedly declared its determination to grant the fullest toleration to the religious prejudices and ceremonies of the natives, because the rite of suttee has existed for ages, and because, however desirable it might be to abolish it on the score of humanity, the attempt at abolition might be attended with consequences, which with our present knowledge of the feelings of the natives, as to any measure against their religious ceremonies, I cannot but contemplate as very serious.

25th May 1821. (signed) *S. T. Goad.*

Minute of the Officiating Judge.

I could not recommend such a regulation at the present time, as that proposed by the second Judge, for putting down the practice of suttee by an act of authority. As to its being highly desirable that the practice should cease, there can be only one opinion, but whether it would be safe to promulgate such a law at once, and without ceremony, is the point to be considered. My impression has always been, that it would not. It will be found, on a reference to answers from the several magistrates of the lower provinces to a circular of last year from the superintendent of police, that about one half of the magistrates expressed this opinion in favour of such a measure as that now proposed, and the other half against it, as being likely to create disturbance among the people.

Among the instances of suttee, which are commonly met with, there are certainly some in which there may be too much reason to apprehend undue influence over the widow, from interested motives; and some in which compulsion or force may be believed to have been used. The actors in these last are clearly responsible as criminals to our courts. But there are also some in which it is evident that the determination of the widow is beyond human control, and that if she were prevented from burning with her husband's body, she would commit suicide in some other form.

The case of the sacrifice of children at Saugor, does not seem to me to be in point, for there, as the preamble to the regulation, 6, of 1802, recites, the practice was not sanctioned by the Hindoo law. In the case of suttee, according to the best expositions we have been able to procure, the Hindoo law does authorize the rite.

It is at all events, however, satisfactory to see, that discussions on the point of its legality have arisen among themselves, and that some doubt the point.

Between absolute suppression of the practice, and the toleration which now prevails, I do not see any medium. Any further attempts to regulate it would, I should think, have no good effect. It may be a question, whether partial interference did good at all, indeed, or whether partial opposition to a spirit of fanaticism is likely to do good in any case.

If the government should think it advisable to attempt its abolition, the measure of selecting some particular district to try the effect, might deserve consideration. It is well known, that in the districts round Calcutta, the evil prevails to an extent equal to that of all the other provinces put together. Suppose Hooghly, for instance, were taken, and without any formal enactment of a law, the magistrates were desired to prohibit it for the space of six months or a year, and from time to time report the effect. I believe the present magistrate of Hooghly is one of those who think it might, and ought to be put down by authority. The reported number of suttees in that district for the past year is 93, the total number for the whole provinces 597, so that in Hooghly alone more than a seventh part of the whole mischief took place.

25th May 1821. (signed) *W. Dorin.*

Resolved, That a copy of these remarks and orders, together with the detailed and abstract statements prepared in this office, and the original letters which accompanied the reports, be transmitted to the chief secretary to government for the information of his Excellency the most noble the Governor General in Council.

Ordered, That extracts from the remarks and orders, be at the same time forwarded to the several courts of circuit, for the information and guidance of the magistrates subject to their authority.

(True Extract.) (signed) *P. M. Wynch*, acting reg^r

(N° 33.)—Resolutions.

The Governor General in Council has much satisfaction in remarking, that the number of suttees reported to have taken place during the past year, 1820, is less than in the preceding year, and that compared with the number reported in the year 1818, it exhibits a reduction of 242.

The Governor General in Council has no sufficient means of estimating the causes which may have operated in producing the more favourable results in the years 1819 and 1820, compared with those of the two preceding years.

For some time after the first promulgation of the rules requiring returns of the number of suttees, the information obtained would naturally be defective, and it may be safely inferred, that fewer cases have been omitted in the returns of the last two years, than in those which preceded them.

The greater prevalence of the cholera morbus by augmenting the general mortality in the country, in any given period beyond the ordinary extent, will have naturally increased the number of suttees in a corresponding proportion, and it appears, from information recently obtained, that the cholera was more generally fatal in these provinces during the year 1818, than in the year preceding it, or in the two last years.

His Lordship in Council, however, is disposed to ascribe the recent diminution of the number of suttees, in some degree, to the operation of the rules now in force in regard to the performance of that rite.

While the Hindoo community must perceive in those rules a distinct proof of the unwillingness of government to interfere with their religious prejudices, and must be sensible that its authority has been interposed only to prevent practices not sanctioned by their own institutions, they cannot fail to recognize the extreme regret with which the continuance of a custom so revolting to humanity is viewed by government, and to be conscious of the gratification with which it would witness any disposition on the part of the people themselves, to discourage and discountenance it.

It cannot be doubted that the same feeling is entertained and avowed by the European officers of government throughout these provinces, and his Lordship in council is disposed to think that many of the natives, and especially those of the higher and best informed classes, who are in the habits of communicating personally with the European functionaries, will gradually become disposed to abandon the practice, and that their example may have no inconsiderable influence on the community at large.

The Governor General in Council cannot concur in the policy or expediency of the measure proposed by the second judge of the nizamut adawlut, and he is of opinion that the authoritative interposition of government, with a view to abolish the rite of suttee, either in the manner recommended by Mr. Smith, or by the adoption of the partial measures respectively suggested by Mr. Leycester and Mr. Dorin, would not only fail of success, but would tend to excite a spirit of fanaticism, and eventually to produce very injurious consequences.

His Lordship in Council has noticed with great satisfaction the highly commendable attention paid by the court of nizamut adawlut to the details submitted by the zillah and city magistrates.

The orders already passed by the court render it unnecessary for government to advert to the specific instances of irregularity noticed in the court's proceedings; but his Lordship in Council requests that he may be apprized of the sentence which may be passed by the court of circuit, and by the nizamut adawlut, on the individuals who have been committed for trial by the magistrates of Goruckpore, in the atrocious case cited as N° 32 in the list of the suttees, which took place during the past year in that district.

Ordered, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded for the information of the court of nizamut adawlut.

(signed) *W. B. Bayley*, chief sec^{y} to gover^{t}.

Ordered, That the chief secretary write the following letter to the acting register of the nizamut adawlut.

(N° 34.)—To the Acting Register of the Nizamut Adawlut.

Sir,—I AM directed by his Excellency the most noble the Governor General in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from you, dated 25th May last, submitting a detailed statement of suttees which took place during the year 1820, in the lower provinces and western provinces, together with a copy of the remarks and orders passed by the court of nizamut adawlut, and copies of minutes received by the several judges.

2. You are now desired to lay before the nizamut adawlut the accompanying copy of resolutions this day passed by government on the subject of those documents.

3. The original documents which accompanied your letter are herewith returned.

Council Chamber, } I am, &c.
the 17th July 1821. } (signed) *W. B. Bayley*, chief sec^{y} to gov^{t}.

Extract BENGAL Judicial Consultations, 17th August 1821.

(N° 28.)—(Criminal, L. P.)—Acting Register of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, to W. B. Bayley, esq. chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,—IN pursuance of the desire of Government, communicated in the concluding paragraph of their resolutions, under date the 17th ultimo, I am directed by the nizamut adawlut to transmit to you the accompanying extract from the proceedings of the court, of this date, containing the sentence on the prisoners Bhuraichee and others, charged with murder, with the original letter and trial received from the fourth judge of the Benares court of circuit, together with copies of the minutes recorded by the chief and second judges of the court on the case.

Fort William, } I am, &c.
7th August 1821. } (signed) *P. M. Wynch*, act^{g} register.

Extract from the proceedings of the Nizamut Adawlut, dated the 7th August 1821.

Present:—S. T. Goad, Esq. Puisne Judge; W. Dorin, Officiating Judge.

Read a letter from the fourth judge of the court of circuit for the division of Benares, the proceedings held on the trial of Bhuraichee and others, charged with murder, and the futwa of the law officers of this court thereon.

The court having duly considered the proceedings held on the trial of Bhuraichee and others, charged with murder, and the futwa of their law officers on the said trial, pass the following sentence.

The futwa of the law officers of the nizamut adawlut, convicts the prisoners Sheolal Tewaree and Bichook Tewaree, of having by force, and against her will, thrown back Mussummaut Hoomulia to the fire of the suttee pile, from which she had leaped off; the prisoner Bhuraichee Moosulman of having, at the instigation of the others, smote her with a sword; the prisoner Roosa Moosulman, of having been present, and abetting; and the prisoners Hurreepal and Ijrail, rajpoots, of having been present, and instigating; and declares them all liable to punishment for their respective shares in the crime, at the discretion of the court, adding, that the punishment of Sheolal, and Bhuraichee, as the principal actors, may extend to death.

The nizamut adawlut concurs in the convictions, and observes, that under the promulgated orders on the subject of suttee, the rite in this instance was illegal, the widow Hoomulia having been a brahmin woman, proceeding to burn without the body of her husband, who was absent from her when he died, and, that every species of compulsion against the widow having been prohibited by those orders, the forcing Hoomulia back to the pile, against her will and entreaty, and, more especially, the striking her with a sword, were punishable crimes. Making allowance, however, for the superstitious prejudices of the Hindoos concerned, and for the ignorance of the Mahomedans, the court do not discern, in any of them, the guilt of murder; and viewing the case as one of culpable homicide, sentence the prisoner Bhuraichee to be imprisoned, with labour, for five years; the prisoner Roosa to be imprisoned, with labour, for three years; and the prisoners Sheolal, Bhichook, Hurreepal and Ijrail, to be imprisoned, without labour, for two years from this date.

(A true extract.) (signed) *P. M. Wynch*, acting register.

Minute of the Chief Judge.

In this case I think Bhuraichee and Sheolal should suffer death, and the others be confined for life. I do not see how we could be justified in passing any other sentence.

As the case, however, is quite new, it is desirable that the case should go before another judge, (signed) *W. Leycester*.

Minute of the Second Judge.

I differ entirely from the first judge, being decidedly of opinion that none of the prisoners should be sentenced capitally, or even to perpetual imprisonment.

The proceedings here referred to have not been received in England.

The suttee, in the first instance, appears to have been voluntary. Even if you believe the statement of the witnesses who are under a suspicion (not, it would seem, altogether unfounded) of being hostile to the accused, the girl ascended the pile and laid herself down upon it without force and without aid.

The facts of the subsequent violence may be fabricated or exaggerated. The whole charge seems to have been got up under the influence of the Pauls of Pergunnah Maholee, and on this very account Mr. Law, the third judge, thought the evidence of the six first witnesses unsatisfactory, and on that account put off the case to another sessions. See his roobukaree of the 20th March 1821. It may be doubted, whether, without such a stimulus, it would be practicable to procure the evidence of Hindoos against Hindoos in a case of this description.

In the examination of the prisoner Bhichhook Tiwarry, standing N° 5 of the Foujdarry papers, I see no acknowledgment of any offence whatever; and if this is the examination referred to in the futwas, I think it disgraceful to the law officers of both courts to have dwelt upon it as part of the proof against the prisoner; nor does this examination, or that of Sheololl Tewarry, appear to have been copied into the record, or read over to the two prisoners upon their trial.

In the examination of Sheololl (Nº 3) there does appear an acknowledgment that he threw the widow again on the pile after she had leaped out of it.

Taking the facts as they are charged, and as the futwas state them to have been proved, I think the uncle Sheololl, who could have no malice towards his niece, and who seems to have acted under an impression of the indelible disgrace that would accrue to his family if the suttee once began should not be completed, is an object of pity rather than of punishment.

The suttee was irregular in as much as the police officer was not there, and as the widow (a brahminee) burnt without the corpse of her husband; but frequent irregularities occur in this detestable practice, yet no one has ever yet been hanged for it, or even punished that I can recollect by temporary imprisonment for a misdemeanor.

Our government by modifying the thing and issuing orders about it—orders which even the government and the Sudder judges themselves do not appear clearly to comprehend, have thrown the ideas of the Hindoos upon the subject into a complete state of confusion. They know not what is allowed and what interdicted; but upon the whole, they have a persuasion that our government, whom they most erroneously suppose to be indifferent about the lives of natives, are rather favourable to suttee than otherwise. They will then believe that we abhor the usage when we prohibit it in toto by an absolute and peremptory law. They have no idea that we might not do so with the most perfect safety. They conceive our power and our will to be commensurate.

That a suttee, in the outset voluntary, shall be deemed murder in those conducting it, if they force the widow upon the pile from which she escaped, I do not find positively declared in any of the instructions promulgated through this court, nor do I know whether by the shaster it is legal or illegal.

In all the rules which have been issued, the shaster is quoted as the authority. The essence of the rules is, that if the suttee be according to the shaster, it is lawful; if not, criminal; with this declaration from the supreme court authority, I do not see how a Hindoo can, in common sense or common equity, be made amenable to the Mahomedan law for the offence.

Of the two other prisoners, Bhickhook Tewarre seems to be a relation too, and to stand nearly in the same predicament with Sheolall.

The two rajpoots, Hurrypaul and Uchrabelpaul, though they have not the plea of relationship, and of the fear of stigma, should the suttee have been incomplete, may have entered into the feelings of the Tewarree's, and assisted them in what they deemed a commendable and proper act.

Tantum, religio potuit swadere malorum. Sic. orig.

For the Mussulmans, Roosa and Bhuraichee, there is less excuse, but even they have the defence of gross ignorance; they may have been brought to think that there was no great harm in furthering a result, which appears to be tolerated by the government throughout the country, and with regard to which, it is impossible for them to discern the exact bounds which separate what is permitted from what is forbidden.

I would sentence Roosa to three years, and Bhuraichee to five, with labour. The two rajpoots, with Sheolal and Bhichhook, I would release.

August 2d, 1821. (signed) *Courtney Smith.*

(Nº 29.)—To P. M. Wynch, Esq. Acting Register of the Nizamut Adawlut, Fort William.

Benares:
Court of Circuit, Nº 26, of Goruckpore postponed Calendar, 1st Sessions.
1. Bhuraichee, son of Shaik Golam.
2. Sheolol, son of Bustee.
3. Bhichhook, son of Augund, charged with wilful murder.
4. Roosa, son of Suffias, an accessary to the same.
5. Hurreepal, son of Bhudarpal.
6. Ruggoobause, as present and abetting the same.

Sir,—I request that the accompanying proceedings on the trial noted in the margin, may be laid before the nizamut adawlut.

This melancholy case may be given in abstract as follows;—One Seetloo, a brahmin, died when absent from his family. A fortnight afterwards, his widow, Hoomuleea; a girl of about fourteen years of age, proceeded to burn herself, the pile being prepared by her nearest relations then at the village she resided in. Her father, Puttun Tewarrey, was in another part of the country, and does not appear to have been made acquainted with what was passing. Whether the sacrifice was originally a voluntary one, has not been ascertained; it must be presumed it was so.

3. The preparatory rites completed, Hoomuleea ascended the pile, which was fired by her uncle, the prisoner Sheolol. The agony was soon beyond endurance, and she leaped from the flame, but seized by Sheolol Bhichhook, and others, she

was taken up by the hands and feet, and again thrown upon it; much burnt, and her clothes quite consumed, she again sprang from the pile, and running to a well hard by, laid herself down in the watercourse, weeping bitterly. Sheolol now took a sheet, offered for the occasion by Roosa, and spreading it on the ground, desired her to seat herself upon it. "No!" she said, "she would not do this, he would again carry her to the fire, and she *could not* submit to this; she would quit the family, and live by beggary; any thing, if they would have mercy upon her." Sheolol upon this, swore by Ganges, that if she would seat herself on the cloth, he would carry her to her home. She did so; they bound her up in it, sent for a bamboo, which was passed through the loops formed by tying it together, and carrying it thus to the pile, now fiercely burning, threw it bodily into the flames. The cloth was immediately consumed, and the wretched victim once more made an effort to save herself; when, at the instigation of the rest, the moosulman Buraichee, approached near enough to reach her with his sword, and cutting her through the head, she fell back, and was released from further trial by death *.

4. The number of spectators before whom this diabolical and most lamentable sacrifice was exhibited is variously stated. About two hundred persons were probably witnesses of it.

The charges against the prisoners are wilful murder against Bhuraichee, Sheolal, and Bhichhook. (1) Roosa is arraigned as an accessary before the fact, and Hurreepal and Ijrail (6) for being present and abetting the same; and they are all convicted on these charges respectively. The doubt expressed in the futwa, as to whether the deceased died by fire, or the sword, is, so far as the charges go, a distinction without a difference, and as a quære affecting the verdict, not worthy of notice. The "murder" remains the same, and the death blow, if so it was, of the sword was the most merciful act (though not intended so) exhibited throughout the whole transaction.

6. I verily believe I but echo the wishes and expectations of nineteen twentieths of even the Hindoos of this community, when I urge death as the requital of this atrocity. In justice *all* the prisoners should be equally condemned to this atonement, but the example may be deemed sufficient if extended only to the three first mentioned. If so the others should certainly be sentenced to the award of the law next in point of severity, and be imprisoned for life in banishment.

7. There never was and never can be a more crying occasion for example, and never can be subjects entitled to less sympathy than these convicted monsters.

8. I leave them to the disposal of the court, without the power or desire of interposing one plea in mitigation of that punishment which it would be a false and erring feeling to wish to shield them from.

Goruckpore,
May 25th 1821.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. M. Rattray*, fourth judge.

Ordered, That the chief secretary write the following letter to the acting register of the nizamut adawlut:

(N° 30.)—To the Acting Register of Nizamut Adawlut.

Sir,—I AM directed by his Excellency the most noble the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, submitting for the information of government, an extract from the proceedings of the nizamut adawlut, containing the sentence which has been passed by the court on the prisoners Bhuraichee and others charged with murder; together with an original letter received from the fourth judge of the benares court of circuit, with copies of minutes recorded by the chief and the second judges of the court on the cases in question.

The Governor General in Council concludes that the sentence has been carried into effect, and I am now directed to return to you the original documents which accompanied your letter. A copy has been made of the letter from the *fourth* judge of the Benares court of circuit above mentioned, for the records of government.

Council Chamber,
the 17th August 1821.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. B. Bayley*, chief secʳ to govᵗ.

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* See deposition of Runjeeb Racee, Goolyar Sing, Mehrban, Shullaboo, Edoos, Jajbodhmust, Khan, and Rambuksh; also confessions of Sheodal (2) and Bhichook and Bhuraicho (3). (2 & 3) witnessed by Mehraau, Choosa, Dhunmer and Gopal.

II.—FORT ST. GEORGE.

Extract Fort St. George Judicial Consultations, 10th April 1819.
Read a Letter from the Court of Directors, dated March 4th, 1818.

Paras. 36 & 40.—The court remark on the practice of widows burning themselves with their husbands corpses, that it should be discouraged by every restriction that is reconcileable with the religious code of the natives; and that in every instance of it, the magistrate, or his assistant, should insist on proof that the sacrifice is quite voluntary. Remark also that this practice obtains very partially in Bengal, and recommend that certain prohibitions in regard to it, which have been proposed by the Bengal government, should be adopted on this side of India; requesting to be furnished with an account of the number of women within the limits of this government, who sacrifice themselves in this manner in a specified period.

41. Notices instances in which Mr. Lushington appears to have been ill-informed on the subject.

Ordered, That these paragraphs be referred for the consideration and report of the fouzdarry adawlut.

Extract Letter from the Governor in Council of Fort St. George to the Court of Directors in the Judicial Department, dated 4th January 1822.

29. At our consultation of the 6th of April, there was laid before us an extract from the proceedings of the foujdarry adawlut, containing the substance of the information which they had obtained, in pursuance of the instructions conveyed in the dispatch from your honourable court, dated the 4th of March 1819, relative to the practice of widows burning themselves with the bodies of their deceased husbands; and to the measures which, in consistency with Hindoo law, might be adopted for restraining it. The information was rather of a satisfactory description, as it appeared that the practice did not prevail by any means generally; that in some districts it was unknown, and in others of rare occurrence, and that it was upon the decline. We felt apprehensive that certain rules proposed by the foujdarry adawlut for the guidance of the magistrates and police officers, would have afforded a more express sanction for the practice than it had heretofore obtained from government, and might have had the effect of extending it by the notice attracted to the subject. We therefore judged it more advisable to address a circular letter to the magistrate, expressive of our sentiments. That a practice we observed, so abhorrent to reason and humanity should entirely cease, was much to be desired; but the contrary effect might follow any injudicious endeavours to suppress it. It had however been ascertained, that the sacrifice of the widow was, under a great variety of circumstances, prohibited by Hindoo law, and that compulsory means, sometimes employed to bring the unhappy victim to her fate, were not more cruel than unlawful. The magistrates were therefore furnished with a statement of the provisions of the Hindoo law in these respects, which had been sanctioned by the law officers of the sudder adawlut. We desired them to avoid attracting public attention to the subject, but to continue to discourage the inhuman practice wherever their influence could be of avail, and to consider it their duty to bring to punishment such persons as might use unlawful means for promoting it.

Cons. 27 July, Nos 11 & 22.

30. Some months after we received a letter from the magistrate of Tanjore, in which district the self-immolation of widows is most prevalent, stating, that twenty-four instances had occurred in the last eighteen months; that in a recent case his assistant had used his influence with the unhappy victim in vain; and that he knew no case in which the endeavours of the public officers, with the same view, had proved successful. We observed in reply, that he was aware of the deep regret we felt on account of this practice, and had been enjoined to prevent it effectually when not sanctioned by the provisions of Hindoo law, and to punish all attempts to induce or compel unhappy women to submit to it. We expressed our belief, that his influence, and that of all persons under his authority, would continue to be exerted to this end, and that it would not be without effect. At the same time we observed, that as inveterate religious prejudices are liable to be warmed into enthusiasm by the attempt to suppress them, or even by the apprehension of it, we continued to be of opinion, that he ought not to go beyond the circular instructions above stated, and ought to avoid drawing public attention to the unfortunate subject.

Extract Fort St. George Judicial Consultations, 6th April 1821.

Read the following letter from the register to the court of Foujdarry Adawlut.

(N° 34.)—To the Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department.

Foujdarry Adawlut,

N° 2. Sir,—I am directed by the judges of the foujdarry adawlut to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before the honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying extract from the court's proceedings of this date, with the papers therein referred to.

Foujdarry Adawlut Register's Office, 18th December 1820.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Oliver*, register.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Foujdarry Adawlut, under date the 18th December 1820.

Paras. 240 & 304 of the foujdarry adawlut's report to government of 31st January 1821, contain nearly verbatim the matter of this extract.

Para. 1. Read again, letter dated 10th April 1819, from the secretary to government in the judicial department, transmitting, for the information and guidance of the court, extracts from a general letter from England, bearing date 4th March 1818; together with copies of the orders passed thereupon by the Right honourable the Governor in Council.

Vide Papers marked Appendix, pp. 77 and 123, 128 of this collection.

2. Read also, letters dated respectively 28th August, 15th September, 4th October, and 21st December 1819, and 2d February, 3d April, and 2d June 1820, from the four provincial courts of circuit, transmitting the replies of the several criminal judges and magistrates to the quæres circulated by order of the court, respecting the practice of widows burning themselves with the bodies of their deceased husbands.

3. The foregoing extracts, which were referred for the consideration and report of the court of foujdarry adawlut, contain certain observations regarding the practice of widows burning themselves with the bodies of their deceased husbands, and convey the desire of the honourable the Court of Directors to be furnished with an account of the number of women, "within the limits of this government, who undergo the suttee within a specific period of time."

4. In their observations respecting the practice here referred to, the honourable Court advert to certain rules, restrictive of its exercise, which have been enforced in Bengal, and of which they recommend the adoption on this side of India.

5. The court of foujdarry adawlut deemed it necessary to postpone the consideration of the rules suggested for the restriction of the practice, until information had been obtained from the late and present magistrates, as to its prevalence in the territories subject to this presidency. For this purpose, circular instructions were issued, under date 23d June 1819, to the four provincial courts of circuit, with a view to ascertain the number of cases which had occurred in the three years preceding, and in the three years subsequent to the transfer of the duties of magistrate to the collectors in 1816; owing to a misconception of the intention of those instructions, which was noticed by the court on 30th November following, the reports were not all received until the 8th June last. In the reports received, under the orders issued on 30th November 1819 from the criminal judges in the centre division, the error has been committed of taking the three years subsequent to 1816, instead of the three years anterior to that date, according to the instructions of the court; as however the former returns of those officers contain the specific information required by the Court of Directors, respecting the ascertained number of suttees, the court resolve no longer to delay the transmission of the report required, and will conclude by proposing, for the sanction of government, the rules which appear to be best adapted to meet the intentions of the honourable Court, of placing the practice, "under every restraint that may be reconcileable with the precepts of that religious code on which it is founded."

Northern Division: Ganjam.

6. By the returns which are herewith transmitted from the provincial court in the northern division, it appears, that in the three years prior to 1816, the number of widows burnt with the bodies of their deceased husbands in the zillah of Ganjam was forty-five, and in three subsequent years thirty-seven.

7. The criminal judge in the zillah of Ganjam, adverts to a right claimed by the zemindars "of taking the half of the property of widows who have no children," as tending to promote this practice. It is to be observed, that this officer cites only

one instance of such a claim, which would of course be thrown out by any court of justice; and it does not appear from the monthly returns from this zillah, that a complaint of any such usurpation has ever been made.

Vizagapatam. p. 79.

8. It appears from the returns of the magistrate, that in the zillah of Vizagapatam, six cases of suttee are reported to have taken place in the three years preceding, and seventeen cases in the three years subsequent to 1816.

9. The magistrate however observes, that "the occurrence is less frequent within the last ten years."

Rajahmundry. p. 83.

10. On the correctness of the statement furnished by the criminal judge, in the zillah of Rajahmundry, in which the number of widows who sacrificed themselves in the three years prior to the transfer of the office of magistrate in 1816, is reported to have been three no reliance can be placed; this officer observing that the former "police of Rajahmundry merely consisted of a few cutwalls at the principal stations, and the villagers on such melancholy occasions neglecting to report them."

11. The magistrate in the zillah of Rajahmundry, reports, that in the three subsequent years, nine widows were burnt, and annexes to his report, an account of a case of recent occurrence, in which the widow was only eleven years old.

Masulipatam. p. 85.

12. The criminal judge in the zillah of Masulipatam reports, that in the three years prior to the transfer, only one case came to his knowledge of a widow being immolated on the funeral pile of her deceased husband, within the limits of that zillah; and expresses an opinion, founded on a case in which his interference had prevented this sacrifice, that the practice "might be altogether abolished by an ordinance of government."

13. But the report of the magistrate of this zillah, who enumerates forty-two cases in the three years, subsequent to his assumption of the office of magistrate in 1816, induces the presumption that the criminal judge's opinion of the former infrequency of the practice must be ill founded, and this officer recites the particulars of a shocking instance of the result of an attempt to prevent the immolation.

Guntoor. p. 86.

14. The magistrate of Guntoor reports, that fourteen widows have been burnt in that zillah in the three years subsequent to 1816, but does not specify the number of cases in the three preceding years.

Nellore. p. 87.

15. The criminal judge in this zillah reports, that he could discover only one instance of this sacrifice in the three years prior to the transfer in 1816.

16. It does not appear, however, that this officer possessed the means of furnishing an accurate statement of the number of cases.

17. The magistrate reports, that twelve women have immolated themselves in the three years subsequent to the transfer, but adds, that "there is reason to believe that anagamanums often take place in the district, particularly in the large zemindary of Vencatagherry, where there is but a very slender police establishment, without the cognizance of the magistrate or police."

Centre Division. Bellary. p. 89.

18. By the returns received from the provincial court in the centre division, it appears that in the zillah of Bellary, no case of suttee is known to have occurred during the whole period of six years, to which the questions of the court of foujdaree udalut applied. The magistrate states, that "it is understood in this zillah, that these sacrifices ought not to be made without the permission of the sirkar officers; and that "on two occasions, when the parties have applied for permission, the sacrifice has been prevented." This officer, however, remarks, that "it is possible one or two cases may have occurred at a distance."

Cuddapah. pp. 90. 96.

19. The criminal judge in this zillah reports, that in three years preceding the transfer of the duties of magistrate, only one instance is known to have happened.

20. The magistrate reports, that in the three subsequent years, "six widows have sacrificed themselves on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands," and "four more were prepared to perform the ceremony, but were prevented by the authority of the magistrate."

Chingleput. pp. 92. 98.

21. The criminal judge in the zillah of Chingleput reports, that "from the best information he can procure," no case of the kind occurred in the zillah, during the three years prior to the transfer.

22. The magistrate states, that four cases of this sacrifice have occurred in the three subsequent years, but adds, that it is probable, that it may have taken place without the knowledge of the police.

Chittoor. p. 93.

23. The criminal judge in the zillah of Chittoor reports, that "on reference to the several arzees forwarded by the police, during the three years prior to the transfer of the police duties to the collector, only three widows appear to have been reported by the police, to have been immolated on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands."

24. The magistrate reports the number of suttees in the three years subsequent to the transfer to have been thirteen; and it appears, that both before and since the transfer, the police have been instructed to ascertain that every anugamanum was voluntary on the part of the female, and "to prevent, if possible, the act of immolation."

Trichinopoly. p. 101.

25. The criminal judge in the zillah of Trichinopoly states, that from the reports of the police officers during the three years previous to the transfer, he "cannot find that any widows sacrificed themselves during that period."

26. The magistrate reports, that two instances have occurred since 1816, and concludes with proposing a legislative enactment for the purpose of abolishing the practice.

Cumbaconum. p. 106.

27. The criminal judge in the zillah of Cumbaconum reports, that twenty cases of suttee occurred in three years preceding the transfer of the police duties to the collector.

28. The magistrate transmits a list of eighteen cases of suttee in this zillah, from 1st November 1816 to 23d June 1819; and it appears, by a further report from the assistant magistrate, that between the date last mentioned and the 15th November following, four more cases occurred in that zillah.

Verdachellum. p. 113.

29. The criminal judge in the zillah of Verdachellum reports, that no case of the immolation of a widow on the funeral pile of her deceased husband, occurred in that zillah in the three years prior to the transfer of the police, and instances, a case in which a widow abandoned that intention in consequence of the refusal of the acting commercial resident at Cuddalore to give his consent.

30. The magistrate in this zillah states, that the act of immolation has not been permitted since the transfer. That "the police tahseeldars generally inform all those who are about to be concerned, that they, as well as the whole village, will be severely fined, and that this prevented it in one instance, where an application was made."

Salem. p. 116.

31. The criminal judge in the zillah of Salem reports, that the burning of a widow on the funeral pile of her husband has not been known in that zillah within the last twenty-seven or thirty years, but that "previous to the Company's government immolations were very frequent."

32. The magistrate states the practice to be quite unknown in the zillah.

Coimbatore. p. 118.

33. The criminal judge in the zillah of Coimbatore states, "that no widows were, during the three years prior to the transfer of the police duties to the collector, immolated on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands."

34. This officer mentions, "that in 1812 and 1813 two cases occurred of widows wanting to be burnt," and "that on the magistrate's refusing his permission, they went to the Tanjore country, and were there burnt."

35. The assistant magistrate reports, that no instance of the kind has occurred in the three years subsequent to the transfer.

Madura. p. 119.

36. The criminal judge in the zillah of Madura reports, that no instance of this sacrifice occurred in that zillah in the three years preceding, and the magistrate states, that no case has occurred in the three years subsequent to the transfer. The latter officer adds, that on one occasion an application was made to the police by a widow for permission to burn herself, but that the police officer induced the friends of the widow to persuade her to abandon the intention.

Tinnevelly. p. 122.

37. From the reports of the criminal judge and the magistrate in the zillah of Tinnevelly, it appears that no instance of this sacrifice is known to have occurred in that zillah.

Western Division. North and South Malabar, pp. 123 & 128.

38. By the reports transmitted from the provincial court of circuit in the western division, it appears that the custom of widows burning themselves on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands is unknown in the zillah of north and south Malabar.

39. The acting criminal judge in the zillah of Canara reports, that on an examination of the police records for the three years prior to the transfer, it does not appear that any instance of this sacrifice occurred within the zillah during that period. Canara. p. 123.

40. The magistrate of this zillah reports, that four cases of suttee have occurred in the three years subsequent to the transfer, and that these have been confined to the Talook of Buntwall. In answer to a further question put by the provincial court, this officer states, that "thirty seven widows have immolated themselves since the assumption of Canara by the British government;" and assigns as a cause of its being peculiar to that Talook, "that many Chitpaven bramins are settled in that part of the zillah, and seldom found elsewhere."

41. By the return of the criminal judge and magistrate of Seringapatam, it appears, that only two cases have occurred of application for permission to perform the sacrifice, and that in those, the widows "having found some opposition made by the police servants to the ceremony, retired into the Mysoor country, and with the sanction of his highness the rajah, there sacrificed themselves." Seringapatam. p. 125.

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42. From the foregoing abstract of the reports received from the judicial authorities in the several zillahs, it appears that the practice of widows immolating themselves on the funeral piles of their husbands, prevails generally throughout the northern division, particularly in the zillahs of Masulipatam and Ganjam; that it exists in a less degree throughout the districts allotted to the centre division, with the exception of the zillah of Bellary, in which it may be said to be unknown; that in the southern division it is almost entirely confined to Tanjore; and that in the western division it is only to be met with in a single talook in Canara. General Remarks by the Foujdarry Adawlut.

43. With a view to carry into effect the desire of the honourable the Court of Directors, that the rules which have been passed by the supreme government prohibitory of the practice of immolation in certain cases, should be adopted throughout the territories subject to this presidency; the foujdaree udalut have called upon the pundits of their court to declare whether the texts cited by the pundits of the nizamut udalut, upon which those rules are founded, are received as authority on this side of India.

44. The answer of the pundits of this court being in the affirmative, the foujdaree beg leave to submit for the consideration of the honourable the Governor in Council the following instructions, drawn up in conformity with those which have, from time to time, been issued on the subject by the nizamut udalut, with the sanction of the supreme government.

Draft of instructions proposed to be issued to the several Magistrates, with a view to prevent the practice of Widows burning themselves in cases not permitted by the Hindoo Law.

45. It being a fundamental principle of the British government to allow the most complete toleration in matters of religion to all classes of its native subjects, whilst, at the same time, justice and humanity forbid that a practice attended with the destruction of human life, and often productive of calamitous consequences to the children of the deceased, should be permitted beyond the extent of the rules prescribed for it in the Hindoo law. You are hereby desired to furnish each of the tehsildars, or other officers vested with the powers of district police officer, under your authority, with copies under your official seal and signature, of the several undermentioned provisions of the Hindoo law, as well as of the annexed instructions, and to enforce a strict observance of the same.

46. As the practice of widows burning themselves with the bodies of their deceased husbands, is, generally speaking, recognized by the doctrines of the Hindoo religion, it is the object of the government, according to the principle of religious toleration already noticed, to allow the practice in those cases in which it is countenanced by their religion, and to prevent it in others, in which it is by the same authority prohibited. It will therefore be proper that you should explain carefully, on all suitable occasions, to persons of the Hindoo persuasion, that nothing is farther from the intention of government than to infringe any established tenet of their religion, and that its only object is to restrain the use of acts and practices not less repugnant to the doctrines of their own persuasion than revolting to the dictates of humanity.

Provisions of the Hindoo Law regarding the practice of Widows burning themselves.

47. Every woman of the four casts is permitted to burn herself with the body of her husband, provided she has not a child under three years of age, nor is pregnant, nor in a state of uncleanness, nor under the age of puberty, in any of which cases, with the exception hereunder specified, she is not allowed to burn herself with her husband's body.

48. But a woman who has infant children, and can procure another person to undertake the charge of bringing them up, is permitted to burn.

49. It is contrary to law to cause any woman to burn herself against her wish, by administering drugs to stupify or intoxicate her, or by any other means.

50. A woman may not ascend the pile of her deceased husband for twenty nights after bearing a son, and for a month after bearing a daughter.

51. When women burn themselves they pronounce the sunkulp, and perform other prescribed ceremonies previously to burning.

52. If any woman declare her intention of burning and afterwards recede from her intention, without having pronounced the sunkulp and performed the other ceremonies, she is not enjoined by the shaster to undergo any (prayaschit) or penance, neither is there any thing contained in the law prohibiting her relations from associating with her.

53. But if a woman after pronouncing the sunkulp and performing other ceremonies should not have courage to proceed to the funeral pile, she may recover her purity by undergoing a severe penance, and her relations may then associate with her.

54. The wife of a brahmin is positively prohibited by the shaster from burning on any funeral pile excepting that of her husband.

55. The rite of anoomarana, or burning without the body of the deceased, may be performed by all such women of the other casts as are devoted to their lords, and absent from them at the time of their death, or such as are in the first and second days of menstruation; the disqualifying cause being here removed in a short interval. Women under other circumstances are not permitted to perform the rite anoomarana.

56. A woman who, being absent from her husband at the time of his death, does not perform the rite of anoomarana immediately on becoming acquainted with that event, cannot be considered a partibrata, or devoted to her lord, and is not at liberty to burn herself at any subsequent period.

57. A woman who, being present at the time of her husband's death, and unrestrained by legal impediment, omits the act of suhamarana (burning with the body of the deceased), cannot be considered a partibrata, or devoted to her lord, and is not at liberty to burn herself at any subsequent period.

Proposed Directions to be issued by the Magistrates to the District Police Officers.

58. It appearing, from the expositions of the Hindoo law, that the burning a woman pregnant, or a girl not yet arrived at a full age, or who has borne a son within a period of twenty days, or a daughter within that of a month, is expressly forbidden by the shasters; that the intoxicating a woman for the purpose of burning her, and the burning one without her assent or against her will, is highly illegal; also that a Hindoo woman having a child within three years of age, is not permitted by the shasters to burn herself with the body of her deceased husband, unless some person will undertake to provide a suitable maintenance for the child; that the wife of the bramin is positively forbidden by the shasters to burn herself, except on the funeral pile of her husband; and that a woman of any other cast is not permitted to burn without the body of her husband, unless absent from him at the time of his death, and immediately on hearing of that event. You are hereby strictly enjoined to make known these rules, as stated in the foregoing provisions of the Hindoo law, whenever a woman may be desirous of performing the suttee within your district; and after proceeding yourself to the spot, or sending a peshcar or gomastah, with a Hindoo peon, for the purpose, are to allow or prevent the proposed suttee, according as it may appear to be conformable, or not, to the provisions of the shaster, applicable to the circumstance of the case.

59. You are hereby enjoined to use the utmost care, and make every effort to prevent the ceremony of burning from taking place in any case in which it is not permitted by the Hindoo law; and for that purpose will ascertain from the woman who is to be burnt, whether she has given her assent, and the other particulars above-mentioned relative to her age, &c. In the event of the female who is going to be burnt, being less than sixteen years of age, or there being signs of her pregnancy, or on her declaring herself to be in that situation, or should the people be preparing to burn her after having intoxicated her, without her assent or against her will, it will be your duty to prevent the ceremony from taking place, and to explain to the people, that in the event of their persisting, they will involve themselves in a crime, and become subject to punishment. As a woman having a child under three years of age is not permitted to burn herself with the body of the deceased husband, unless some persons will undertake to provide a suitable maintenance for the child; you will be careful whenever a person undertakes to do this, to see that a written engagement, in duplicate, on stamped paper, and according to the following form, is entered into and duly attested, and leaving one copy in the possession of the child's nearest of kin, or other proper person on the spot, will transmit the other copy, with your report on the case, to the magistrate.

Form of Engagement.

60. It being prohibited by the shasters, that the ceremony of suttee should be performed by a woman having an infant under three years of age, unless some person will undertake to provide suitable maintenance for the child, and   being consequently prevented from burning herself with the body of her late husband; with a view of removing the above legal objection, I do hereby voluntarily engage to maintain, educate and support the child or children of the said   in a manner suitable to their rank and situation in life, and my ability, and to neglect none of the duties which are incumbent on a father towards his own children.

61. In failure whereof I further engage to make good such sum as the magistrate of the district, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, shall judge it proper to direct.

62. In the case of the woman being of full age, and no other impediment existing, it will be your duty, or that of the persons sent by you, as above directed, to remain on the spot, and not to allow the most minute particular to escape observation. And in the case of the people preparing to burn a woman by compulsion, or after having made her insensible by administering spirituous liquors, or narcotic drugs, it will then be their duty to exert themselves in restraining them, and at the same time to let them know, that it is not the intention of government to check or forbid any act authorized by the tenets of the religion of the inhabitants of their dominions, or even to require that any express leave or permission be obtained previously to the performance of the act of suttee. Lastly, it will be your duty to transmit immediately, for the information of the magistrate, a full detail of any measnres which you may have adopted on this subject; and, also, on every occasion, when, within the limits of your dictrict, the ceremony of suttee may take place; the same being lawfully conducted, you will transmit a report thereof to the magistrate.

63. The court of foujdarry adawlut further propose, that the several magistrates should be required to transmit to them, through the court of circuit, an annual report, according to the form to be prescribed by the court, as early as practicable after the close of each year; showing the number of Hindoo women who may have burnt themselves on the funeral pile of their deceased husbands within the year.

64. With reference to the observations of the honourable Court of Directors, in paragraph seven of their letter, dated 4th March 1818, regarding the non-transmission of the reports of the judges of circuit, and to the desire expressed by the honourable court, in paragraph nine, that they should be "supplied with a copy of the circular orders issued by the sudder adawlut to the judges and collectors in regard to the instructions contained in their dispatch of 29th December 1814, on the modification of the judicial and police systems, and of the answers that were received from those officers."

65. The court of foujdarry adawlut have to state, that a complete copy of the papers last mentioned was contained in their general report for 1819, submitted to government under date 17th April last, and that an explanation of the delay and irregularity which had occurred in the transmission of the circuit reports, was given by the foujdarry adawlut in an extract of their proceedings, under date 27th October 1817, since which period those reports have been regularly forwarded.

66. Ordered, That the foregoing reports, with copy of the circular orders of the court, dated 23d June and 30th November 1819, and extract of these proceedings, be sent to the secretary to government in the judicial department, for the purpose of being laid before the Honourable the Governor in Council.

(signed) *W. Oliver*, register foujdarry adawlut.

(A true Extract.)

To the Court of Circuit in the centre Division.

Gentlemen,

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council, having called upon the foujdarry adawlut, to afford information regarding the custom of widows burning themselves on the funeral pile of their husbands, I am directed by the judges of the foujdarry adawlut to request that you will, at an early period, procure from the several criminal judges and magistrates within your jurisdiction, replies to the subjoined questions; and that the information thus required may be complete, you are further requested to desire that the answers may be framed in as full a manner as may be possible.

To the Criminal Judges.

1. What number of widows has, during the three years prior to transfer of the police duties to the collector, been immolated on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands?

To the Magistrates.

1. What number of widows has, during the three years since the transfer, in 1816, been immolated on the funeral piles of their husbands?

2. On what data is the number stated, or from what sources is the information, by which the number is estimated, derived?

3. Amongst what description of persons does the greatest number of widows become suttees?

4. What has been the mode of proceeding, on application for permission to perform the anugamanam (or voluntary burning) on the pile of the deceased husband?

5. Whether there is reason to believe, that an anugamanam ever takes place without the cognizance of the magistrate or police; and is the assistance of the police ever required, and always granted on requisition?

6. What means have been used to ascertain as correctly as possible, that the act of immolation was perfectly voluntary on the part of the widow?

7. What measures have been taken to prevent the practice, and, if any, what have proved the most efficacious?

8. Have reports been received from police officers after the performance of an anugamanam, and if any, of what nature are they?

I have, &c. (signed) *W. Oliver*, register.

Foujdarry adawlut, register's office,
23d June 1819.

To the Judges of the Court of Ci

The same to the Southern Division, 4th October last. Western Division, 30th October last.

Gentlemen,—On reference to the reports of the several criminal judges and magistrates, transmitted with your letter, dated 15th September last, it appears that the criminal judges within your jurisdiction have been called upon to afford information as to the number only of widows that may have been immolated on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands, I am therefore directed by the judges of the foujdarry udalut to request that you will submit to the several criminal judges the remaining points on which information was desired, as enumerated in my letter of the 23d June last, and to direct them to forward their replies at as early a period as may be practicable; those replies having reference to the three years prior to the transfer of the police duties to the collectors.

I have, &c. (signed) *W. Oliver*, register.

Foujdarry adawlut, register's office,
30th November 1819.

To the Judges of the Court of Circuit for the Northern Division.

Gentlemen,—With reference to my letter of the 20th June last, I am directed by the judges of the foujdary adawlut, to request that you will transmit to them, at an early period, the replies of the several criminal judges and magistrates within your jurisdiction to the questions submitted to them in that communication. And, in order to prevent any misapprehension respecting the information required from these officers respectively, I am further directed to request, that the criminal judges may be desired to furnish replies to all the questions, excepting the second; and the magistrate to all excepting the first. The replies of the criminal judges to have reference to the three years prior to the transfer of the police duties to the collectors.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,
Foujdary Adawlut, Register's Office, Your most obedient servant,
30th November 1819. (signed) *W. Oliver*, registrar.

APPENDIX.

To the Register of the Foujdarry Adawlut, Fort St. George.

Sir,—In obedience to the orders of the foujdarry adawlut, conveyed by your letters of the 23d June and 30th November last, I have the honour to transmit the answers of the several criminal judges and magistrates in this division, to the quæres directed to be proposed to them, on the subject of women burning themselves on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands.

Masulipatam, I have, &c.
21st December 1819. (signed) *Nath^l Webb*, first judge N. P. C.

Masulipatam Provincial Court of Circuit, to the Criminal Judge in the Zillah of Ganjam. (L. S.)

Herewith you will receive an extract of the court's proceedings of this day's date, to the exigence of which you are hereby required to attend, or show good and sufficient reason for not performing, with as little delay as possible.

By order of the court,
Masulipatam, (signed) *J. B. Paske*, register.
1st July 1819. Received 12th July 1819.
(signed) *Geo. Gregory*, C. J.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Provincial Court of Circuit, Northern Division, dated 1st July 1819.

Read address dated the 23d, and received the 29th June, from the register to the sudder adawlut, requesting information regarding the custom of widows burning themselves on the funeral piles of their husbands, and subjoining certain questions to the criminal judges and the magistrates within the jurisdiction of this court; and desiring that the answers of those officers may be framed in as full a manner as may be possible.

Ordered, That a copy of the above address, with such of the questions proposed by the foujdarry adawlut, as relate to the criminal judges and magistrates within the jurisdiction of this court respectively, be communicated to those officers, with precept, requiring their attention to the same with as little delay as possible.

(signed) *J. B. Paske*, register.
(True extract.)

Return made by the Criminal Judge, in the Zillah of Ganjam; dated 11th day of August 1819.

1. Pursuant to the exigence of the above precept, the criminal judge in the zilla of Ganjam, begs leave to state, that the papers respecting the magistracy having been sent to the collector on the transfer of the police duties to the collector, that officer as magistrate, yesterday reported, that the number of widows who have been immolated on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands, during the three years

prior to the transfer of the police duties to the collector, or from December 1814 to November 1816, as taken from the public reports, are forty-five.

2. From the circumstance of the criminal judge not having been stationed in this zillah before the transfer of the police duties to the collector, the criminal judge can from his own knowledge, add little on the subject, so as to frame, as is directed, his answer in a full manner.

3. However, not to insist on the commonly known case of the degraded estimation in which surviving widows are held to be, and which is conceived to be one of the causes of women burning themselves; from some cases sent up by a police darogah, it has come to the knowledge of the criminal judge, that one zemindar at least, (if not all the zemindars) in this zilla, claims the right of taking the half of the property of widows who have no children; and that that zemindar appeared very indignant, and attributed it merely to a private quarrel, that the police darogah received complaints on that subject, and thought such an act would subject such zemindar to punishment on a criminal prosecution.

4. The tendency of the exercise of such a right, may in this country, without exaggeration, be said to be, that as thereby such women expect the means of maintaining themselves will be lessened, and have the prospect of poverty and misery increasing upon them with advancing years, they should come to the resolution of burning themselvesto escape those evils.

Given under my hand, and the seal. of the zilla court of Ganjam, at Berhampore, this 11th day of August, A. D. 1819.

(L. s.) (signed) *Geo. Gregory*, criminal judge.

To the Register of the Provincial Court of Circuit, for the Northern Division, at Masulipatam.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your precept, dated 1st ultimo, subjoined with extract from the proceedings of the provincial court of circuit for the northern division, dated 1st July last; and copy of a circular letter addressed to the court of circuit for the northern division by the register of the foujdarry adawlut, dated 23d June last, and beg to transmit my replies to the several questions annexed as follows:

Question 1.—What number of widows have during the three years since the transfer in 1816, been immolated on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands?	Answer 1.—The number of widows who have during the past three years, since the transfer in December 1816, to the end of July 1819, been immolated on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands, is thirty-seven.
2. On what data is the number stated, or from what sources is the information by which the number is estimated derived?	2. The data on which the above number is stated, and this information derived, is from the occasional reports made by the several police officers, &c. in this zilla, to the hoozur.
3. Amongst what description of persons do the greatest number of widows become suttees?	3. Amongst the higher classes of Hindoos.
4. What has been the mode of proceeding on application for permission to perform the anugamanum, or voluntary burning, on the pile of the deceased husband?	4. Every thing but force has been tried, and success has sometimes attended the endeavour.
5. Whether there is reason to believe, that an anugamanum ever takes place without the cognizance of the magistrate or police, and is the assistance of the police ever required, and always granted on requisition?	5. Some, it is imagined, take place without being reported to the magistrate and without his information, particulary in the hill zemindarries. The police, as far as practicable, are rather made to check, than aid any ceremony of this kind.
6. What means have been used to ascertain, as correctly as possible, that the act of immolation was perfectly voluntary on the part of the widow?	6. Occasional personal communication, or if at a distance, from the hoozur, the police officer has satisfied himself on this point.

7. What measures have been taken to prevent the practice; and, if any, what have proved the most efficacious?	7. Every measure but force has been tried, keeping the woman by herself, and in doubt that you will acquiesce, and in the interim, sending the deceased body to be burnt has often prevented a sacrifice: preventing the multitude attending to see it, has often checked it.
8. Have reports been received from police officers after the performance of an anugamanum, and if any, of what nature are they?	8. General reports of all particulars that have transpired.

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. R. Cazalet*, magistrate.

Berhampore,
16th August 1819.

Return made by the Criminal Judge in the zillah of Vizagapatam, dated 19th day of September, A. D. 1819.

The acting criminal judge is much concerned in reporting to the court of circuit' that it is entirely out of his power to furnish the information required by this receipt.

As the records of the late magistrate afforded no information on the subject, the acting criminal judge, on the 12th of July, requested the collector and magistrate would be pleased, either through the registry of the curnums or other sources of information, which his experience in the affairs of this district might deem more correct, to ascertain what number of widows had been immolated on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands, during the three years prior to the transfer of the police duties to the collector; and as no answer was received to that communication, a second letter was sent on the 11th of August, when it was reported, by the head assistant collector and magistrate, that circular instructions had been issued to all the heads of police, which would be forwarded hereafter. A second month having elapsed without gaining any information whatever, the acting criminal judge is apprehensive that the police may not be able to ascertain the required particulars, and as this precept is to be returned with as little delay as possible, it is deemed most correct to inform the provincial court of circuit of what has passed regarding it.

Given under my hand and the seal of office, this 10th day of September A. D. 1819.

(L. S.) (signed) *W. Bayard*, acting criminal judge.

To the Register to the Provincial Court of Circuit for the Northern Division, Masulipatam.

Sir,—With reference to the late acting criminal judge's return to the precept from the provincial court of circuit, for the northern division, dated 1st July last, I have the honour to transmit herewith, a copy of an abstract of widows who voluntarily burnt themselves on the piles of their deceased husbands, during the three years prior to the transfer of the police duties to the collector, showing the date and the place of sacrifice, ascertained by the reports received from the police officers; which abstract was received this day from the magistrate of this zillah.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
your most obedient servant,
(signed) *J. B. Paske*, acting criminal judge.

Vizagapatam Zillah,
Criminal Judge's Office,
9th December 1819.

ABSTRACT of WIDOWS who voluntarily burnt themselves on the Piles of their deceased Husbands, during the three years prior to the transfer of the police duties to the Collector; showing the Date and the Place of sacrifice; ascertained by the Reports received from the police officers.

No.	NAMES.	CASTE.	DATE on which the Immolation took place.	ACTUAL PLACE where the Immolation took place.	Under what Zemindary.	REMARKS.
1.	Coopilly Coopanah's wife - -	Seslookurnalloo - -	14th October 1815 -	Coopilly - - -	Coopilly - - -	name not known.
2.	B. Harreebooloo's ditto - -	Bamian - - -	29th January 1816 -	Tallapilly - -	Ellamunchelly - -	- - ditto.
3.	V. Pudmanabodoo's daughter-in-law -	Ditto - - -	31st „ - -	Pauramapettah - -	Veragotam - - -	- - ditto.
4.	A goldsmith woman - - -	Goldsmith - - -	2d October - -	Badinghee Agraharum -	Ragoolavalasa - -	- - ditto.
5.	Two women - - - -	- - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - - -	name, caste, &c. cannot be ascertained.

Waltair,
Magistrate's Office,
8th Dec. 1819.

(signed) *J. Smith*, magistrate.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *J. B. Paske*, Acting Criminal Judge.

Return made by the Magistrate in the zillah of Vizagapatam, dated 21st day of October 1819.

The magistrate begs leave to acquaint the provincial court of circuit, northern division, that on receipt of the court's orders of the 1st July 1819, a circular was addressed to all heads of police, requiring detailed information of the nature demanded, but until this period, replies have only been received from a few of the heads of police. When the whole of the reports are sent to this office, the result will be communicated without delay.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at the town of Vizeanagrum, in the zillah of Vizagapatam, this 21st day of October 1819.
(L. s.) (signed) *J. Smith*, magistrate.

Return from the Magistrate of Vizagapatam, dated the 4th day of December 1819.

The magistrate begs leave to make return to this precept, and to transmit replies to the questions received, according to the information derived to this date.

Given under my hand and the seal of office, at Waltair, near Vizagapatam, this 4th day of December 1819.
(L. S.) (signed) *J. Smith*, magistrate.

Quæres.	Answers.
1. What number of widows has, during the three years since the transfer in 1816, been immolated on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands?	1. The number of widows who during the three years since the transfer in 1816, have immolated themselves on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands, are seventeen; and the particulars will be found in the list annexed to this.
2. On what data is the number stated, or from what sources is the information by which the number is estimated, derived?	2. On the receipt of the quæres, a circular was written to the police officers, and the number stated in answer first, comprehends all the cases included in the replies from the police officers.
3. Amongst what description of persons does the greatest number of widows become suttees?	3. The practice of widows becoming suttees does not appear to be confined to any particular description of persons or casts; rich and poor, bramins and others, mussulman excepted, affording examples.
4. What has been the mode of proceeding on application for permission to perform the anugamanum (or voluntary burning on the pile of the deceased husband?)	4. It is not customary to make application for permission to perform the anugamanum, or voluntary burning on the pile of their deceased husbands.
5. Whether there is reason to believe that an anugamanum ever takes place without the cognizance of the magistrate or police, and is the assistance of the police ever required and always granted on requisition?	5. For the reasons stated in answer fourth, the magistrate or police are not called upon for assistance in cases of anugamanum, but the ceremony being always publicly performed cannot well take place without the knowledge of the police.
6. What means have been used to ascertain, as correctly as possible, that the act of immolation was perfectly voluntary on the part of the widow?	6. On the death of the husband, the widow who determines upon the act of immolation, expresses no sorrow for the loss of her husband, but publicly declares her intention of sacrificing herself; and not a single instance has been known where the act was not perfectly voluntary.
7. What measures have been taken to prevent the practice; and if any, what have proved most efficacious?	7. On a widow announcing her intention to become a suttee, her relations, the head people of the village, and the police unite together, and endeavour by every possible means to dissuade her from her resolution; these frequently succeed; and the practice not being encouraged the occurrence is less frequent within the last ten years.
8. Have reports been received from police officers after the performance of an anugamanum, and if any, of what nature are they?	8. In some instances only the performance of an anugamanum is reported by the police officers, merely stating the name and caste of the party, and the day on which the ceremony took place.

(signed) *J. Smith*, magistrate.

ABSTRACT of WIDOWS who voluntarily burnt themselves on the Piles of their deceased Husbands, from November 1816 to October 1819; showing the Date and the Place of sacrifice, ascertained by the Reports received from the police officers.

Nº.	NAMES.	CASTE.	DATE on which the Immolation took place.	ACTUAL PLACE where the Immolation took place.	Under what Zemindary.	REMARKS.
1.	Vaunarassee Gungummah	-	23 July - 1817	-	-	caste and actual place not known.
	Tansoolah Lutchemy	Goldsmith	25 October —	-	In Boobilee zemindary	actual place not known.
	Maurojoo Lutchemy	Ditto	3 December —	Sittanagrum.	——	——
2.	Covellah Seetiah	Gentoo	11 March - 1819	Chinna Appoaapolem	In Waddady.	——
3.	Lingallah Lutchumah	Ditto	15 February 1818	Pedda Pinky	In Muckoovah.	——
	Sulgoo Seetumah	Ditto	11 April - 1817	Muckoovah		
4	Pooramun Somedary	Bramin	2 October —	Gowravarum	Chodvarum.	——
	Gunnaputty rauze Soondriah	Rajah	26 November 1818	Ditto		
5.	Pettum Ellumah	-	16 February —	Andalapilly	Ellamunchely	caste not known.
6.	Two wives of P. Chinniah	Nagaralloo	12 December 1817	-	In Salloor	actual place cannot be ascertained.
7.	Woopauty Somooloo's wife	Goldsmith	In June - 1818	-		
8.	A brannian woman	Brannian	4 September —	Soondaraoah	Boddam.	——
9.	One woman	-	14 March —	Joganaoporam	Payakarrowpetta	name and caste not known.
	One ditto	-	2 July - 1817	Goontoopilly		
10.	One ditto	Arrack Seller	18 February 1819	Panchepentah	Panchepentah	name not known.
11.	Sunnasseeput Naidoo's wife	-	10 October —	Paurvetty poor	Paurvetty poor	- ditto.

Waltair,
Magistrate's Office,
4th Dec. 1819.

(signed) *J. Smith*, magistrate.

Return made by the criminal Judge in the Zilla of Rajahmundry; dated the 31st day of July 1819.

To the exigency of the within precept, and question accompanying from the register of the sudder adawlut, the zilla judge begs leave to subjoin a list of self-immolated widows on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands. At the same time he has reason to believe it is not a correct list; as the police of rajahmundry merely consisted of a few cutwal's at the principal stations, and the villagers on such melancholy occasion neglecting to report them.

CASTE.	AGE.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.	DATE OF IMMOLATION.
Talagah - - -	—	Yanam - - - - - -	20th April - - - 1814
Bramin - - -	—	Nodopoody - - - - -	24th November - - —
Tolagah - - -	—	Polavaram in Tonnalunka - -	26th March - - 1816.

Given under my hand and the seal of the court at Rajahmundry, this 31st day of July 1819.

(L. S.) (signed) *J. Long*, criminal judge.

To the Judges of the Provincial Court in the Northern Division, Masulipatam.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of two precepts of the court, bearing date the 1st July and 8th instant, and now do myself the honour to transmit the enclosed answers to certain questions proposed by the foujdaree udalut, regarding widows burning themselves on the funeral piles of their husbands.

2. I regret extremely the delay that has taken place in furnishing my report, but it has been unaviodable, from the tardy replies of some of the police officers in the district; one of which I must add is still wanting.

I have, &c. (signed) *F. W. Robertson*, magistrate.

Zilla of Rajahmundry, Magistrate's Office,
Cocanada, 30th October 1819.

Answers of the magistrate in the zillah of Rajahmundry, to certain questions proposed by the foujdarre adawlut, regarding widows burning themselves on the funeral piles of their husbands.

Questions.	Answers.
1. What number of widows has, during the three years since the transfer in 1816, been immolated on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands?	1. From the returns of the division darogahs, ex-officio heads of police, the number appears to be nine, viz. two of the bramin cast, one of the rajah cast, and six of the soodra cast.
2. On what data is the number stated, or from what sources is the information by which the number is estimated, derived?	2. The number is stated from the reports of the head inhabitants and curnums of the several villages in which the anugamanum took place.
3. Amongst what description of persons does the greatest number of widows become suttees?	3. Amongst the soodra caste.
4. What has been the mode of proceeding on application for permission to perform the anugamanum, or voluntary burning, on the pile of the deceased husband?	4. When a widow resolves to be burnt with her deceased husband, the circumstance is always notified to the head inhabitant and curnum of the village. If an European authority is near at hand, the application for permission to perform the anumaganum is addressed to him, but seldom otherwise.
5. Whether there is reason to believe, that an anugamanum ever takes place without the cognizance of the magistrate or police, and is the assistance of the police ever required, and always granted on requisition?	5. An anugamanum never takes place without the cognizance of the head of the village; it has never been thought necessary to take the magistrate's leave for that purpose, or to require the assistance of the police.

6. What means have been used to ascertain, as correctly as possible, that the act of immolation was perfectly voluntary on the part of the widow?	6. It is understood that the relations of the widow, with the village people, use every means in their power to divert her from her intention, and always satisfy themselves that the act is perfectly voluntary on the part of the widow.
7. What measures have been taken to prevent the practice, and if any, what have proved the most efficacious?	7. No measures have been taken to prevent the practice beyond friendly remonstrances. An anugamanum is not of frequent occurrence in this part of the country, and, therefore, when a widow adopts the resolution to perform it, there is reason to believe that she has weighed well the step, for she seldom or ever retracts.
8. Have reports been received from police officers after the performance of an anugamanum, and if any, of what nature are they?	8. Police officers in this district never having been required to make reports of this nature, none appear to have been received, at least there are none now to be found in the office.

The above answers are founded on reports which have been received from various parts of the district; and that they are generally correct the magistrate cannot doubt, from circumstances attending an anugamanum which took place within the last few days. The case is as follows:—On the 11th instant a report was received from one of the police officers of the district, stating that a cultivator, named Yerratee Appiah, of the village of Canpavaram, had died in the night of the 7th, that the following morning the wife of the deceased, named Achana, signified her wish to burn with him; that all the arguments of her relations, the village people, and himself, had failed to make her change her resolution, but that she had consented to delay the ceremony until my permission was granted. The widow also sent a relation of her own to make the request, from whom I learnt that she was yet in the 11th year of her age, and had not known her husband. Conceiving that one so young would hardly persist in such a resolution, if properly spoken to, I immediately deputed the native record keeper of my cutcherry, with written instructions to prevent the ceremony, and make her return to her father's house. This man on his arrival at Capauvaram (between forty and fifty miles distant), found thousands of people assembled, and every preparation made for performing the ceremony. The widow remained on the spot where the body of her deceased husband had been burnt a day or two before, it not being judged proper to keep it any longer, and because amongst the soodra caste, it is immaterial whether a widow burns with her deceased husband, or with any part of his dress. (In this instance, it appears the young woman had secured round her neck the string with which her husband used to tie up his hair), on being made acquainted with my orders, the young woman expressed grief and disappointment; her resolution however was not to be shaken, and the person whom I had deputed, after a stay at the village of three days, returned on the 19th of the month to report the failure of his mission. The young woman also dispatched another messenger, with a petition to assure me her resolution not to survive her husband was unalterable, and that my refusal under such circumstances was cruel, and could answer no purpose. Before the receipt of this arzee, I had forwarded letters to herself, her father, and the village people, noticing what had already passed, and pointing out all the objections to the practice that occurred to me, which were of double force in the case under consideration, from the extreme youth of the person wishing to become a suttee, I concluded by refusing my consent to her request; these letters were delivered on the 21st, the woman's grief was excessive; she obstinately resisted taking any food, and after waiting two days longer without the slightest change in her sentiments being perceived; the people present took it upon themselves to allow her to immolate herself, nor did her firmness forsake her for an instant; as a proof of which, according to the custom of this part of the country, she answered thrice after she threw herself into the fire.

Zillah of Rajahmundry,
Magistrate's Office, Cocanada,
30th October 1819.

(signed) *F. W. Robertson,*
magistrate.

Return made by the Criminal Judge in the Zilla of Masulipatam, dated the 27th of July 1819.

(L. S.) Masulipatam Zilla, Criminal Judges Court.

In conformity with the exigence of this precept, the criminal judge in the zilla of Masulipatam reports, that during the three years prior to the transfer of the police duties to the collector, only one case came to his knowledge of a widow being immolated on the funeral pile of her deceased husband, within the limits of his zillah.

The practice is by no means common in this part of the country; and that it might be altogether abolished by an ordinance of government, without offence to the religious feelings or prejudices of the natives, seems not impossible from the following circumstance, which it cannot be irrelevant to mention here.

Application was once made to the criminal judge, when he held the office of magistrate, by the relations of a widow, for his permission to burn herself with the dead body of her husband. He informed them, that the British government made it a rule never to interfere with the religious prejudices or customs of the natives, and that therefore he would not give any order whatever to the woman herself, who might act as she should think became her; but he assured them that he would immediately commit, as accomplices in the murder, all persons who should in any way assist her to destroy herself, and the consequence was, that the woman did not burn, but is alive and well at this day. This measure did not cause the least dissatisfaction, on the contrary, the relations of the woman appeared pleased at her having obtained a decent pretext for avoiding the horrid ceremony.

Given under my hand and seal of the court, this 27th day of July A. D. 1819.

(signed) *J. O. Tod*, criminal judge.

Return made by the Magistrate in the Zilla of Masulipatam, dated 17th day of September 1819.

The magistrate has herewith the honour to transmit his replies to the questions proposed by the sudder adawlut. The delay which has occurred arose from the necessity of making references to my district servants.

Given under my hand and the seal of office at Ellore, this 17th day of September 1819.

(L. S.) (signed) *G. E. Russell*, magistrate.

Questions of the Sudder Foujdarree Adawlut.	Answers of the Magistrate in the Zilla of Masulipatam.
1. What number of widows have, during the three years since the transfer in 1816, been immolated on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands?	In all forty-two; viz. 14 bramins. 2 banians. 10 of the cumma caste, 1 bultraze, 4 of the cowkeeper caste. 4 - - vellumwar ditto, 1 - - toddy drawer. 4 - - baljee woman. 1 reddy woman, and 1 widow of a goldsmith. Total - - 42
2. On what data is the number stated, or from what sources is the information by which the number is estimated, derived?	2. The number is taken from accounts obtained by means of my district servants, from the curnums and principal inhabitants of the several villages in the zillah.
3. Amongst what description of persons does the greatest number of widows become suttees?	3. Judging only by the above memorandum, it might be supposed that the widows of bramins become suttees more frequently than those of any other caste; but there is no doubt the practice is equally common among the cumma and vellumma castes.

4. What has been the mode of proceeding, on application for permission to perform the anugamanum, or voluntary burning on the pile of the deceased husband?

4. I do not recollect any application of the kind ever having been made to me, except in one case where it had come to my knowledge that a widow was about to burn herself, and I had interfered with a view of preventing it.

5. Whether there is reason to believe, that an anugamanum ever takes place without the cognizance of the magistrate or police; and is the assistance of the police ever required, and always granted on requisition?

5. There is no doubt it frequently does take place without the cognizance of either the magistrate or the police; and as it has not usually been the custom of the magistrate to interfere in cases of the kind no reports have been required. No application has ever been made for assistance.

6. What means have been used to ascertain, as correctly as possible, that the act of immolation was perfectly voluntary on the part of the widow?

6. None; for no orders had ever been given to the police on the subject; and with one only exception the act has always been committed without my knowledge.

By the returns now received, it appears that almost all the women who have sacrificed themselves during the last three years were of very advanced ages. The presumption, therefore is, that the act of immolation is voluntary, since the young widows would appear to have been allowed their choice, and to have preferred life.

7. What measures have been taken to prevent the practice; and, if any, what have proved the most efficacious?

7. None that I ever heard of, excepting in one instance to which I have already adverted, and which I shall detail presently; nor could any thing but absolute force be effectual at a distance from the magistrate, for the funeral rites of the deceased could not be suspended during a reference to the European authorities, without violating even our own ideas of decency and religion. The exception I have alluded to has reference to a case which occurred at Ellore. On that occasion I endeavoured to prevent the wife of a sepoy from sacrificing herself, and as the relations were easily prevailed upon to burn the husband's body, I was in hopes that the attempt would be successful, but it proved otherwise. The woman was obstinate, and finding that she could not obtain my consent by starving herself, she watched her opportunity, and when least suspected, put an end to her existence by setting fire to the shed in which she was living; such was the melancholy result of my interference on the only occasion where I ever attempted to prevent the ceremony of anugamanum, and I must confess I should be exceedingly averse to repeat the experiment.

8. Have reports been received from police officers after the performance of an anugamanum, and, if any, of what nature are they?

8. With the single exception of the case above noticed, no reports were ever called for or received, until the orders lately issued by the foujdaree adawlut, rendered it necessary for me to require them.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at Ellore, this 17th day of September 1819.

(L. S.) (signed) *G. E. Russell*, magistrate.

Return made by the Magistrate of Guntoor, dated the 25th day of October 1819.

(L. S.)

In obedience to a precept, dated the 1st of July, the magistrate of Guntoor now replies to the several questions proposed by the foujdaree adawlut.

Given under my hand and seal, this 25th day of October 1819.

(signed) *T. A. Oakes*, magistrate.

Guntoor, Magistrate's Office.

Questions proposed by the Foujdaree Adawlut.

1. What number of widows have, during the three years since the transfer in 1816, been immolated on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands?	1. Fourteen.
2. On what data is the number stated, or from what sources is the information, by which the number is estimated, derived?	2. A circular order having been sent to every darogah in this zilla, it is believed that the information above given is correct.
3. Amongst what description of persons, does the greatest number of widows become suttees?	3. Soodrahs.
4. What has been the mode of proceeding, on application for permission to perform the anugamanum, or voluntary burning on the pile of the deceased husband?	4. When application for permission is made to burn, it has been invariably refused.
5. Whether there is reason to believe, that an anugamanum ever takes place without the cognizance of the magistrate or police; and is the assistance of the police ever required, and always granted on requisition?	5. The burning always takes place without the knowledge of the magistrate or police officers.
6. What means have been used to ascertain, as correctly as possible, that the act of immolation was perfectly voluntary on the part of the widow?	6. It is scarcely ever known when the ceremony is to be performed, therefore, neither magistrate nor police officers could ascertain whether the women burnt voluntarily.
7. What measures have been taken to prevent the practice; and, if any, what have proved the most efficacious?	7. It twice came to the knowledge of the magistrate that the ceremony was about to be performed, when he immediately sent two or three respectable natives to dissuade the women, and to stop the ceremony; on these occasions the women were easily reconciled to live.
8. Have reports been received from police officers after the performance of an anugamanum, and, if any, of what nature are they?	8. Reports have been made by police officers, in which they state the day on which the ceremony took place, and nothing more.

(signed) *T. A. Oakes*, magistrate.

Return made by the Magistrate of Guntoor, dated the 25th day of October 1819.

(L. S.)

The delay which has taken place in replying to the court's precept, dated 1st July 1819, proceeds from the police darogahs having omitted to give, at an earlier period, the information called for.

Given under my hand and seal, this 25th day of October 1819.

(signed) *T. A. Oakes*, magistrate.

Guntoor, Magistrate's Office.

Return made by the Criminal Judge in the Zillah of Nellore, dated 27th day of July 1819.

In making return to this precept, the criminal judge regrets his inability to give a very full answer to the questions proposed in the letter from the register to the sudder adawlut, dated the 23d ultimo; a reference to the police reports, sent in from the different districts, afforded the only mode of ascertaining the number of widows who have burned themselves on the funeral piles of their husbands, but after a careful perusal of them, for three years previous to the transfer of the police to the collector, the criminal judge has discovered only one instance of the kind, which occurred in the Sydapoor zemindarry, some time about December 1815, for the exact date is not inserted. Many other instances have doubtlessly occurred, the ceremonies have probably taken place in situations where the police officers could not be made acquainted with them, or they may, perhaps, if it were known to them, have not thought it a necessary part of their duty to report the circumstance.

Given under my hand and the seal of the court, this 27th day of July 1819.

(L. S.) (signed) *H. Lord*, criminal judge.

To the Register to the Provincial Court of Circuit, Northern Division, Masulipatam.

Sir,—In reply to your letter, dated 1st July last, I annex hereto replies to the questions transmitted by the foujdarry adawlut, according to the order in which they occur; viz.

1. Twelve women have immolated themselves during the period alluded to.

2. The number is stated from the reports of the district heads of the police.

3. Of the number before mentioned, four have been bramin women, four comatys, three soodras, and one rajapoot.

4. The persons intending to burn, have generally intimated their determination to the heads of the police, and gone through the ceremony of asking him to procure the permission of the principal authority in the district, but without any intention of complying with directions against the immolation in case such were sent, and to prevent any discussion upon the subject, the catastrophe has usually taken place before an answer could have been received from the huzzoor station; the district heads of police not conceiving themselves at liberty to use any determined measures in preclusion of the anugamanum, nor the principal authority deeming himself warranted to depute any such to the heads of police. It has only been usual to direct persuasive endeavours and remonstrance, and of late, previous to the receipt of the present questions, the officiating magistrate, in consequence of an apparent augmentation of the number of anugamanums, urged the police officers to endeavour to be more strenuous in their exertions to prevent them.

5. There is reason to believe that anugamanums often take place in this district, particularly in the large zemindary of Vencatagherry, where there is but a very slender police establishment, without the cognizance of the magistrate or police; but the assistance of the latter is never required, nor if so would it be given. A few months ago, the widow of the rajahs Devan immolated herself close to the large town of Vencatagherry, and the affair was concluded before the magistrate heard of it, in the presence of almost all the inhabitants of the town, under the conduet of the relations of the deceased, the bramins, and the principal servants of the rajah. It would have been ridiculous for the police establishment there, either to offer assistance or attempt prohibition, as it consists only of a very insignificant number of persons.

6. There cannot be the least doubt that the act of immolation is always perfectly voluntary on the part of the widow, because every person tinctured even with the slightest knowledge of the Hindoo religion and customs, must know that in case the victim, during any part of the ceremony, were to exhibit a decided sign of repugnance or aversion, the sacrifice would be considered nugatory, and instantly relinquished by the bramins conducting it; but as such an occurrence would bring much disgrace upon the family it never takes place.

7. Replied to in the answer Nº 4.

8. Ditto, - - - - - Ditto.

I have, &c.

Nellore, 11th Sept. 1819. (signed) *T. Fraser*, magistrate.

To the Register to the Court of Foujdary Adalut, Fort St. George.

Sir,—I AM directed by the judges of the provincial court of circuit for the centre division, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d June last, to which were annexed questions, to be submitted to the several criminal judges and magistrates in this division, regarding suttees, or the burning of widows with the dead bodies of their husbands; and to transmit herewith copies of their returns to the court's precepts of the 28th June, and of their replies to those questions, which had been accordingly furnished to them.

I am also directed to request that you will inform the judges of the court of foujdarry adawlut, that the cause of the communication not having been made sooner, is the unavoidable delay on account of sickness, which has obtained in the receipt of the return from the zillah magistrate of Cuddapah.

Chittoor, Centre Provincial Court,
Register's Office,
15th September 1819.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Hutt*, register.

To the Register to the Court of Circuit for the Centre Division.

The criminal judge in the zillah of Bellary has the honour to certify, in return to the annexed receipt, that, to the best of his knowledge, not a single instance occurred within his jurisdiction, of the immolation of a widow on the funeral pile of her deceased husband, during the three years prior to the transfer of the police duties to the collector; and he further deems it proper to state, that he does not think any instance could have happened without his gaining information of it.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the court, this 10th day of July A. D. 1819.

(signed) *P. Bruce*, criminal judge.

To the Register to the Court of Circuit for the Centre Division, Chittoor.

The magistrate of Bellary has the honour to return the annexed precept, together with the following replies to the quæres conveyed to him in a copy of a circular letter from the register to the court of foujdarry adawlut, under date the 23d ultimo, which accompanied it.

Quæres.	Answers.
1. What number of widows has, during the three years since the transfer in 1816, been immolated on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands?	1. The magistrate knows of no widow having been immolated since the transfer, and it is not known that any have been immolated without his knowledge.
2. On what data is the number stated, or from what sources is the information by which the number is estimated, derived?	2. It is understood in Bellary, that these sacrifices ought not to be made without the permission of the sirkar officers, and as that permission has not been given, it is supposed none have been made; it is possible, however, one or two cases may have occurred at a distance.
3. Amongst what description of persons does the greatest number of widows become suttees?	3. Bramins, kummahs, and rajahs are most addicted to this custom, but it is not prevalent in this part of the ceded districts.
4. What has been the mode of proceeding, on application for permission to perform the anugamanum (or voluntary burning) on the pile of the deceased husband?	4. The parties apply to the magistrate.
5. Whether there is reason to believe, that an anugamanum ever takes place without the cognizance of the magistrate or police; and is the assistance of the police ever required, and always granted on requisition?	5. It is not supposed that these sacrifices take place without the cognizance of the magistrate; on two occasions, when the parties have applied for permission, the sacrifice has been prevented.
6. What means have been used to ascertain, as correctly as possible, that the act of immolation was perfectly voluntary on the part of the widow?	6. In those cases, where the parties applied, the magistrate prevented the sacrifice.
7. What measures have been taken to prevent the practice; and, if any, what have proved the most efficacious?	7. No other measures seem to have been taken than the prevention of the sacrifice in two cases already mentioned.

8. Have reports been received from police officers after the performance of an anugamanum; and, if any, of what nature are they?	8. No such reports seem to have been received.

Given under my hand and the seal of office, this 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1819.

(signed) *W. Thackerry*, collector.

To the Register to the Court of Circuit for the Centre Division, Chittoor.

The only instance known during the period that has been specified, happened on the 20th August 1815, at Nundaloor, in the Chitwhel district, when the wife of Nursunna, a brahmin, burnt herself with the corpse of her husband, and the village people gave no intimation to the police until the deed was done. This rite is seldom practiced in this district.

Given under my hand and seal this 28th day of July, in the year 1819.

(signed) *Tho. Newnham*, criminal judge.

To the Register to the Court of Circuit for the Centre Division, Chittoor.

1. In obedience to the precept from the circuit court for the centre division, dated 28th June last (and which was received by me on the 6th of July) covering extract from the court's proceedings of the same date, and accompanied by transcript from a letter from the foujdarry adawlut, containing quæres relative to suttees, or devoted widows, performing the ceremony of anugamanum, or voluntary burning on the pile of their deceased husbands, I have the honour to offer the following reply; first apologizing for not giving an earlier answer.

2. I request that you will submit to the court, that the delay has been occasioned, first, by not having received in sufficient time to make a return of the precept within the prescribed period, replies to the questions which I proposed to the tasildars; and secondly, when I did receive their communications, I was unable to write, having been deprived of the use of my eyes, the bandage over which I have only this day discontinued.

Question.	Answer.
1. What number of widows has, during the three years since the transfer in 1816, been immolated on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands	1. Six widows have sacrificed themselves on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands, within the three years, during which the authority of magistrate has been transferred to the collector; four more were prepared to perform the ceremony, but were prevented by the authority of the magistrate.
2. On what data is the number stated, or from what sources is the information by which the number is estimated, derived?	2. The reports of the tasildars are the data and the sources from whence the information is derived, with the exception of one case, in which the ceremony did not take place; and in that, personal application was made to the magistrate by the relatives of the female; the caste was soodra, a komety or merchant, or buckall commonly called; the deceased had belonged to the village of Mundepoor, said to be north of Hyderabad; he was on his way or pilgrimage to Tripetty, with his wife and relations, and died at Cuddapah. Three different applications were made to me for permission to allow the woman to burn herself, which I peremptorily refused, and told the people, that if it were attempted to perform the ceremony, I would stop it by force; to which effect I issued an order to the tasildar, and placed two peons for several days, to prevent the woman from doing herself any mischief, and to watch the relations; the party, after remaining a week at Cuddapah, proceeded to Tripetty, after giving me a promise that the woman should not sacrifice herself, which promise they kept while in this district.

3. Amongst what description of persons does the greatest number of widows become suttees?

3. It appears that the greatest number of suttees are among the bramins; for out of the six whom I have stated as having devoted themselves, four were bramins, and one was a komety, and one was a tank digger; of those who contemplated the ceremony, but did not perform it, two were bramins, one a comety, and one a tank digger. There appear to be two methods of performing the sahagamanum; the one is by raising a pile, on which the devotee places herself, after which it is set fire to, and she burns; this is considered the most painful, and consequently the most honourable; the superior castes therefore, pretend to an exclusive right to perform the sacrifice in that way, but I have never heard of this right being asserted or disputed. The other method is by digging a pit, filling it with combustibles, setting fire to it, and when it burns brisky to jump into it; every caste thinks itself entitled to perform this.

4 What has been the mode of proceeding, on application for permission to perform the anugamanum (or voluntary burning on the pile of the deceased husband)?

4. When application has been made to the tasildar, as head of the police, for permission to perform the sahagamanum, he has reported the circumstance to the magistrate, and acted according to the orders which he received.

5. Whether there is reason to believe, that an anugamanum ever takes place without the cognizance of the magistrate or police; and is the assistance of the police ever required, and always granted on requisition?

5. Of the six sacrifices which have taken place, two only had been brought to the notice of the tasildars previous to the performance of the ceremony; and in the one case, the tasildar sent an order not to perform it, which was not listened to, and before further measures could be taken to stop it, it was performed; in the other case, upon hearing that a sahagamanum was contemplated, the tasildar sent a police peon to prevent the sacrifice, but it had been accomplished before the peon arrived.

6. What means have been used to ascertain, as correctly as possible, that the act of immolation was perfectly voluntary on the part of the widow?

6. I have made frequent inquiry to satisfy private curiosity, but I never directed an investigation to be made, upon which to found a public opinion. It has been assumed, as well by the police officers, as myself "that the act of immolation was perfectly voluntary on the part of the widow;" all my private inquiry has led to this conclusion, and all the reports which I have received from the tasildars, since I issued orders on that point to enable me to answer the quære of the foujdary adawlut after the receipt of the precept, have produced the same result. Indeed, whatever influencing means may have been used to dispose the mind of a widow to the desperate act of offering up her life in so painful a sacrifice, whether the speciousness of a sacred duty, the promise of absolution from past misdeeds, or the hope of future joys, the outward profession has always been a free and unconstrained wish to sacrifice herself.

7. What measures have been taken to prevent the practice; and, if any, what have proved the most efficacious?

7. How I acted in one case I have already stated in my reply to the second quære; in another case which was reported to me by the Raychooty tasildar, I directed him to assemble the relations, and order them to use every argument to persuade the widow not to devote herself to death, and he also to avail himself of every means which he could devise, to dissuade the widow from the undertaking; and, if words failed of effect, to prevent the ceremony, report the circumstance, and abide by my further orders; these further orders were, however, not called for. In a third instance the tasildar having heard of a sahagamanum being about to take place, desired the relations to put a stop to it, which they did; and in the fourth instance, the dying husband, having discovered that his wife intended to become a suttee, desired her to live for the sake of the children, which she obeyed.

8. Have reports been received from police officers after the performance of an anugamanum; and, if any, of what nature are they?	8. I think I have answered this question in foregoing replies. If sahagamanums had been performed, previous to the tasildars receiving intimation that they were intended, they have stated the circumstance to the above effect; if by any of their exertions they had been prevented, they have stated the means used, as before noticed.

Given under my hand and the seal of the court of the magistrate of Cuddapa, this 3d day of September A. D. 1819.

(signed) *J. Hanbury*, magistrate.

To the Register to the Provincial Court of Circuit for the Centre Division at Chittoor.

In conformity with the exigency of the foregoing precept and extract from the proceedings of the provincial court of circuit for the centre division, under date the 28th June last, the criminal judge in the zillah of Chingleput has to state, in answer to the question put to him, that to the best of his recollection, and from the best information he can procure, no circumstances of the kind as that of a widow burning herself with her husband ever took place in the zillah of Chingleput during the three years prior to the transfer of the police duties to the collector.

The judge has further to state, that with respect to any information ever having been received, or any measures ever adopted by his predecessor, Mr. Coleman, to prevent any thing of the kind, he cannot, with a certainty say; as the police records, where such information and orders would most likely be found, were transferred to the collector, as magistrate, on the 30th November 1816.

Given under my hand and the seal of the court at Chingleput, this 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1819.

(signed) *C. Fullerton*, judge.

To the Register of the Court of Circuit for the Centre Division.

Sir,—I have now the honour to annex replies to the several inquiries transmitted with precept from the court of circuit, dated 28th ultimo.

1. The number of widows immolated on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands amounts to four in the zillah of Chingleput since the year 1816.

2. Information of these events has been derived in some instances from the heirs or other relatives of the deceased, and from the native public officers who wrote at the time and place of the occurrence.

3 & 4. The suttees above enumerated were brahmin widows, of whom two asked permission in person of the native police to perform the anugamanum, and the other two victims were similarly immolated after sanction applied for by their relatives; but, as these sacrifices are carried into effect almost immediately upon the decease of the husband, sufficient time is not permitted for reference to superior authority.

5. There is no information that an anugamanum has taken place without the knowledge of the police, though it is probable that this may have been, because the parties seem to think the ceremony a matter of discretion beyond the cognizance of the police, whose assistance is therefore not required; and that the police would afford assistance in case of such a requisition, may be inferred from the facts that they have no order to this effect; and that so lately as in June last, when a widow destroyed herself by anugamanum at Canjeeveram, during the grand festival there, it was in opposition to the earnest intreaties of an European and a native police authority who were present, and endeavoured to dissuade her from her purpose; she then declared, if any measures were taken to prevent her she would destroy herself.

6. In order to ascertain how these acts of immolation were induced, information has been required and received, either from persons who have witnessed them, or from others who have been deputed to make inquiry of all particulars relating to them, and their reports allege, that the said acts have been perfectly voluntary on the part of each suttee.

7. One instance only occurred when timely notice was given of the intention of the widow to immolate herself; directions were thereupon sent to the police to use every means to dissuade the party from sacrificing herself, at the same time not to make use of coercive measures, and in this solitary instance it was abandoned. To prevent the practice of anugamanum, no coercive measures being legal, none have been tried; and when discussion, or an intimation of the interference of public authority have been resorted to, these endeavours have almost invariably proved

ineffectual; on account of the apparently inexorable infatuation of the ill-fated victims, who have vowed suicide by other means, if not permitted to die on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands; so that no present means are efficacious to stop a practice which seems to be considered a legitimate privilege of caste, not liable to any serious notice of public authority.

8. This opinion is so general, that the four instances of anugamanum above adduced, were not all reported by the native police, until information of the kind was required from them, in consequence of the precept to which this is a return.

Circuit Cutcherry,
27th July 1819.
I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Cooke*, magistrate.

To the Register to the Court of Circuit, Centre Division, Chittoor.

In obedience to the exigence of this precept, the criminal judge has the honour to report to the circuit court, for the information of the foujdarry adawlut, that on reference to the several arzees forwarded by the police during the three years prior to the transfer of the police duties to the collector, only three widows, have been reported by the police of this zillah, to have been immolated on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands.

Given under my hand and the seal of the court, this 3d day of August A.D. 1819. (signed) *Joseph Dacre*, criminal judge.

Magistrate's Court, Northern Division of Arcot, to the Court of Circuit, Centre Division.

1. The accompanying statement has been prepared from the arzees of the several tasildars and heads of police, received at different periods since the transfer in 1816; the number of suttees thus reported is thirteen.

2. From the arzees of the tasildars, &c. who had received intimation from the parties engaged in the ceremony.

3. The suttees may be said to be almost confined to the braminical sect, there having been but two of the thirteen of other sects.

4. Prior to the transfer, the magistrate had directed that no anugamanum should take place without the knowledge of the police, who were instructed to ascertain that it was voluntary on the part of the female; and in either case to prevent, if possible, the act of immolation. The same measures have been continued since the transfer.

5. I do not believe that an anugamanum ever takes place without the cognizance of the police; prior to the act, the police endeavours to dissuade the parties, and if unsuccessful, directs them to await the decision of the magistrate, to whom the circumstance is immediately reported; but their injunctions have never been attended to, and the suttee is concluded long ere the magistrate's order can reach the spot. The statement shows, that in one instance only, the interference of the police and the friends of the female had the effect of preventing the suttee.

6. The thasildar, &c. on receiving intimation of a proposed suttee, either attends in person to communicate with the widow, and to prevent the act, or deputes his sheristadar, or some other respectable person of his cutcherry, with peons for that purpose.

7. The above-mentioned are the only measures that have ever been taken to prevent the practice; the suttees are almost exclusively performed by widows, who either have no children or whose family having reached maturity are capable of maintaining themselves, and do not look to her for any future support. In some few instances, widows are induced to immolate themselves in consequence of such a custom having prevailed in the family, and by breaking through which, a stigma might be imputed. Considering the servile situation of Hindoo widows, the utter exclusion from all those enjoyments of dress and society which alone constitute their happiness, it may not appear surprising that they should prefer terminating an existence in that mode, which, they are assured, will lead to final beatitude.

8. The police officers report the performance of the suttee, but do not detail the particulars; in this division the female generally ascends the funeral pile on which the body of the deceased has been previously laid, and some few moments elapse in the prosecution of the remaining rites ere the torch is applied; during this latter part of the ceremony the widow remains silent on the pile.

Given at Chittoor, under my hand and the seal of the court, this 12th day of August in the year of our Lord 1819.

(signed) *C. Roberts*, magistrate.

STATEMENT of the Number of WIDOWS who have been immolated on the Funeral Piles of their deceased Husbands, from 1st November 1816 to 31st July 1819, in the Northern Division of Arcot.

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	No.	NAMES OF THE DECEASED.	CASTE.	DATE OF THE DECEASE.	REMARKS.
Tirvettoor	Madoogoonadoo	1	Soobammah and her husband	Bramin	24th March - 1817.	—
Tirputty	Cusba Tirputy	2	Autmaram Sowkar and his wife	Conojah bramin	- November —	—
Cauvareepauk	Seeroovalaem	3	Vencataroya Gooroocul and his wife	Bramin	19th January - 1818.	—
Ditto	Wallajapett	4	Gooroomoorty	Ditto	1st November —	restrained by the advice of her relations and of the police.
Poloor	Cusba Poloor	5	Vencataroyadoo and his wife Lutcheemee	—	—	—
Cauvareepauk	Nellee	6	Ramiah and his wife	—	—	—
Poloor	Cusba Poloor	7	Kistniah and his wife		21st March - 1819.	—
Cauvettenagur zemindary	Davalumpeta	8	Ramakistnamarauzoo and his wife	Rachawar	22d — —	—
Sultavaid	Umboor	9	Vencataragaviah and his wife	Bramin	25th — —	—
Cauvareepauk	Goodeemulloor	10	Chengulroya Gooroocul and his wife		11th April —	—
Poloor	Ulleeabad	11	Igawiah and his wife Cullaunegummah	—	—	—
Tirvellum	Bookapattanum	12	Soobasastrooloo and his wife		4th May - 1819.	—
Arcot	Cusba Arcot	13	Narrain Chitty and his wife	Komatee	14th — —	—
Caulastry zemindary	Calastry	14	Calastry Moonsiff's mother and her husband.	Bramin	- May - 1819.	—

(signed) *C. Roberts*, magistrate.

To the Register to the Foujdaree Court, Fort St. George.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 30th November last, with reference to number of widows who have been immolated on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands, I am directed to transmit a copy of the circular order forwarded by the court of circuit to the several criminal judges in the centre division on that subject, and the criminal judges' returns thereto, for the information of the judges of the foujdaree court.

I have, &c.

Chittoor,
Centre Circuit Court,
Register's Office, 2d June 1820.

(signed) *J. Long*, acting third judge.
C. P. C. for the Register Court.

Court of Circuit, Centre Division.

(L. S.)

To the Criminal Judge in the Zillah of Cuddapah.

Herewith you will receive an extract from the proceedings of the court, under this date, to the exigence therein contained you are hereby required strictly to conform.

Given under my hand and the seal of the court, this eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord 1819.

By order of the court.

(signed) *W. Hawkins*, second judge for register.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Court of Circuit for the Centre Division, under date the 8th December 1819.

Read letter under date the 15th ultimo, received from the deputy register to the foujdaree adawlut, containing that court's desire, that further information be required from the criminal judges, on the subject of the immolation of widows on the funeral piles of their husbands.

The court, in consequence, resolve to forward to the criminal judges, all the questions put to the magistrates in the foujdaree adawlut's letter of the 23d of last June, for answers to be transmitted at as early a period as possible, and having reference to the three years previous to the transfer of the police duties to the collector.

Ordered, That an extract from these proceedings be transmitted to the several criminal judges in the centre division, with precept requiring conformity thereto, returnable for arrival in this court, on or before Monday the 10th of next month.

(signed) *W. Hawkins*, second judge for register.

To the Criminal Judges.

1. What number of widows has, during the three years since the transfer in 1816, been immolated on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands?

2. On what data is the number stated, or from what sources is the information by which the number is estimated, derived?

3. Amongst what description of persons does the great number of widows become suttees?

4. What has been the mode of proceeding, on application for permission to perform the anugamanum (or voluntary burning on the pile of the deceased husband)?

5. Whether there is reason to believe, that an anugamanum ever takes place without the cognizance of the magistrate or police; and is the assistance of the police ever required, and always granted on requisition?

6. What means have been used to ascertain, as correctly as possible, that the act of immolation was perfectly voluntary on the part of the widow?

7. What measures have been taken to prevent the practice; and, if any, what have proved the most efficacious?

8. Have reports been received from police officers after the performance of an anugamanum; and, if any, of what nature are they?

(signed) *W. Hawkins*, second judge for register.

Return from the Criminal Judge of Cuddapah.

No one widow has been known to immolate herself on the pile of her deceased husband, in the neighbourhood of Cuddapah, since the transfer of the magistracy in 1816; of the other parts of the zillah, the criminal judge has more limited means of delivering an opinion. It is however said, that in all the eastern, northern, and western talooks, no instance has occurred; though the custom has some how been resumed in a more frequent manner in the southern portion of the zillah. Thus it is said, that a widow of a comattee performed the sahagumanum about three years ago, at Mudanapullee, in the Goorumcondah talook. The name of the husband was Gooroovappa; the family is said to have lately come from the Mysore country; the widow, who was named Nursumma, was about forty years of age. The widow of a Punchangum bramin also immolated herself at Choroosoomoodrum, in the Goorumcondah talook, the same year.

In October last year, the widow of one Dasoo, a comattee, at Mudanapullee, in the Goorumcondah district, is said to have burnt herself on the funeral pile of her deceased husband. She is said to have been eighty years of age at the time. In December of the same year, on the death of Chinna Narrappa, his widow performed sahagumanum at Poonganoor. These are all the instances of which the zillah court has obtained information.

To the second question it is answered, that since the means which zillah courts could resort to, for obtaining information about matters of internal economy from all officers of police in the zillahs, have been forbidden to their use by Section IV, Regulation XI, A. D. 1816, the information herein offered, depends chiefly for authenticity to questions put to some servants of the court. These, as Hindoos, would probably have heard of every immolation of a widow in this zillah, for such self-sacrifice is, as remarked in the return which the zillah court made to the provincial court on the 28th day of last July, a ceremony, that never has of late years been common in this part of the ceded districts. Gadecherla Venketrow, the tahsildar of the talook of Goorumcondah, being at court just at present, the circumstances have been corroborated by his information.

To the third question it is answered, that the instances seem to have been so few of late years, that the words "great number of widows become," do not seem to be applicable to this zillah. Of the four instances which have happened since the transfer of magistracy in 1816, two seem to have occurred among brahmins, and two among uyseeas or camattees. If, however, this question be not limited, as the two former, to the very three years that are subsequent to the transfer, the only instance which occurred during the three years preceding that æra, happened, as previously reported, in a brahmin family. One other occurred in the year 1813, rather more than three years before it, and this also happened in a brahmin family. There were some applications from comattees, but of the immolations that have actually been known to take effect, the greater number has happened among brahmins, in the proportion of four to two. On inquiring of the Hindoo servants, it is said that many widows of reddees were accustomed thus to end their lives in former times.

With respect to the fourth question, what has been the mode of proceeding, &c. &c.; the criminal court cannot state what has been the mode of proceeding since the magistracy was transferred, though since then the custom has recurred with redoubled frequency. No application whatsoever has been made on the part of any widow to the criminal court, since the æra mentioned in the first of these questions. The people seem to be well acquainted with the offices and authorities relating immediately to the preservation of the public peace, having been exempted from the special jurisdiction of the criminal judges, and wholly intrusted to the distinct department of the collector. No applications probably will ever be made now to the zillah court, and if so, it does not appear that it could undertake to proceed in such a matter, and the person applying would be referred to the collector-magistrate. In respect to the mode of proceeding previously followed, during times when instances were more rate, either a plain dissent was made to the application, or a delay allowed to giving any answer. Thus, in about two cases of application, the ceremony did not take place. The widow had on reflection changed her mind, and the body of the deceased was burnt without her. It is believed to be the general opinion that permission should be obtained. This seems to have been the case under even the old Hindoo governments; and, indeed, as widows with child, and in some other states, are prohibited from burning, the police of the country must always have been supposed authorized to interfere; that is, the authorities charged with such duties in the policy, whether they were committed to the priesthood or other parts of the community.

The criminal judge has not the evidence to answer positively to question five, but it is presumed that the magistrate has obtained intelligence of the four cases before reported. Whether the assistance of the police was required and granted on these occasions by the zillah magistrate, the court cannot tell; but it is presumed not. In most cases application cannot be made to the zillah magistrate. Thus, when the two instances took place in Gooroomcondah last year, the magistrate was, probably farther from the scene of sacrifice than the judge: Muduneepullee is eighty miles from Cudapah; Pooganoor considerably more; but before permission could arrive at Muduneepullee, the application and answer must, together, pass over one hundred and sixty miles of country, from the northernmost talook to Muduneepullee, where the zillah magistrate is now; the distance for the application to travel in the *first* instance would be equally great. How long this would take may be estimated; and it is equally evident, that a dead body can be kept but a short time in this country before the celebration of the funeral; and if this haste furnishes the means of practising such a rite, by the funeral taking place while the mind of the widow is overcome by her afflictions, it also in other respects becomes a means of prevention. When applications are made by a widow or her friends, to the European authorities at a distance, it may generally be concluded that there is a desire to allow the time adopted for performance of the ceremony to pass by, and to let the body of the deceased be burnt, because that ceremony cannot be delayed in the usual manner, without the additional calamity of a living victim accompanying it on the pile. It is believed that all the instances which have occurred have been now reported, and while it is supposed that no instance remains unknown to the criminal judge, who is unaided by police reports, it may be inferred that all these instances have become known to the magistrate. The instance before reported to have occurred at Nundaloor, during the time of the magistracy remaining with the zillah court, occurred without the previous cognizance of the then magistrate, or the tahsildar, acting as the head police officer; but was immediately reported by the police near the village, and these police officers denied that they had given assistance; and asserted, that they exerted themselves with ill success to prevent the sacrifice, the widow being determined to perform the act.

To question six it may be answered, that it is said in the four late instances in Goorumcondah and Poonganoor, the tahsildar attempted to prevail on the parties to desist from the ceremony, but met with no success in his endeavours to prevail on the widows to change their resolution. It is so far presumable, that the immolation was perfectly voluntary; it may, however, be remarked, that this tahsildar is the same brahmin who was tahsildar at Dhoor in 1813, when one of the two instances that occurred under the late magistracy happened.

Question seven is much answered in some of the former replies. In one or two instances, previous to the era given, the delay of permission afforded time for the afflicted widow to recover her serenity of mind, so much, as to render her sensible to the supplications of her friends, and to the advice of the public officers. What measures have been taken since the transfer, the court does not know, but no further measures were taken formerly; occasion to require directions having scarcely occurred. Moreover, this self sacrifice arises out of a species of superstition that would probably increase in proportion as any public notice, that yet admits of toleration, be taken of it, and the act be famed about, and considered to give celebrity to the matrimonial fidelity of the victims.

If this notice were indeed accompanied with strong comminations degrading to those who are the sufferers, or those who in breach of all soul feelings encourage the widow in proof of her affection to undergo this frantic trial of her grief, the result before thought likely, might, possibly, be counteracted in time, if not immediateley. The attempt, however, is not without its dangers; for persuasion of even the most barbarous rites of what a people believe to be true religion, will at times stimulate the superstitious to be more determined in their observance. It is, in respect to the part of the ceded districts, the opinion of this zilla court, that (if the resort to strong means to prevent such immolations be thought inexpedient under a British government) as the practice in this part of the country has been long more and more on the decline, this idea of the worthlessness of this barbarous funeral can be best encouraged by the least notice possible being made of it as an ancient rite of the country, so as to avoid in the same degree, recalling the practice to the recollection of the enthusiastic votaries of that creed under which it formerly occurred to a far more alarming extent; even now the most sensible and well educated of the Hindoos, when questioned about this rite, cannot conceal altogether that their thoughts are disposed to defend it as an old custom, that, however fallaciously, has been so celebrated as a characteristic peculiarly distinguishing the fidelity of Hindoo widows. This defence generally is not made in direct terms, but will be found to display itself in the feelings of most of those, who, before an European inquirer, profess verbally to deem the custom one that is barbarous; and in these more civilized times, when the true qualities of social duties are daily more and more investigated, a deed of cruelty and murder that has with justice and morality become nearly obsolete. The operation of doctrines averse to the act, if put in activity, might possibily be efficacious in some respects; thus suicide, of which this is a species, can be represented as a mark of cowardice, rather than of fortitude; and common suicide is greatly so viewed in the manners now prevailing in this part of India. The ordinances of Munoo also, which are one of the principal law authorities in this part of India, do not encourage the sacrifice in the same manner as others quoted in the vivade changamana, translated by Mr. Colebrook, and introduced under this government into these parts. "Let him not wish for death, let him not wish for life, let him expect his appointed time, as a hired servant expects his wages," are doctrines more agreeable to the institutes of the oldest Hindoo legislature, who mentions doctrines very averse from self-immolation of widows; such as the raising up a son to the deceased by the widow. Here the marriage of widows is now deemed illegal, but not so in some of the most southern parts of the peninsula. In Bengal the habit of self-immolation seems to have increased rather than decreased the more it has been opposed. There are, however, many cruel superstitions common to Bengal that are nearly unknown among the inhabitants of this part of India; and if examples of such austerities be sometimes found of the persons practising them, a greater portion will probably be discovered not to be inhabitants of these parts. These districts may therefore be as much adapted to receive doctrines against the use of this ceremony, as any other part of India. Nevertheless there may still be some apprehension in discussing the question directly on it becoming known that the public authorities in the district have been directed to report on such a matter: a sort of national interest seems to be excited among the Hindoo classes of society, and it is remarkable that two out of the only six cases herein reported to have occurred for several years, happened within half a year after the discussion of this matter commenced, about last July. An efficient administration of law must be of much efficacy in making this barbarous ceremony obsolete, and giving encouragement to civility. The Hindoo shaster lays down rules for securing proper provision to the widow, and confidence on the uninterrupted validity of such claims has probably proved, and may probably prove, as a solace to their afflictions, one of the most efficacious considerations to operate to the prevention of the practice; while the persuasion which the priesthood use to widows to induce them to devote their bodies to this sacrifice, have the greatest influence on those who, being without future protection and maintenance, regard a future sojourn in this world with despair.

In reply to question eight, the court cannot state what report has been made by the police to the magistrate; none whatever has been made to the court. In the former two instances, report was made to the judge and magistrate, and these reports professed a disposition to discourage the practice.

Given under my hand and official seal, this 1st day of April 1820.

(L.S.) (signed) *Tho^s Newnham*, criminal judge.

To the Register to the Provincial Court of Circuit for the Centre Division at Chittoor.

Para. 1. In conformity with the exigency of the foregoing precept, and extract from the proceedings of the provincial court of circuit for the centre division, under date the 8th December last. The judge in the zillah of Chingleput has to state, in answer to the first question, that he must refer the court of circuit to the return made by him to the precept under the 28th of June 1819.

2. From the answer made by the judge to the first, no answer is required to the second question.

3. In reply to the third question, the judge has to state, from the best information which he can procure, the acts of widows burning themselves with their husbands is common amongst the whole four sects of Hindoos, viz. brahma, cshatriya vaisya and soodra, but most generally prevails amongst the sect cshatriya.

4. With respect to the fifth question, the judge has to state, that having now no superintendence of the police, he therefore cannot say if an anoogamanum ever takes place without the cognizance of the magistrate or police, or if the assistance of the police is ever required, or granted on such an occasion.

5. With respect to the sixth question, the judge has to state, that he never had occasion to make inquiry respecting the act of immolation being perfectly voluntary, or otherwise, on the part of a widow.

6. With respect to the sixth question, the judge has to state that he never had occasion to make inquiry respecting the act of immolation being perfectly voluntary, or otherwise, on the part of a widow.

7. With respect to the seventh question, the judge has to state, that he is not aware of any measures having been taken to prevent the practice of widows burning themselves with their deceased husbands.

8. With respect to the eighth question, the judge can make no reply, having no superintendence of the police, or no reports whatever being made to him from that department.

Given under my hand and the seal of the court at Chingleput, this 28th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1820.

(signed) *C. Fullerton*, judge.

To the Register to the Court of Circuit, Centre Division at Chittoor.

The criminal judge has the honour to state as follows, in answer to the questions annexed to this precept.

Answers.

Question N° 1. No reports of suttees have been made to the criminal judge since the transfer of the magistracy to the collector in 1816, and he in consequence does not possess adequate means of fully answering this question. Two suttees have taken place at Chittoor Pollams within the last six months, and subsequently a third; the widow of the tasildar of Mogarall, would also most probably have taken place, but that the magisterial authority did not give assent to the application for permission to the widow to immolate herself. The ceremony consequently did not, and never would, under such circumstances take place.

Question N° 3. Suttees in this zillah have taken place chiefly among the bramins and comatys.

Question N° 4. The criminal judge is unacquainted with the mode of proceeding subsequently to the transfer of the magistracy in 1816: previously to the transfer, the criminal judge's predecessor issued orders to the police, to endeavour to persuade any widow, who might signify her resolution to immolate herself, to give up such her intention; and in one instance, his (the criminal judge's) predecessor caused the widow to appear before him in court, and tried himself to dissuade her against self immolation, but without effect.

Question N° 5. The criminal judge does not believe, that any anugamanum has ever taken place in this zillah, without the knowledge of the police; but previously to the transfer, the criminal judge is satisfied that the ceremony has sometimes taken place before the application to the magistrate (which in all cases appear to have been made as a mere matter of form,) could have been received by him; how it has been since the transfer, the criminal judge has not the means of stating. Further, it has never been considered necessary by the natives, to call upon the police for assistance in cases of suttees.

Question N° 6. Prior to the transfer, the only means which appear to have been taken, to ascertain that the act of immolation was perfectly voluntary on the part of the widow, were, the police officers being directed to attend in all cases of suttees, and to endeavour to dissuade the widow from the act of immolation. The criminal judge is unable to state what means for that purpose have been taken subsequently to the transfer.

Question Nº 7. Except in the instance above-mentioned, (in answer to Questions Nº 1 and 2,) the only means used in this zillah to prevent the practice of anugamanum, have been persuasion on the part of the police, and it has not (the criminal judge believes) in any case proved efficacious. Two suttees have taken place at Chittoor, within a very short distance of the provincial court-house, since the criminal judge's first appointment in a subordinate situation to Chittoor in 1808. He attended the latter, which took place about six months ago, merely as a spectator; had he been vested with the power of magistrate, under regulation III. A. D. 1817, he should have prevented it, but he did not consider himself, as criminal judge, authorized to interfere. The criminal judge is satisfied, that the best informed and most respectable part of the natives would themselves have often prevented this ceremony if they had had the power. The suttee in question took place, he has since been informed, in consequence of a quarrel betw the widow and another member of her family.

Question Nº 8. No reports, prior to the transfer, were received from the police officers by the zillah magistrate, after the performance of an anugamanum, except such as merely stated that it had taken place voluntarily on the part of the widow.

Given under my hand and the seal of the court, this 13th April 1820.

(L. S.) (signed) *Joseph Dacre*, C. judge.

In obedience to the exigence of the annexed precept, the criminal judge has the honour to state, that no case of a widow's having been immolated on the funeral pile of her deceased husband has come to the knowledge of the court during the three years since the transfer of the magistracy to the collector.

Given under my hand and the seal of the court this 24th day of April, A. D. 1820.

(signed) *Saml Ibbetson*, chief judge.

To the Register to the Court of Foujdaree Adawlut, Fort St. George.

Sir,—I am directed by the court of circuit for the southern division, to transmit to you the accompanying reports from the criminal judges and magistrates within the court's jurisdiction, called for by your letter of the 23d June last.

Register's Office, Trichinopoly, I have, &c.
4th October 1819. (signed) *C. H. Cruttenden*, acting register.

To the Register to the Court of Foujdaree Adawlut, Fort St. George.

Sir,—I am directed by the court of circuit for the southern division to transmit to you the accompanying reports from the criminal judges within the court's jurisdiction, called for by your letter of the 30th of November last.

Register's Office, Trichinopoly, I have, &c.
3d April 1820. (signed) *G. W. Saunders*, register.

To the Register of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit, Trichinopoly.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 28th June.

I have examined the reports of the police officers during the three years previous to the transfer of the police duties to the collector, and cannot find that any widows sacrificed themselves during that period. One instance only of self-immolation has occurred within my knowledge since I have been in this zillah court, but this having taken place since the transfer of the police, the particulars of the case will be given by the collector and magistrate.

Trichinopoly Zillah Court, I have, &c.
15th July 1819. (signed) *C. H. Higginson*, judge.

Read in Court this 16th July 1819.
(signed) *G. W. Saunders*, register.

Return made by the Criminal Judge in the Zillah of Trichinopoly, dated 16th of February 1820.

In return to this precept I have the honour now to submit my replies to the points upon which information is required. I cannot find that any widow has sacrificed herself upon the funeral pile of her husband in this zillah for the last ten years, except the widow of a pleader of my court, whose case I referred to in my former reply. Her intention to put herself to death was reported to me by the servants of the court; this woman was a bramin, and as I knew that information of her intention had been given to the collector and magistrate (to whom the superintendence of police had been transferred), I did not interfere publicly to prevent her; considering that it remained with the collector and magistrate to take such steps as he judged necessary to prevent the immolation. No reports are made by the police officers to the criminal judge upon subjects of this description. I should not think it possible that an "anugamanum" could take place without its coming to the knowledge of the superintendent of police of the district.

The practice having been so uncommon in the Trichinopoly district, I am not aware that any regular system has been pursued for its prevention.

If I were required to give my opinion as to the best means of putting a stop to it in future, I should say, that the collector and magistrate ought to be authorized to issue a proclamation prohibiting altogether a custom so barbarous and unnatural, and which, though *permitted*, does not by any means appear to be insisted upon by the shastrums. I would authorize the magistrate to declare, by the proclamation, any person or persons assisting in the self-immolation of a widow, liable to be brought to trial as an accessary in homicide; and would issue strict orders to all heads of villages and officers of police to put an immediate stop to any attempt at preparation for an "anugamanum."

In the present times the good sense and humane feeling of the bramins, as well as the greater proportion of the Hindoo inhabitants, would point out to him the benevolent motive of government in prohibiting a practice, which has originated in ignorance and infatuation, and which must be reflected upon with abhorrence by every mind capable of distinguishing good from evil.

Given under my hand and the seal of the court at Trichinopoly, this 16th day of February 1820.

(L. S.) (signed) *C. H. Higginson*, criminal judge.

Read in Court the 18th February 1820.

(signed) *G. W. Saunders*, register.

Return made by the Acting Criminal Judge in the Zillah of Trichinopoly, dated the 20th March 1810.

The tenor of this precept has been fully executed by inserting replies to the several quæres therein submitted.

Given under my hand and the seal of the court at Trichinopoly, the 20th day of March, A. D. 1820.

(L. S.) (signed) *E. H. Cruttenden*, acting criminal judge.

Extract of a Letter from the Register to the Court of Foujdaree Adawlut, dated 23d June 1819.

Questions.	Answers.
1. What number of widows has, during the three years since the transfer in 1816, been immolated on the funeral piles of the deceased husbands?	1. During ten years previous to the transfer in 1816, no instance of self-immolation was brought to the notice of the magistrate. In 1817, since the transfer, one braminee woman, the widow of one of the court pleaders, sacrificed herself upon the funeral pile of her deceased husband. This case has been fully stated by the criminal judge, in his former returns, under date 15th July and 16th February 1820.

2. On what data is the number stated, or from what source is the information by which the number is estimated, derived?	2. From a careful inspection of all the police reports previous to the transfer.
3. Amongst what description of persons does the greatest number of widows become suttees?	3. In the case above stated, the woman was a braminee.
4. What has been the mode of proceeding, on application for permission to perform the anugamanum, (or voluntary burning on the pile of the deceased husband)?	4. No such application was ever made.
5. Whether there is reason to believe, that an anugamanum ever takes place without the cognizance of the magistrate or police; and is the assistance of the police ever required, and always granted on requisition?	5. I should not think it possible that an anugamanum could take place without its being known to the local police of the district, who would report it to the magistrate. Previous to the transfer, the police officers were enjoined to report any such event, and to exert their best endeavours to prevent it, without using violence.
6. What means have been used to ascertain, as correctly as possible, that the act of immolation was perfectly voluntary on the part of the widow?	6. No instance occurred previous to the transfer.
7. What measures have been taken to prevent the practice; and, if any, what have proved the most efficacious?	7. As the practice never prevailed in this district, no general measures have been taken to prevent it.
8. Have reports been received from police officers after the performance of an anugamanum; and, if any, of what nature are they?	8. No reports of any act of anugamanum have ever been received.

(signed) *E. H. Cruttenden*, acting criminal judge.

To the Register of the Southern Provincial Court of Circuit, Trichonopoly.

Sir,—Para. 1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter directing me to submit answers to the following questions:

Questions.	Answers.
1. What number of widows have, during the three years since the transfer in 1816, been immolated on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands?	1. There have been only two instances since 1816. The first suttee was the wife of a pleader in the zillah court; the second took place in Arialore.
2. On what data is the number stated, or from what sources is the information by which the number is estimated, derived?	2. From the report of the tahsildars, and the general notoriety of the instances.
3. Amongst what description of persons does the greatest number of widows become suttees?	3. Among the bramins to the southward, and the razooloo to the northward.
4. What has been the mode of proceeding, on application for permission to perform the anugamanum, or voluntary burning on the pile of the deceased husband?	4. It has never been customary to make any application.

5. Whether there is reason to believe, that an anugamanum ever takes place without the cognizance of the magistrate or police; and is the assistance of the police ever required, and always granted on requisition?	5. There is no reason to believe that anugamanum ever takes place without the cognizance of the magistrate or the police. I mean, that information is always sent after the fiend-like ceremony has been completed. I have consequently therefore never had it in my power either to grant or refuse the assistance of the police.
6. What means have been used to ascertain, as correctly as possible, that the act of immolation was perfectly voluntary on the part of the widow?	6. The act is, I apprehend, always voluntary; provided a being in a state of stupefaction and delusion can be said to possess the power of violation.
7. What measures have been taken to prevent the practice; and, if any, what have proved the most efficacious?	7. There have been no measures used to prevent the practice.
8. Have reports been received from police officers after the performance of an anugamanum; and, if any, of what nature are they?	8. The reports from the tahsildars have hitherto simply stated the fact, without any remark thereon.

2. Having submitted specific answers to the proposed questions, I trust I shall stand excused in offering the following remarks to the consideration of government. I take it for granted that the subject was referred to the magistrates of the several zillahs with a view of collecting their opinions as to the possibility and propriety of preventing future instances of anugamanum.

3. When I was acting magistrate at Cambaconum, I addressed the government on this subject, and pledged myself to put a stop to all future instances of self-immolation, without any ill consequences arising from the prevention. I look upon this inhuman practice as one tolerated to the disgrace of the British government; it is ever abominated by the better sort of natives themselves, and no where is it enjoined by Hindoo law.

4. On referring to Colebrook's digest and other authorities on Hindoo law, I find that the text authorizes immolation but does not enjoin it. There are also authorities against self-immolation as well as in favour of it; the most strenuous supporters of it are Angeerasah, Gowtamah, and Vasah; the authorities against it are Menu, Bhooraspattee, and several others. I state Menu as an authority against the practice, because he has prescribed a line of conduct to be observed by widows after the death of their husbands. The text of Angeerasah states, "that woman, who, on the death of her husband, ascends the same burning pile with him is exalted to heaven." But Menu states, "let her (a widow) emaciate her body by living voluntarily on pure flowers, roots and fruits; but let her not, when her lord is deceased, even pronounce the name of another man. Let her continue till death, forgiving all injuries, performing harsh duties, avoiding every sensual pleasure, and cheerfully practising the incomparable rules of virtue which have been followed by such women as were devoted to one only husband." And then adds, "and like those abstemious men, a virtuous wife ascends to heaven though she have no child, if, after the decease of her lord she devote herself to pious austerity."

5. From this it is clear, that there is a diversity of opinion in Hindoo law on this subject, the first recommending immolation on the funeral pile, and the second a rigid practice of austerities; at the same time it must be recollected, that the weight of authority is in favour of the latter practice, because it is that prescribed by Menu, revered by the Hindoos as the first and greatest law authority.

6. The practice, then, of this horrid rite is only sanctioned by ancient custom, ancient I admit, for an instance of immolation is stated in Diodorus Siculus. But custom can only be *legally* upheld when it does not militate against law "*consuetudo pro lege servator*" will only extend to cases where no specific law exists. In the present instance there is a specific law, sanctioned by Menu, in direct opposition to authorities of inferior weight.

7. The only possible plea or excuse, therefore, for the continuance of a practice so abhorrent to humanity and irreconcilable with reason, is the fear of exciting an apprehension of interference on the part of the British government, in the religious usages and customs of the country.

8. That this act was tolerated in the Mussulman government is certain; not from any fear of the consequence likely to ensue from its abolition, but from venality and corruption. But does it therefore follow, that the British government should permit these horrible sacrifices to continue? or is custom so imperious as to sanction deliberate murder? Infanticide was a Hindoo custom; the punishment of sorceries by death was another; it was openly avowed and practised, yet they have both been abolished. Why, then, allow anugamanum? Surely it is a palpable contradiction, that the same government, which in its humanity interfered to prevent infanticide, should hesitate to prevent the immolation of adults. But our government has gone further than this, in direct contradiction to a specific and fundamental Hindoo law, namely, that it is illegal on *any* account to punish a bramin with death; execution on bramins has been done in common with all other delinquents of the country. I apprehend, the obvious absurdity of the law itself, and the impossibility of reconciling it with our notions of justice, induced its abolition. If, then, a *law* can be repealed from its inconsonancy with reason, the same arguments exist in a stronger degree against an inhuman, barbarous, and unjust *custom*.

9. Convinced that no bad consequences could possibly result from the abolition of anugamanum, I submit the propriety of making, by legal enactment, the attendants of such assemblies accomplices in the murder. It might be introduced in the same manner as section XXXIV, regulation VII, of 1802.

10. If any person or persons shall hereafter form themselves into an assembly, for the purpose of "aiding, assisting, or witnessing anugamanum, they shall be considered as accomplices in the murder, and dealt with accordingly."

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. M. Lushington*, magistrate.

Trichinopoly, 1st October 1819.

To the Register of the Provincial Court of Circuit, Southern Division, Trichinopoly.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 28th ultimo, I have the honour to state, for the information of government, that the number of widows who have, during the three years prior to the transfer of the police duties to the collector, been immolated on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands, is twenty, as will be seen in the accompanying statement.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Powney*, criminal judge.

Zillah Combeconum, 20th July 1819.

Read in court, this 20th July 1819.
(signed) *G. W. Saunders*, register.

NUMBER of WIDOWS that have been immolated on the Funeral Piles of their Husbands, in the Zillah of Combeconum, from the 1st of July 1813 to 30th October 1816.

Nº.	DIVISION.	Place of Residence.	Deceased Husband's Name.	Names and Caste of the Widows.	Age of the Widows.	WHERE AND WHEN IMMOLATED.
1.	Myaveram	Maroovuttoor	Aundagoorookul	Paroovalummaul, bramney	82 years	on the 26th July 1813, at Maroovuttoor.
2.	Paupanasum	Agaramongoody	Nainapoon	Cauvaryunmaul, bramney	unknown	at 4 o'clock P.M. of the 2d August 1813, at Agaramongoody.
3.	Teroovaudy	Arrived at the fort at Tanjore from Caroor.	Unknown	Lutchoomey, a gentlewoman	ditto	on the 19th November 1813, 8 A.M. she threw herself into a pit of fire at the place appropriated for these sacrifices, about a mile from the fort of Tanjore.
4.	Munnargoody	Paroovalendar	Ditto	Shashummaul, bramney	20 years	on the 1st February 1814, at Paroovalender.
5.	Paupanasum	Maraltoor	Nainapier	Vengummaul, bramney	Unknown	on the 26th June 1814, at Maraltoor.
6.	Teeroovaudy	Andanacoorichey	Soobrayapillay	Durmavurthaney, villala	ditto	on the 10th July 1814, at Andanacoorichey.
7.	Teroovaloor	Chittaudy	Annachottier	Alamaloo, bramney	ditto	on the 24th July 1814, at Chittaudy.
8.	Teeroovaudy	Akeelandapooram	Ramahdeetchader	Soondrammaul, bramney	22 years	on the 14th November 1814, at Akeelandapooram.
9.	Myavarum	Viddeswerum Covil	Ageb Cooparien	Meenatchey, bramney	unknown	at 2 o'clock P.M. of the 30th November 1814, at Munnygrancum.
10.	Ditto	Teroovelendoor	Kistniengar	Lutchoomeyummaul, bramney	ditto	at 4 o'clock P.M. of the 23d December 1814, at Teroovelendoor.
11.	Keevaloor	At Keevaloor	Magalenppa Modely	Iylummay, vellaula	60 years	at 2 o'clock P.M. of the 11th January 1815, at Keevaloor.
12.	Combeeonum	Teroocooy Cauvel	Iyahdeechadar	Lutchoomeyummaul, bramney	unknown.	on the 8th March 1815, at Teeroocody Cauvel.
13.	Aranthangey	Saujaunum	Anundaramien	Ditto - ditto	ditto	on the 26th March 1815, at Saujaunum.
14.	Teroovady	Ramachundrapoorum	Chinna Vigia Iyengar	Sengamalum, bramney	16 years	at 2 o'clock P.M. of the 30th March 1815, at Ramachundrapoorum.
15.	Ditto	Teroovady	Ramasamien	Naugummaul, bramney	45 years	on the 12th June 1815, at Teroovady.
16.	Myaveram	Shealley	Karoopa Cotten	Ungaulummay, soodra	unknown	on the 20th July 1815, at Koranaud.
17.	Paupanasum	Mauttoor	Iyahsastry	Lutchoomyummaul, bramney	ditto	on the 2d October 1815, at Mauttoor.
18.	Myaveram	Teroovalacoody	Venkelauchellien	Tyammoattaul, bramney	ditto	on the 26th January 1816, at Teroovalacoody.
19.	Teeroovady	Vaiagoor	Annasamien	Soobbummaul, bramney	50 years	on the 4th February 1816, at Varagoor.
20.	Myaveram	Kodavausel	Venketaramiengar	Alamaloommaul, bramney	23 years	on the 10th July 1816, at Kodavausel.

ABSTRACT.

Bramney widows	16
Soodra widows	3
D° widow threw herself into a pit of fire	1
	20

(Signed) *E. Powney*, criminal judge.

Return made by the Criminal Judge in the Zillah of Combeconum, dated 11th January 1820.

(L. S.)

The criminal judge has hereby the honour to forward the information required by the annexed receipt.

Given under my hand and the seal of the court, this 11th day of January 1820.

(signed) *E Powney*, criminal judge.

Read in court this 17th January 1820.

(signed) *G. W. Saunders*, register.

Replies to the Questions from the Court of Foujdaree Adawlut, dated 23d June 1819, forwarded enclosed in a Letter from the Criminal Judge, Zillah Combeconum, under date the 28th December 1819.

Quæres.	Replies.
1. What number of widows have, during the three years since the transfer of the police in 1816, been immolated on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands?	1. The number of widows immolated since the transfer of the police in 1816, to the end of December 1819, is twenty-two; of which a particular statement accompanies.
2. On what data is the number stated, or from what sources is the information by which the number is estimated?	2. From the daily reports of the police officers of the district.
3. Amongst what description of persons does the greatest number of widows become suttees?	3. By far the greatest number are bramins, as will be seen from the statement of particulars, that no less than eighteen out of twenty-two suttees were of that caste.
4. What has been the mode of proceeding, on application for permission to perform the anugamanum (or voluntary burning on the funeral piles of the deceased husbands?)	4. Every possible act of persuasion, not only through the public officers, but also, where possible, by means of her friends and relations, is always made use of to prevent widows immolating themselves on their husbands funeral pile; but if, notwithstanding all that can be done in this way, the woman still persists in her determination, she is of necessity left to follow her own inclination.
5. Whether there is reason to believe, that an anugamanum ever takes place without the cognizance of the magistrate or police; and is the assistance of the police ever required, and always granted on requisition?	5. An anugamanum frequently takes place without the cognizance of any, but the inferior local officers of police, when it is committed in places remote from any principal station, to which there is not time to make a reference to the superior officers. In this case, however, it is always reported to the police by the curnums and taliars of the village.
6. What measures have been used to ascertain, as correctly as possible, that the act of immolation was perfectly voluntary on the part of the widow?	6. The urgent and continued exertions and persuasions of the public officers, who repair to the house of the parties the moment they learn any such intention is in agitation, and these efforts are continued to the last; and the woman herself is earnestly and repeatedly called upon to declare whether her act is voluntary or not; as, otherwise, it would be prevented by authority; it only being suffered after the most solemn and decided declaration, that the determination to die is voluntary and unalterable.

7. What

7. What measures have been taken to prevent the practice; and, if any, what have proved the most efficacious?	7. This being the point of the religion of the Hindoos which the public officers are not permitted directly to disturb, no other means but persuasion is left them upon this occasion; and this they generally endeavour to render as efficacious as possible, but, it is feared, commonly with not much success, although seconded by the relations of the suttees; and it is not to be supposed that if those who have determined upon this act, and cannot be averted from it by the persuasion of their own relations, that those of the officers of government, strangers to them, will have much effect.
8. Have reports been received from the police officers after the performance of an anugamanum; and, if any, of what nature are they?	8. The circumstance is mentioned in the daily police report of tasildars, which is a diary of all the transactions, reports, orders, &c. in that department, and forwarded to the magistrate twice a month.

Cutcherry of the Collector of Tanjore
8th January 1820. (signed) *G. M. Ogilvie*, a magistrate.

(A true Copy.)

(signed) *E. Powney*, criminal judge.

Received this 17th January 1820.

(signed) *G. W. Saunders*, register.

Return made by the Criminal Judge, in the Zillah of Combaconum, dated 25th February 1820.

The criminal judge has the honour to forward the information called for, annexed to this precept.

Given under my hand and the seal of the court, this 25th day of February A. D. 1820.

(L. S.) (signed) *E. Powney*, criminal judge.

Read in court this 29th February 1820.

(signed) *G. W. Saunders*, register.

Questions.	Replies.
1. What number of widows has, during the three years prior to the transfer of the police in 1816, been immolated on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands?	1. Twenty widows, as per statement forwarded on the 20th July 1819.
2. On what data is the number stated, or from what sources is the information by which the number is estimated, derived?	3. From the daily reports of the police officers.
3. Amongst what description of persons does the greatest number of widows become suttees.	3. By far the greatest number are bramins, as will be seen from the statement of particulars, that no less than sixteen out of twenty suttees were of that cast.
4. What has been the mode of proceeding, on application for permission to perform the anugamanum, or voluntary burning on the funeral piles of the deceased husbands?	4. No application was made, but it always came to the knowledge of the circar that an anugamanum was going to take place, when every argument was used by the public officers with the widow and her kinsfolks, to dissuade them from the performance of the shocking act.

5. Whether there is reason to believe, that an anugamanum ever takes place without the cognizance of the magistrate or police; and is the assistance of the police ever required, and always granted on requisition?	5. In the villages distant from the sudder station it was impossible for the magistrate to have timely notice of an anugamanum taking place, but it always came under the cognizance of the police officers, who did all in their power on such occasions to dissuade the widow from the act of immolation, but interfered in no other way.
6. What measures have been used to ascertain, as correctly as possible, that the act of immolation was perfectly voluntary on the part of the widow?	6. It was the practice to endeavour by persuasion and remonstrance to divert the infatuated victim of superstition from the horrid act of immolation, and when these failed, of only suffering the ceremony to take place, after the most solemn declaration of the widow that her determination to die was voluntary.
7. What measures have been taken to prevent the practice; and, if any, what have proved the most efficacious?	7. The only measure pursued to prevent the practice was dissuasion, as recommended by government, in Mr. Secretary Hill's letter of 31st August 1813, which seems not to have proved efficacious.
8. Have reports been received from the police officers after the performance of an anugamanum; and, if any, of what nature are they?	8. The police officers merely noted in their diary of reports, that such a ceremony had occurred, and these reports were sent in twice a month to the magistrate.

(signed) *E. Pówney*, criminal judge.

STATEMENT showing the Number of WIDOWS who have performed the act of Immolation on the funeral Piles for their Husbands, from 1st November 1816 to the 15th December 1819.

TALOOKS, &c.	VILLAGES.	NAMES of the Widows burnt with their Husbands, and their Agé.	NAMES of the Persons Deceased, and their Age.	CASTE.	Year, Months, and Date.
Trivady	Vencatasamodram	Soobarmal	Mahalinga Jyavien	Bramin	16th August 1817.
	Cauragoody	Vengooammaul aged 63	Sinwaa Joshy aged 73	Ditto	17th ditto 1818.
	Trivady Cusbah	Meevacheammaul „ 18	Soubbeyen „ 35	Ditto	2d March 1819.
	Trivady	Lutchheemeammaul „ 25	Sailettoo „ 60	Goojerat bramin	31st October —
Combeconum	Trevodamardoor	Cauvareammaul „ 40	Seenaph Punditor „ 60	Marhatta bramin	22d December 1816.
	Ditto	Lutchumebayee „ 16	Ramasamy Bhoseley „ 35	Marhattah	5th April 1817.
	Combeconum Cusbah	Lutchumiamal „ 35	Kistnasasty „ 75	Bramin	2d January 1819.
	Ditto	Lutchumebegee „ 28	Ramien „ 36	Canada bramin	12th March 1818.
	Seerangarajahpooram	Lutchumiamal	Tautooveen	Malabar ditto	8th April —
	Combeconum Cusbah	Lutchumebaye „ 55	Vallabaram Tevooyody „ 60	Goojerat ditto	7th September —
	Yellendoray	Soobamal „ 40	Cooppabhittee „ 55	Malabar ditto	20th January 1819.
	Combeconum Cusbah	Cooppachyammal „ 75	Venealramienyar „ 85	Jyengar ditto	6th March —
	Ditto	Ramaceaul „ 19	Soobachetty „ 25	Chitty	31st October —
Myaverum	Sheally	Teroonelly „ 22	Soobramoneachetty „ 35	Ditto	10th Febuary 1818.
Nunnillum	Strivanchaine	Tyaremmal „ 80	Soobavdany „ 85	Malabar bramin	12th August 1817.
Paupanasem	Merettoor	Unknown	Jyavien	Ditto ditto	25th April —
	Ditto	Bhagarettyammel „ 25	Puttaberamien	Ditto ditto	24th September 1818.
	Ragoonadrapoorum	Comettattommal	Absamada Jyengar aged 70	Jyengar ditto	15th November 1819.
Shengiputty	Mootamalpooram	Ammabayee	Rounajee Row	Maharatta	10th February 1817.
	Condamongalow	Ammolooammal	Peruja Jyaveen	Malabar bramin	14th August —
	Maharagopooram	Cauvery ammal	Veneatasoobeen	Ditto ditto	31st March 1819.
Ponbetty	Tripanavashel	Moottamal aged 25	Sinnasamy Waddiar	Bramin	20th September 1818.

Cutcherry of the Collector of Tanj
8th January 1820.

(signed) *G. M. Ogilvie*, magistrate.

To the Register to the Provincial Court, Southern Division.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward enclosed replies to the quæres contained in your letter of the 28th ultimo.

Cutcherry of the Collector of Tanjore,
22d July 1819.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Hepburn*, magistrate.

Read in court the 26th July 1819.
(signed) *G. W. Saunders*, registrar.

Replies to the Questions circulated by the Provincial Court, Southern Division, under date 28th June 1819.

Quæres of the Southern Provincial Court.	Replies.
1. What number of widows has, during the three years since the transfer in 1816, been immolated on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands?	1. The number of widows immolated since the transfer of the police in 1816 to the end of June 1819, is eighteen; of which a particular statement accompanies.
2. On what data is the number stated, or from what sources is the information by which the number is estimated, derived?	2. From the daily reports of the police officers of the district.
3. Amongst what description of persons does the greatest number of widows become suttees?	3. By far the greatest number are bramins, as will be seen from the statement of particulars that no less than sixteen out of eighteen suttees were of that cast.
4. What has been the mode of proceeding, on application for permission to perform the anugamanum (or voluntary burning on the funeral piles of the deceased husbands?)	4. Every possible act of persuasion, not only through the public officers, but also, where possible, by means of her friends and relations, is always made use of to prevent widows immolating themselves on their husbands' funeral piles; but if, notwithstanding all that can be done in this way, the woman still persists in her determination, she is of necessity left to follow her own inclination.
5. Whether there is reason to believe, that an anugamanum ever takes place without the cognizance of the magistrate or police, and is the assistance of the police ever required, and always granted on requisition?	5. An anugamanum frequently takes place without the cognizance of any but the inferior local officers of police, when it is committed in places remote from any principal station, to which there is not time to make a reference to the superior officers. In this case, however, it is always reported to the police by the curnums and taliar of the village.

As an anugamanum has never taken place at the Huzzoor station of the collector since the transfer of the police, and as they have principally occurred at Combaconum (the ancient capital of the kingdom), whither the collector's duties do not frequently call him, a circumstance of this nature could only take place where he chanced to be at the time; and accordingly, only three instances of this intention have come to the magistrate's personal knowledge previous to the commission of the act, since the duties of that department have been transferred to him.

One of those was the wife of one of his highness the rajahs jells (prize-fighters) an inhabitant of the fort of Tanjour, not a British subject, and with whom, consequently, the magistrate could not interfere.

The other two were both in Combaconum, one early in 1818, a bramin woman, who declared her intention of immolating herself upon the funeral pile of her husband, and notwithstanding every persuasion of her friends and the public officers, no consideration could induce her to alter her fixed determination, and she declared that nothing but force should prevent her, and if that were exercised she would take the very first opportunity of poisoning or otherwise destroying herself. This woman was a bramin, and advanced in life.

The other instance occurred likewise at Combeconum, in the beginning of the present year 1819, where the widow of a Hindoo peon, who had died of the cholera morbus, and left four young children, declared her intention of burning herself; but upon an assurance that she and her children should be provided for, she consented to alter her determination, and did so accordingly. Besides the above, no instance has ever occurred in which the present magistrate could have interfered previous to the commission of the act.

6. What measures have been used to ascertain, as correctly as possible, that the act of immolation was perfectly voluntary on the part of the widow?	6. The urgent and continued exertions and persuasions of the public officers, who repair to the house of the parties the moment they learn any such intention is in agitation, and these efforts are continued to the last; and the widow herself is earnestly and repeatedly called upon to declare whether her act is voluntary or not, as otherwise it would be prevented by authority; it only being suffered after the most solemn and decided declaration, that the determination to die is voluntary and unalterable.
7. What measures have been taken to prevent the practice; and, if any, what have proved the most efficacious?	7. This being a point (however mistaken) of the religion of the Hindoos which the public officers are not permitted directly to disturb, no other means but persuasion is left them upon this occasion; and this they generally endeavour to render as efficacious as possible, but not, it is feared, commonly with much success, although in general in this country seconded by the relations; and it is not to be supposed, that if those who have determined upon this act, and cannot be averted from it by the persuasion of their own relations, that those of the officers of government, strangers to them, will have much effect.
8. Have reports been received from the police officers after the performance of an anugamanum; and, if any, of what nature are they?	8. The circumstance is mentioned in the daily police report of the tasildars, which is a diary of all the transactions, reports, orders, &c. in that department, and forwarded to the magistrate twice a month.

(signed) *J. Hepburn*, magistrate.

STATEMENT showing the Number of WIDOWS who have performed the act of Immolation on the Funeral Piles of their Husbands, from 1st November 1816 to 30th June 1819.

TALOOKS, &c.	VILLAGES.	NAMES of the Widows burnt with their Husbands, and their Age.	NAMES of the Persons deceased, and their Age.	CAST.	Year, Month, and Date.	REMARKS.
Triwady	Vencatasmudram	Soobamal	Mahalinga Jyavien	Bramin	16th August 1817	in this village there was no local police officer stationed but the curnum and the taliar, who reported the circumstance after it had occurred.
	Causagoody	Vengoo Ammal aged 63	Senwasa Jashy aged 73	Ditto	17th — 1818	ditto ditto.
	Trivady Cusbash	Menachyamal „ 18	Soobien „ 35	Ditto	2d March 1819	the police officers were informed of the intention in this case, and used their utmost efforts to prevent it, but without effect.
	Trivadamordoor	Cauvereammal „ 40	Sinapah Punditor „ 60	Marattah bramin	22d Dec. 1816	although the son of the widow and the police officers did all they could to prevent her, she would not listen to them, but resolutely persevered.
	Ditto	Lutchumebaye „ 16	RamaswanieBohsalay „ 35	Marattahs	5th April 1817	connected with the family of the late Rajah Ameersing.
	Combeconum Cusbah	Lutchumeamal „ 35	Kistnasastry „ 75	Bramin	2d January 1819	the police officers endeavoured to prevent this, but to no purpose.
	Ditto	Lutchumbaye „ 28	Ramien „ 36	Canada bramin	12th March 1818	the police officers here also did what they could to prevent her, but she persisted in her determination and burnt.
	Serangurajapooram	Lutchumeumal	Tautoovien	Malabar ditto	8th April 1818	would not listen to the persuasions of the police officers.
	Combaconum Cusbah	Lutchumbayee aged 55	Vallabarum Trivady „ 60	Goojual ditto	7th Sept. —	ditto ditto.
	Yellandoray	Soobammal „ 40	Coopahbutter „ 53	Malabar ditto	20th January 1819	would not listen to the endeavours of the police officers, but voluntarily immolated herself.
	Combaconum Cusbah	Cooppachyammal „ 75	Vancotaamingur „ 85	Jyengar ditto	6th March 1819	ditto ditto.
Myaveram	Shealby	Teroonelley „ 22	Soobramone Chitty „ 35	Chitty	10th Feb. 1818	the peshcar at Sheally did all he could to prevent the widow burning; but she persevered, out of mortification for having no children.
Nunnellum	Strivanchiam	Tayarammal „ 80	Soobavadany „ 85	Malabar bramin	12th August 1817	in this village there was no local police officers stationed but the curnum and taliar, who reported the circumstances after it had occurred.
Paupanasem	Mirattoor	Soobammal	Jyavien	Ditto	25th April —	immolated herself in consequence of her having had no person on whom it was incumbent to protect her.
	Ditto	Bagaliamal „ 25	Puttabuamien	Ditto	24th Sept. 1818	would not attend to the prevention of the police officers.
Shengheputty	Motamalpooram	Ammoobayee	Raunojee Row	Marrattah	10th Feb. 1817	in this village there was no local police officer stationed but the curnum and the taliar, who reported the circumstance after it had occurred.
	Candamongalum	Amneoloamal	Peva Jyavien	Malabar bramin	14th August —	ditto ditto.
	Maharajapooram	Cauveryammal	Vencatsoobbun	Ditto	31st March 1819	would not listen to the endeavours of the police officers, nor the persuasion of her relations, but persevered in her determination.
Ponbetty	Tripunavashel	Moottammal aged 25	Sunnasanryvaddar	Bramin	20th Sept. 1818	ditto ditto.

Cutchery of the Collector of Tanjore,
23d July 1818.

(signed) *J. Hepburn*, magistrate.

To the Register to the Southern Provincial Court of Circuit, Trichinopoly.

Sir,—In reply to the question referred to in your letter dated the 28th ultimo, I have the honour to report, for the information of government, that no instance has occurred in the zillah of any widow ascending the funeral pile of her deceased husband, within the three years preceding the transfer of the police to the present magistracy. On the 23d of the month of February 1815, Alameloo, the widow of Appaniengar, a writer in the office of the collector of the sea custom of Cuddalore, made a resolution to immolate herself on the funeral pile of her husband, and her resolution was represented to have been entirely voluntary, free from priestly or other persuasion; but the police officer at Cuddalore appears to have interdicted the ceremony until the sanction of Mr. Cunliffe, the register of this court (then residing at Cuddalore, acting for Mr. Brooke the commercial resident), was obtained; and that gentlemen declined to countenance the transaction, but directed the police officer to cause the friends and relations of the above Alameloo to persuade her to renounce her insane resolution, whereupon she abandoned the design, and is now living.

Verdachellum, Zillah Court, I have, &c.
9th July 1819. (signed) *G. Gowan*, criminal judge.

Read in court this 14th July 1819.
(signed) *G. W. Saunders*, register.

Return made by the Criminal Judge in the Zillah of Verdachellum, dated 3d January 1820.

(L. S.)

The criminal judge transmits herewith his replies to the remaining points contained in the letter from the register of the foujdarry adawlut, under date 23d June last.

Given under my hand and the seal of the court, in the court-house at Verdachellum, this 3d day of January A. D. 1820.

(signed) *G. Gowan*, criminal judge.

Read in court this 5th January 1820.
(signed) *G. W. Saunders*, registrar.

Quæres.	Replies.
2. On what data is the number stated, or from what sources is the information by which the number is estimated, derived?	2. As no immolations have occurred in this zillah, the reply to this quære is blank.
3. Among what description of persons does the greatest number of widows become suttees?	3. The only case that has been reported of a person who wished to immolate herself in this zillah, was the widow of a bramin of the vieshnoo sect.
4. What has been the mode of proceeding, on application for permission to perform the anugamanum (or voluntary burning on the pile of the deceased husband?)	4. No applications were made to the zillah court for permission to authorize the anugamanum (or voluntary burning on the pile of the deceased husband.)
5. Whether there is reason to believe, that an anugamanum ever takes place without the cognizance of the magistrate or police; and is the assistance of the police ever required, and always granted on requisition?	5. As the police exists in every village throughout the district, no anugamanum can take place without its cognizance, but it may without the cognizance of the magistrate, though I believe the case would always be reported to the latter. The assistance of the police was never required to attend at any anugamanum in this zillah; and during the former administration of the police it would merely have been granted for the prevention of disturbance or crime, not for the express purpose of aiding in the celebration of the ceremony.

6. What means have been used to ascertain, as correctly as possible, that the act of immolation was perfectly voluntary on the part of the widow?	6. In the only case that has occurred in this zillah of a widow wishing to immolate herself on the pile of her deceased husband, she was personally applied to by the police officer to ascertain if it was perfectly voluntary, and she admitted it was; but the ceremony was abandoned after reflection.
7. What measures have been taken to prevent the practice; and, if any, what have proved the most efficacious?	7. As cases of 'anugamanum' in this zillah do not exist, no means have been resorted to to abolish the practice.
8. Have reports been received from police officers after the performance of an anugamanum; and, if any, of what nature are they?	8. No reports have ever been received in this court of an anugamanum after the performance.

Verdachellum, Zillah Court,
3d January 1820.
(signed) *G. Gowan*, criminal judge.

Return made by the Criminal Judge in the Zillah of Verdachellum, dated 26th February 1820.

(L. S.)

The criminal judge transmitted herewith his replies to the remaining points contained in the letter from the register of the foujdarry adawlut, under date 23d June last, corrected according to the direction of that court, under date 30th November 1819.

Given under my hand and the seal of the court at Verdachellum, this 26th day of February 1820.

(signed) *G. Gowan*, criminal judge.

Read in court the 29th February 1820.

(signed) *G. W. Saunders*, register.

Quæres.	Replies.
1. What number of widows has, during the three years before the transfer in 1816, been immolated on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands.	1. No widows have immolated themselves on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands in this zillah, during the three years antecedent to the transfer of the police from the judicial to the revenue authority.
2. On what data is the number stated, or from what sources is the information by which the number is estimated, derived?	2. As no immolations have occurred in this zillah, the reply to this quære is blank.
3. Amongst what description of persons does the greatest number of widows become suttees?	3. The only case that has been reported of a person who wished to immolate herself in this zillah, was the widow of a bramin of the veeshno sect.
4. What has been the mode of proceeding, on application for permission to perform the anugamanum (or voluntary burning on the pile of the deceased husband?)	4. No applications were ever made to the zillah court for permission to authorize the anugamanum (or voluntary burning on the pile of the deceased husband.)
5. Whether there is reason to believe, that an anugamanum ever takes place without the cognizance of the magistrate or police; and is the assistance of the police ever required, and always granted on requisition?	5. As the police exists in every village throughout the district, no anugamanum can take place without its cognizance, but it may without the cognizance of the magistrate, though I believe the case would always be reported to the latter. The assistance of the police was never required to attend at any anugamanum in this zillah; and during the former administration of the police it would merely have been granted for the prevention of disturbance or crime, for the express purpose of aiding in the celebration of the ceremony.

6. What

6. What means have been used to ascertain, as correctly as possible, that the act of immolation was perfectly voluntary on the part of the widow.	6. In the only case that has occurred in this zillah, of a widow wishing to immolate herself on the pile of her deceased husband, she was personally applied to by the police officers to ascertain if it was perfectly voluntary, and she admitted it; but the ceremony was abandoned on after reflection.
7. What measures have been taken to prevent the practice; and, if any, what have proved the most efficacious?	7. As cases of anugamanum in this zillah do not exist, no means have been resorted to for the abolition of the practice.
8. Have reports been received from police officers after the performance of an anugamanum; and, if any, of what nature are they?	8. No reports have ever been received in this court of an anugamanum after the performance of the ceremony.

Verdachellum, Zillah Court,
26th February 1820.

(signed) *G. Gowan*, criminal judge.

To the Register of the Southern Provincial Court of Circuit, Trichinopoly.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th June last; and to subjoin my answers to the quæres annexed thereto.

Question.	Answer.
1. What number of widows has, during the three years since the transfer in 1816, been immolated on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands?	1. None.
2. On what data is the number stated, or from what sources is the information by which the number is estimated, derived.	2. None having taken place, no number is stated.
3. Amongst what description of persons does the greatest number of widows become suttees?	3. Generally bramins, where immolation is allowed.
4. What has been the mode of proceeding, on application for permission to perform the anugamanum (or voluntary burning on the pile of the deceased husband?)	4. No particular mode.
5. Whether there is reason to believe, that an anugamanum ever takes place without the cognizance of the magistrate or police; and is the assistance of the police ever required, and always granted on requisition?	5. None; or can it.
6. What means have been used to ascertain, as correctly as possible, that the act of immolation was perfectly voluntary on the part of the widow?	6. None having ever been permitted, this question is therefore not answered.
7. What measures have been taken to prevent the practice; and, if any, what have proved the most efficacious?	7. The police tahsildars generally inform all those who are about to be concerned, or assist at such a ceremony, that they, as well as the whole village, will be severely fined, and this prevented it in one instance where an application was made.
8. Have reports been received from police officers after the performance of an anugamanum; and, if any, of what nature are they?	8. No reports have ever been made, as no immolation has ever been suffered to take place in this zillah.

Cuddalore, Magistrate's Office,
2d August 1819.

I am, &c.
(signed) *C. Hyde*, magistrate.

Read in court this 7th August 1819.
(signed) *Thos Boileau*, acting register.

To the Register to the Provincial Court of Circuit, Trichinopoly.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th of June last, desiring to know the number of widows who have been immolated on the funeral piles of their husbands, within three years prior to the transfer of the police.

The police officers and the moonsifs of the districts having now furnished their reports, I have the honour to acquaint you that a single transaction of the kind has not taken place within the period specified; and even that the burning of a widow on the funeral pile of her husband has not been known in this zillah within the last twenty-seven or thirty years.

In the time of Mr. Aufrere, judge and magistrate of the zillah, an application was made by the widow of a bramin for permission to sacrifice herself on the pile of her husband, but that gentleman refused his consent, and would not allow the ceremony to be performed.

In 1815, during Mr. Gregory's administration, an application of a similar description was preferred by a braminy woman, who was in the same manner forbidden to destroy herself.

With these exceptions it does not appear, that any attempts to continue the horrible practice in this zillah have been made since the time of Tippoo, but previous to the Company's government immolations were very frequent; and I have reports of upwards of fifty cases which occurred from 1750 to 1790, the greater part of which are well authenticated by eye witnesses of the facts.

The practice has now been totally discontinued, and it may be safely concluded, that it will never again be revived in this zillah,

I have, &c.

Criminal Judge's Office, 26th August 1819. (signed) *J. Bird*, criminal judge.

Read in court the 30th August 1819.
(signed) *Tho^s Boileau*, acting register.

Return made by the Criminal Judge in the Zillah of Salem, dated 20th December 1819.

In obedience to the orders contained in the extract which accompanied the precept, the criminal judge has the honour to report, that since the transfer of the police in 1816, no instance of a widow having been immolated on the funeral pile of her husband, or of an attempt of the kind having been made, has occurred in this zillah; as will appear more particularly upon reference to the report of the criminal judge, under date the 26th of August 1819.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the court at Salem, on this 20th day of December A. D. 1819.

(L. S.) (signed) *J. Bird*, criminal judge.

Read in court this 24th December 1819.
(signed) *G. W. Saunders*, register.

Return made by the Criminal Judge in the Zillah of Salem, dated 25th of February 1820.

In return to the orders contained in the extracts which accompanied this precept, the criminal judge has the honour to report, that for three years prior to the transfer of the police duties to the collector, no instance of a woman having sacrificed herself on the funeral pile of her husband occurred in this zillah; as will appear more particularly upon reference to the report of the criminal judge, under date the 26th of August last.

Given under my hand and the seal of the zillah court at Salem, this 25th day of February A. D. 1820.

(L. S.) (signed) *J. Bird*, judge.

Read in court this 29th February 1820.
(signed) *G. W. Saunders*, Register.

To the Register of the Southern Provincial Court of Circuit, Trichinopoly.

Sir,—Herewith I have the honour to transmit answers to the several questions in your letter of the 28th ultimo.

1. What number of widows has, during the three years since the transfer in 1816, been immolated on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands?	1. Not one; the practice is quite unknown in this collectorate.
2. On what data is the number stated, or from what sources is the information by which the number is estimated, derived?	2. Vide reply to quære N° 1.
3. Amongst what description of persons does the greatest number of widows become suttees?	3. Ditto.
4. What has been the mode of proceeding, on application for permission to perform the anugamanum, or voluntary burning on the pile of the deceased husband?	4. No application of the kind has ever been made.
5. Whether there is reason to believe that an anugamanum ever takes place without the cognizance of the magistrate or police; and is the assistance of the police ever required, and always granted on requisition?	5. Certainly not.
6. What means have been used to ascertain, as correctly as possible, that the act of immolation was perfectly voluntary on the part of the widow?	6. Vide reply to quære N° 1.
7. What measures have been taken to prevent the practice; and, if any, what have proved the most efficacious?	7. Ditto.
8. Have reports been received from police officers after the performance of anugamanum; and, if any, of what nature are they?	8. Vide reply to quære N° 1.

Salem, Magistrate's Office, I have, &c.
3d July 1819. (signed) *E. R. Hargrave*, magistrate.

Read in court 7th July 1819.
(signed) *G. W. Saunders*, register.

To the Register to the Provincial Court of Circuit for the Southern Division, Trichinopoly.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, and to state, that in this zillah no widows were, during the three years prior to the transfer of the police duties to the collector, immolated on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands.

Only two cases have occurred since the establishment of this court, of widows wanting so to be burnt, viz. in 1812 and 1813; they were inhabitants of Casoor; on the magistrates refusing his permission, they went to the Tanjore country, and were there burnt.

I have, &c.
Coimbatore, 9th July 1819. (signed) *S. Money*, criminal judge.

Read in court this 16th July 1819.
(signed) *G. W. Saunders*, register.

Return made by the Criminal Judge in the Zillah of Coimbatore, dated 22d December 1819.

In compliance with this precept, the criminal judge has the honour to state in reply to the questions sent to him, that no instance has ever come to his knowledge of any widow having, within the period specified, been immolated on the funeral pile of her husband, or of any one having applied for permission to perform the anugamanum.

Given under my hand and the seal of the court at Coimbatore, this 22d day of December, A. D. 1819.

(L. S.) (signed) *S. Money*, criminal judge.

Read in court this 29th December 1819.

(signed) *G. W. Saunders*, register.

Return made by the Criminal Judge in the Zillah of Coimbatore, dated 25th of February 1820.

The criminal judge in the zillah of Coimbatore has the honour to state, that no widows were immolated on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands in this zillah within three years prior to the transfer of the police duties to the collector.

Only two cases have occurred since the establishment of this court, of widows wanting so to be burnt, viz. in 1812 and 1813; they were inhabitants of Casoor; on the magistrate's refusing his permission, they went to the Tanjore country, and were there burnt.

Given under my hand and the seal of the court at Coimbatore, this 25th day of February A. D. 1820.

(L. S.) (signed) *S. Money*, criminal judge.

Read in court this 29th February 1820.

(signed) *G. W. Saunders*, register.

To the Register in the Provincial Court of Circuit, Trichinopoly.

Sir,—In answer to your letter of the 28th of June, I have the honour to subjoin the following replies to each question, for the information of the judges of the provincial court of circuit.

Question.	Answer.
1. What number of widows has, during the three years since the transfer in 1816, been immolated on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands?	1. None.
2. On what data is the number stated, or from what sources is the information by which the number is estimated, derived?	2. No answer.
3. Amongst what description of persons does the greatest number of widows become suttees?	3. No answer.
4. What has been the mode of proceeding, on application for permission to perform the anugamanum (or voluntary burning on the pile of the deceased husband?)	4. There have been no applications made.
5. Whether there is reason to believe, that an anugamanum ever takes place without the cognizance of the magistrate or police; and is the assistance of the police ever required, and always granted on requisition?	5. It is impossible an anugamanum could take place without the knowledge and leave of the police and magistrate.
6. What means have been used to ascertain, as correctly as possible, that the act of immolation was perfectly voluntary on the part of the widow?	6. No answer.

7. What measures have been taken to prevent the practice; and, if any, what have proved the most efficacious?	8. No answer.
8. Have reports been received from police officers after the performance of an anugamanum; and, if any, of what nature are they?	7. No answer.

I have, &c.

Coimbatore, 12th July 1819. (signed) *J. C. Whish*, acting magistrate in charge.

Read in court this 16th July 1819.

(signed) *G. W. Saunders*, register.

To the Register to the Court of Circuit in the Southern Division, Trichinopoly.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, and beg leave to state, for the information of the judges of the southern provincial court of circuit, that not a single case occurred in this zillah three years preceding the transfer of the police duties to the collector, of widows having been immolated on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands.

Madura, Zillah Court, 5th July 1819.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. O. Shakespear*, criminal judge.

Read in court this 7th July 1819.

(signed) *G. W. Saunders*, register.

Return made by the Criminal Judge in the Zillah of Madura, dated 18th of December 1819.

(L. S.)

In obedience to the orders contained in an extract from the proceedings of the southern provincial court of circuit, dated 8th December 1819, the criminal judge in the zillah of Madura begs leave to subjoin replies to the quæres contained in extract of a letter from the register to the court of foujdaree adawlut, dated 23d June 1819.

Question.	Answer.
1. What number of widows has, during the three years since the transfer in 1816, been immolated on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands?	1. Not a single case has, to my knowledge, occurred since the transfer in 1816.
2. On what data is the number stated, or from what sources is the information by which the number is estimated, derived?	2. This is replied to by the preceding answer.
3. Amongst what description of persons does the greatest number of widows become suttees?	3. Vide reply to question 2.
4. What has been the mode of proceeding, on application for permission to perform the anugamanum, or voluntary burning on the pile of the deceased husband?	4. Vide reply to question 2.
5. Whether there is reason to believe, that an anugamanum ever takes place without the cognizance of the magistrate or police; and, is the assistance of the police ever required, and always granted on requisition?	5. The question referring more particularly to the collector as magistrate, needs, I conceive, no comment from me.
6. What means have been used to ascertain, as correctly as possible, that the act of immolation was perfectly voluntary on the part of the widow.	6. Vide reply to question 5.

7. What

7. What means have been taken to prevent the practice; and, if any, what have proved the most efficacious?	7. Vide reply to question 5.
8. Have reports been received from police officers after the performance of an anugamanum; and, if any, of what nature are they?	8. Ditto

Given under my hand and the seal of the court, this 18th day of December 1819.

(signed) *W. O. Shakespear*, criminal judge.

Read in court this 24th December 1819.

(signed) *G. W. Saunders*, register.

Return made by the Criminal Judge in the Zillah of Madura, dated 25th February 1820.

(L. S.)

The criminal judge in the zillah of Madura, has to acknowledge the receipt of the foregoing precept, together with extract from the proceedings of the court of circuit for the southern division, dated 18th February 1820, and copy of a letter from the register of the foujdarry udalut, dated 30th November 1819; and in replying to the latter part of the said letter as directed, the criminal judge has only to state, as stated in his letter under date 5th July 1819, that not a single case occurred in this zillah, three years prior to the transfer of the police duties to the collector, of widows having been immolated on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands.

Given under my hand and seal of the zillah court of Madura, this 25th day of February, A.D. 1820.

(signed) *W. O. Shakespear*, criminal judge.

Read in court this 2d March 1820.

To the Register of the Southern Provincial Court, Trichinopoly.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward replies to the quæres contained in your letter of the 28th ultimo.

Questions.	Answers.
1. What number of widows has, during the three years since the transfer in 1816, been immolated on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands?	1. None.
2. On what data is the number stated, or from what sources is the information by which the number is estimated, derived?	2. Answered as above.
3. Amongst what description of persons does the greatest number of widows become suttees?	3. It was formerly a custom in the braminy, but not in any other caste.
4. What has been the mode of proceeding, on application for permission to perform the anugamanum, or voluntary burning on the pile of the deceased husband?	4. In one instance since 1816, an application was made to the police officer of Madacolum by a widow for permission to burn herself, which the officer reported to the magistrate; translations of his reports are sent.
5. Whether there is reason to believe, that anugamanum ever takes place without the cognizance of the magistrate or police; and is the assistance of the police ever required, and always granted on requisition?	5. There is no reason to believe that an anugamanum takes place without the cognizance of the magistrate or police.

6. What means have been used to ascertain, as correctly as possible, that the act of immolation was perfectly voluntary on the part of the widow?	6. No immolation has ever taken place.
7. What measures have been taken to prevent the practice; and, if any, what have proved the most efficacious?	7. In the instance above quoted, the police officer got the friends of the widow to persuade her to give up the idea, in which they succeeded.
8. Have any reports been received from police officers after the performance of an anugamanum; and if any, of what nature are they?	

Madura, Magistrate's Office,
13th July 1819.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. Peter*, magistrate.

Translate of an Arzee from the Police Officer of Maudacolum,
dated 10th June 1818.

Stating, that he reported, on the 9th and 10th instant, about Trimulrayen being on the point of death, and of his demise; and about Ambaboye, his wife, insisting on burning herself with her husband; after which I sent for her relations (bramins and saustrys of Madua) to appease the said Ambaboye, and they accordingly appeased her, and she became reconciled. The circumstances I went and reported to Mr. Shakespear, who also came to the place, inquired and reconciled her, and persuaded her not to injure herself, and went away; after which the said Ambaboye cried, and requested that the body of her deceased husband might be interred agreeable to their caste, and accordingly it was done.

(signed) *Sied Esmoil*, police officer.
(A true translate.)
(signed) *R. Peter*, magistrate.

Translate of an Arzee from the Police Officer of Madacolum,
dated 10th June 1818.

Stating, that he reported, on the 9th instant, that Trimulroyen, the aunt's son of Bauboorow, tassildar of Strevettypotoor, came to see the sittiray feast, was attacked with the fever and convulsions, and that his wife Ambaboye wished to burn herself with her husband after his death. The said Trimulroyen died the same night, and is not taken away at nine o'clock this day; and his wife Ambaboye insists on burning herself with her husband.

(signed) *Sied Esmoil*, police officer.
(A true translate.)
(signed) *R. Peter*, magistrate.

Translate of an Arzee from the Police Officer of Madacolum,
dated 9th June 1818.

Reporting, that Trimulroyen, aged forty-two years, the aunt's son of Bauboorow, tasildar of Streevellypotoor, came here for the sittiray feast, and was attacked with the fever, that he has convulsions and is dangerously ill. His wife Ambaboyee, aged thirty-five years, insists on burning herself with her husband after his death; and as Trimulroyen is on the point of death, all the bramins belonging to Tanapah, Modiliars, Agararom, say that Ambaboyee insists on burning herself with her husband, and if she is not permitted, she wishes to kill herself by pulling out her tongue; as soon after his death, if he is not taken out, they will not take their victuals. In their caste heretofore and in the nabob's government, the women used to burn themselves with their husbands, but now in the Company's government, no person is allowed to do so. Therefore as Ambaboyee insists on burning herself with her husband's body, requesting orders to tie her hands and legs, if it is not done, she intends to pull out her tongue; she is very turbulent. The circumstances I beg leave to state, and shall abide according to orders.

(signed) *Sied Esmoil*, police officer.
(True translate.)
(signed) *R. Peter*, magistrate.

To the Register to the Court of Circuit, Trichinopoly.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge your letter of the 28th ultimo, and in answer to the question therein contained, have to report that not one instance of a widow being immolated on the pile of her deceased husband took place in this district during the three years prior to the transfer of the police to the collector, nor am I aware of any such occurrence having taken place during the period I have been in this zillah.

Tinnevelly, I have, &c.
5th July 1819. (signed) *R. H. Young*, criminal judge.

Read in court, 9th July 1819.

Return made by the Criminal Judge in the Zillah of Tinnevelly, dated 29th December 1819.

To the Register to the Court of Circuit for the Southern Division, Trichinopoly.

In conformity to the order contained in the extract from the proceedings of the court of circuit for the southern division, under date the 8th instant, which accompanied the receipt on which this is endorsed, I have the honour to report as follows on the subject of the questions therewith transmitted: viz. in the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th and 8th of these questions it is assumed, that the practice of the immolation of widows upon the funeral piles of their deceased husbands exists in this zillah, I therefore consider it sufficient to state in answer to these, that no instance of such immolation has ever come within the cognizance of the magistrate or criminal judge. In answer to the 5th question, I have to state, that although the police officers had strict orders to report every extraordinary occurrence that came to their knowledge throughout the zillah, no report of an anugamanum having taken place was ever received in the magistrate's office since the establishment of the court in 1806; and it may thence be inferred, that if any such really happened, it must have been conducted with the greatest secresy. In answer to the 7th question, I believe I may venture to say that no specific measures to prevent widows becoming suttees have ever been contemplated by the magistrates of this zillah. I am confident, however, that the people are aware this practice will never be sanctioned by the magistrate, and am happy that the accompanying five authenticated documents enable me to afford a proof of the successful interposition of the magistrates' authority on a late occasion in preventing the immolation of two females of high rank.

Given under my hand and seal of office, this 29th day of December, A. D. 1819.

(L. S.) (signed) *J. Haig*, acting criminal judge.

Read in court this 3d day of January 1820.

(signed) *G. W. Saunders*, register.

Return made by the Criminal Judge in the Zillah of Tinnevelly, dated 24th February 1820.

To the Register to the Court of Circuit, Trichinopoly.

In conformity to the orders contained in the extract from the proceedings of the court of circuit which accompanied the precept on which this is endorsed, I have to report for the information of the court that there is no allusion whatever to the subject regarding which information is called for, or the letter of the register of the foujdarry adawlut of 30th November last, in the records of the magistrate's office in this zillah, from the date of its first establishment in A. D. 1806, till the transfer of the police to the collector in 1816.

Given under my hand and the seal of the court in the court-house at Tinnevelly, this 24th day of February, A. D. 1829.

(L. S.) (signed) *J. Haig*, acting criminal judge.

Read in court this 29th February 1820.

(signed) *G. W. Saunders*, register.

To the Register of the Provincial Court of Circuit, Trichinopoly.

Sir,—I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 28th ultimo, and in reply beg to state for the information of government, that there have been no reports received since the transfer of the police in 1816, of any performance of "anugamanum," and from the inquiries I have made respecting it, I do not believe it now to be at all practiced in this district.

Tinnevelly, Tencausey, I have, &c.
7th July 1819. (signed) *J. Cotton*, magistrate.

Read in court this 12th July 1819.
(signed) *W. G. Saunders*, register.

To the Register to the Foujdary Adawlut, Fort St. George.

Sir,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date the 23d June last, directing us to procure from the several criminal judges and magistrates within the division, the fullest information on the custom of widows burning themselves on the funeral piles of their husbands within their respective districts; and now transmit copies of our communication to, and answers from, the whole of those officers, the last of which was this day only received, or the orders of the foujdary adawlut would have been much sooner complied with. We have also the honour to forward English translates of two papers submitted by the third judge upon the custom of anugamanum, drawn up by some of the most intelligent and respectable of the inhabitants of Malabar; from which, and the reports made by the criminal judges and magistrates of north and south Malabar, it may be concluded, that no such custom has at any time obtained in Keroola or Malayalim paper.

Register's Office, Tellicherry, We have, &c.
28th August 1819. (signed) *T. H. Baber*, third judge.
A. Wilson, acting judge.

Copy of a Circular Precept issued to the Criminal Judges and Magistrates in the Western Division.

Pursuant to an order of this court, you will herewith receive extract of a letter from the register to the foujdary adawlut to the orders contained, in which you are required to conform, making your return in a fortnight from its receipt.

By order of the court.
Register's Office, Tellicherry, (signed) *T. H. Baber*,
30th June 1819. third judge for the register.

Return of the Criminal Judge in the Zillah of North Malabar.

Be it known, that there has not been a single instance in this zillah of a widow immolating herself on the funeral pile of her deceased husband.

Given under my hand and seal of the court, this 2d day of July 1819.
(L. S.) (signed) *A. Wilson*, criminal judge.

Return of the Acting Criminal Judge in the Zillah of Canara.

In obedience to the orders contained in this precept, the acting criminal judge has the honour to state, for the information of the court of circuit, that he has caused the police records for the three years prior to the transfer of the police duties to the collector, to be carefully examined, and that it does not appear therefrom that during the above period a single instance of a widow having burnt herself upon the funeral pile of her deceased husband has been reported to this court.

Given under my hand and the seal of the court at Mangalore, this 13th day of July A. D. 1819.
(L. S.) (signed) *W. Sheffield*, acting criminal judge.

Copy of a Letter from the Magistrate in Canara in return to the Court's Circular Precept to him.

To the Acting Register, Court of Circuit, Tellicherry.

Sir,—Para. 1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the court's precept under date 30th ultimo, together with extract from a letter of the register to the sudder and foujdary adawlut, referring certain questions regarding the self-immolation of widows on the funeral piles of their husbands.

2. In conformity to the court's orders I referred the questions to the tasildars; the following is the reply of the Buntwal tasildar, in whose talook alone the suttee had taken place subsequent to the transfer of the police to the revenue authority. In no other district is it known to have occurred since the assumption of Canara. An application for permission to burn occurred in Bunnavassi, but was refused by the tahsildar, and the party retired into Mysore for that purpose.

Question.	Reply.
1. What number of widows have, during the three years since the transfer in 1816, been immolated on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands?	1. Only four suttees have occurred throughout Canara since the transfer of the police; these took place in the Buntwal talook.
2. On what data is the number stated, or from what sources is the information by which the number is estimated, derived?	2. There had been no inquiry ever ordered until now through the revenue authority; the intelligence was obtained from the heads of the caste, amongst whom the acts took place.
3. Amongst what description of persons does the greatest number of widows become suttees?	3. The suttees are chiefly amongst the Cheetaupauvin bramins of the sheven sect.
4. What has been the mode of proceeding, on application for permission to perform the anugamanum, or voluntary burning on the pile of the deceased husbands?	4. Answered by the second reply.
5. Whether there is reason to believe, that an anugamanum ever takes place without the cognizance of the magistrate or police; and is the assistance of the police ever required, and always granted on requisition?	5. No orders whatsoever appear to have been given on the subject.
6. What means have been used to ascertain, as correctly as possible, that the act of immolation was perfectly voluntary on the part of the widow.	6. Answered by the fifth reply.
7. What measures have been taken to prevent the practice; and if any, what have proved the most efficacious?	7. Answered by the fifth reply.
8. Have reports been received from police officers after the performance of anugamanum; and if any, of what nature are they?	8. Ditto.

Mangalore, Magistrate's Office,
July 23d 1819.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. Harris*, magistrate.

Return of the Criminal Judge in the Zillah of South Malabar.

The criminal judge in zillah south Malabar, has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of this precept, and to state, in answer to the questions submitted, that the custom of widows burning themselves on the funeral piles of their husbands is not known in this division of Malabar; and having made all the inquiry possible on this subject, the criminal judge has learnt, that the only two instances of the kind were about fourteen years ago, when the ceremonies were about to take place in the district of Paulghaut, but which the inhabitants there would not allow of, and did actually compel them to proceed beyond the limits of Malabar into the forest within the boundary of the province of Coimbatore, where the widows were accordingly immolated on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands; and that since that period nothing of the kind has ever been attempted, nor would the natives quietly permit it on the soil of Malabar.

The criminal judge has to apologize for not making this return within the time prescribed.

Given under my hand and the seal of this court, this 28th day of July 1819.

(L. S.) (signed), *J. Forbes*, criminal judge.

Return of the Criminal Judge and Magistrate of Seringapatam.

The criminal judge and magistrate observe, in reply to the above precept, that widows have *ever* been discouraged, and, in some instances, prevented from immolating themselves with their deceased husbands, within the island of Seringapatam; and that no instance has ever taken place without the knowledge of the magistrate. The only two widows whose husbands died at Seringapatam, and who solicited permission to devote themselves to this sacrifice, having found some opposition made by the police servants to the ceremony, retired into the Mysore country, and with the sanction of his highness the rajah, there sacrificed themselves on a funeral pile, some days subsequent to the burning of the bodies of their deceased husbands, and both persons voluntarily sacrificed their lives.

These two widows are named Veeraboy, who was sacrificed on the 2d Jan. 1816, and the other, Kistnamah, on the 7th March 1819.

(L. S.) (signed) *J. A. Casamajor*,
Provincial Court, Western Division. criminal judge and magistrate.

To the Magistrate of Canara.

Sir,

With reference to the report made to you by the tasildar of Buntwal, regarding the number of women who have burnt themselves on the funeral pile of their husbands, since the transfer of the police duties to the collector; I am directed to request you will inquire and report the number of widows who have immolated themselves since the Company's acquisition of Canara, and what reason is given for this practice being peculiar to this talook, since it would appear that in no other is it known to have existed during the Company's government; I am also directed you will be more particular in regard to the *four* suttees which have occurred during the last three years; mentioning the names of the women immolated, the date and where the ceremony took place; whether in open or secret manner, whether the potail or head of the village, by whatever designation known, took any steps to prevent them, or at all events, satisfied themselves that the act was entirely voluntary; and whether the practice amongst the Cheetaupauveen bramins of the sheven sect (amongst whom, it would appear, from the Buntwal tasildar's report to be chiefly confined), of widows burning themselves is enjoined as a duty, and that its now observance entails any and what penalties.

I have, &c.

Register's Office, Tellicherry, (signed) *J. H. Baber*,
2d August 1819. third judge of the register.

Copy of a Communication from the Magistrate in Malabar, in return to the Court's Circular Precept to him.

To the Register to the Court of Circuit, Western Division, Tellicherry.

In answer to the precept of the court of circuit, under date the 3d instant, calling upon the magistrate for a return to the court's precept under date the 30th, and to assign reasons for not having made a return before, the magistrate has to apologise for this neglect, and must acknowledge, that it quite escaped his memory.

From all the information the magistrate has been able to collect, he cannot learn that the practice of widows burning themselves on the funeral pile of their deceased husbands ever existed in Malabar, nor has one instance of the kind been brought to his notice; the members of the circuit court, however, are adequate judges of this subject, and further information from the magistrate appears unnecessary.

Magistrate's Office, Calicut,
4th August 1819. (signed) *J. Vaughan*, magistrate.

Copy of the Answer of the Magistrate of Canara to the Court's further Letter of the 2d August 1819.

To the Third Judge, Provincial Court, acting for the Register.

Sir,—Para. 1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 2d instant, requiring further information on the subject of the suttees in the Buntwal talook.

1st. To report the number of widows who have immolated themselves since the Company's government. The reason why the custom is peculiar to that talook alone.

2d. To detail more particularly the four suttees which took place during the last four years; viz. the names of women; time and place; whether open or secretly; whether the potail or head of the village arrested the proceeding, or was satisfied it was a voluntary act; whether it is enjoined as a duty, or whether its non-performance entails any and what penalties.

2. In reply to the first quære, I have the honour to inform you, that it appears thirty-seven widows have immolated themselves since the assumption of Canara by the British government; I am unaware of any other cause for the sacrifice being confined to the talook of Buntwal, than that many Cheetaupauveen bramins are settled in that part of the zillah, and seldom found elsewhere.

3d. The 2d quære. The names of those who have sacrificed themselves during the last three years are as follow:

1. Rookmunny, the widow of Rambutt, in the Nursunhutty mogany, on the 14th day of Jairsht month, batharina year (corresponding with 2d of July 1818).

2. Bahgertee, the widow of Appiah Butt, in the Karkul mogany, on the 5th day of Paulgoonah month, bathurniah year (corresponding with 1st March 1819).

3. Jurrasoothebahee, the widow of Guenah Butt, in the Bellatongaddy mogany, Koottyar village, on the 5th day of Wyshaak month, pramatee year (corresponding with 29th April 1819).

4. Baghertee, the widow of Kuiree Butt, in the Sesil mogany, Sheebarajee village, on the 13th day of Jairst month, pramatie year (corresponding with 6th June 1819.

The ceremony was invariably conducted in an open manner; the head of the village did not interfere in any shape whatsoever.

The head of the sect appear to arrange the whole matter, and have stated the act as purely voluntary; that it is customary to dissuade the widow from her determination; but that when once the resolution is adopted, she was never known to depart from it.

The sacrifice is not enjoined as a duty; but vast rewards are promised by their shasters, in the future state of the immolator, and to her family in this life; its non-observance entails no penalty nor disgrace.

I have, &c.
Mangalore, Magistrate's Office,
August 26th 1819.
(signed) *T. Harris*, magistrate.

Cany payoor, Namboory paad, Temansary Nampoory paad, Soorya Naryen shastry, residing in the Tamorin's palace, and Naribhata Bhattadry paad, wrote on the rules of female constancy and love, as taken from the *Visheen Dheerma Shaster.*

1. A brahminy woman should ascend the funeral pile of her husband after his death.

2. That after the death of the husband she should either perform religious austerities, or sacrifice herself on the funeral pile.

3. But in the Keroola a wife only practices *(bramachargam)* austerities of which the *Parashara Dhurma Shastre* makes mention as follows " she that devotes herself to pious austerity after the death of her husband shall be exalted to heaven at her death and shall enjoy celestial bliss, in like manner with those abstemious brahmins who have practised austerities from their childhood."

4. In the *Para Deshum,** whenever a brahmin dies, the wife either practices austerities or ascends the funeral pile of her husband. But the greater instances are of the former practice. The rules of the anugamanum are laid down in the *Parashara Dhurma Shastra,* viz. " the wife that sacrifices herself with her deceased lord shall dwell in a region of joy for a period of time a thousand fold in years to what there are hairs on the human body."

5. The

* Foreign country, *i. e.* out of Malabar.

5. The *Parashara Dhurma Shaster* also says, that the husband of her who performs anugamanum, though he be a sinner, shall by the purity of the sacrifice of anugamanum forcibly draw her lord from a region of torment, and enjoy delight together with him in heaven, as follows:

6. "That woman who on the death of her husband ascends the same burning pile with her husband, draws her lord from a region of torment, as a serpent catcher forcibly draws a snake from its hole, and enjoys delight together with him."

7. Anugamanum is defended in the case of a pregnant woman by the Awaar Maharishy, viz. pregnant woman "shall not ascend the funeral pile of their husbands." It is recorded in the *Wythenatha Daksha deeyata* that they who are actually unclean and mothers of infant children (should they abandon wealth and relations) *may* ascend the funeral pile.

8. Report says, that some of the brahmins of the Para Desham* who now sojourn with their families in Paulghaut have suffered anugamanum, but that it was beyond the Wallaiee River, the boundary of the Malayalum.

* Foreign countries, i. e. not natives of Malabar.

The Cartenaad Shangara Warriona writes on the rules of female constancy as taken from the

1. *Palpina Poorna.*—" She that takes her meals after her lord, partakes of his sorrows and joys, uses no embellishing dresses in his absence, retires to bed after him, rises before him, ascends the same burning pile with him, and thinks of no other man but him, may universally be reckoned a virtuous woman.

2. *Menu Smrti.*—She that bewails with her lord, and rejoices with him, and during his absence neglects personal decoration, but pines at his absence, and lastly dies with him, may universally be reckoned a virtuous woman.

3. In the creda, or the age of righteousness, at the cremation of the Sagara rajah, his wife being in a state of pregnancy, it is said, she did not perform the sacrifice of "anugamanum" (literally) dying after her husband (distinct from "sahamanaram" or dying with her husband, in other words, that she did not immolate herself.)

Note. *see orig.*

4. In the devapara, or brazen age, at the burning of the Pandoo rajah, his wife Coontty, in consequence of her children being mere infants, did not perform anugamanum, because that they required being protected, but that his other wife Madrey did so. These being notorious facts in the Pooranums, and having been observed until the past year in the Para Desham (out of the boundaries of the Keeroola) may be considered as rules of established sanctity.

5. The reasons assigned for this observance in Naya Shatta Kariam, are that the pain occasioned by fire is nothing in comparison to the pangs occasioned by the loss of a husband; were it not so, would a wife consign herself to the burning pile to partake of bliss with her deceased lord?

A Parable:

6. A virtuous woman seeing her son fall into a fire, did not acquaint her husband therewith, and that element awed by the power of her virtue, changed its effects to the coolness of sandal.

7. However none of the shasters declaring that a failure of anugamanum entails disgrace, and several being the rules of religious observances laid down for their conduct, it is optional with virtuous women to do so, and not incumbent that they should positively perform the sacrifice as an indispensable duty.

8. The *Gooroobadasha Wakyam*, which is admitted by the shasters, enjoins that established observances should not be neglected, for instance, a particular rule is observed in a deshum, or in a family for several years; a person, however consummate he may be in wisdom, is not competent to abolish it on the grounds of such not being acknowledged in the Smrty Pooranums, now extant. Because of the possibility of its being some of the lost part of the endless vadas, and that the doing so would entail on him the heavy punishments attached to a subversion of religious morals.

9. From these texts it is clear, that the rules relative to the observance of the sacrifice of anugamanum does not extend to the keroola, and cannot be admitted to be performed there, even if a person is willing to do so; and even in the para deshams, the virtuous women who offer themselves to ascend the pile, should be prevented by abstracting their minds from it by gifts or persuasions, but by no means coercive measures.

(True translate.)
(signed) *A. Wilson*, acting third judge for the register.

To the Register Sudder Foujdary Udalut, Fort St. George.

Sir,—I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th November last, and in conformity thereto, transmit copies of the returns made by the criminal judges in the western division, to the courts circular precept calling upon them for the further information required by the sudder foujdary court, on the subject of the burning of Hindoo windows.

I have, &c.

Provincial Court, Tellicherry, 2d February 1820.

(signed) *A. Wilson*, acting judge, officiating.

Return from the Acting Criminal Judge in the Zillah Canara, to your Court's Precept of the 10th December 1819.

In obedience to the orders contained in this precept, the acting criminal judge begs leave to refer the provincial court to his return to their precept, under date the 30th June last, wherein he had the honour, in reply to the question subjoined to it, to state, that upon a careful examination of the police records for the three years prior to the transfer of the magistracy to the collector, he had ascertained therefrom, that during the above period, not a single instance had been brought to the notice of this court by the police officers, of a widow having been immolated on the funeral pile of her deceased husband; the acting criminal judge is consequently unable, with reference to the afore-stated period, to afford information on the remaining points that are enumerated in the letter from the register to the foujdary adawlut, under date the 23d June last.

Given under my hand and the seal of the court at Mangalore, this 16th day of December, A. D. 1819.

(signed) *Wm Sheffield*, acting criminal judge.

Return from the Acting Criminal Judge in the Zillah of North Malabar, to the Court's Precept of the aforesaid date.

In returning the precept of the provincial court, the acting zillah judge has the honour to state, that he cannot discover, either in the records of the office, or the information of those who have longest been connected with it, any traces of applications in behalf of widows for permission to burn themselves with the bodies of their deceased husbands, nor can he find any indications of such a practice having ever obtained in the zillah of North Malabar.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the court, this 20th day of December A. D. 1819.

(signed) *J. Munro*, acting judge.

Return from the Criminal Judge in the Zillah of Seringapatam.

This is to certify, that in compliance with the above precept, the replies of the criminal judge and magistrate of the zillah of Seringapatam, to the questions annexed in the register's letter of the foujdary adawlut, under date 23d June last, are herewith enclosed, according to the precept of the provincial court.

Given under my hand and seal this 5th day of January 1820.

(signed) *J. A. Casamajor*, criminal judge and magistrate.

Replies of the Criminal Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah of Seringapatam, to the questions annexed in the Zillah of the Register of the Foujdaree Adawlut, under date 23d June 1819.

To the Magistrate.

Question 1.—*Answer.*—Three years prior to the transfer of the police duties to the collector, no widows were immolated on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands at Seringapatam.

2. From the memory of the servants of the judicial and revenue establishments on the island.

3. In the Mysore country, chiefly among brahmins and rajpoots.

4.—An application to the police through the Cutwal to the magistrate, when orders have been given to endeavour to dissuade the widow from the self-sacrifice.

5.—An anugamanum has never taken place on the island of Seringapatam.

6.—Read answer to N° 7.

7.—The head Hindoo servants have been desired to influence the widow to desist from her intentions, and the most enlightened and best educated of the public servants have an abhorrence of the sacrifice. Two widows, whose husbands died in this zillah, one named Veeraboy, in the year 1816, and the other named Kristnamah, in the year 1819, solicited permission for anugamanum, and having found some impediments made by the police officers to that ceremony, retired into the Mysore country, and with the sanction of his highness the rajah, there sacrificed themselves on a funeral pile, some days subsequent to the burning of the bodies of their deceased husbands.

8.—Vide answer N° 7.

(signed) *J. A. Casamajor*, criminal judge and magistrate.

Return from the Assistant Criminal Judge in charge of the Zillah South Malabar.

The assistant criminal judge in charge, observing that the question contained in this precept to be answered by the criminal judge, is of the same import with that in the court of circuit's precept bearing date 30th of June last; and referring to the documents upon which the criminal judge in his reply to the latter precept founded his opinion stated therein, hopes that it will be sufficient to reiterate the remark of the criminal judge, that the ceremony of the self-immolation of a widow on the funeral pile of her husband is altogether unknown among the natives of Malabar.

With regard, however, more particularly to the question proposed, the assistant criminal judge has the honour to state, that no widow has, during the three years prior to the transfer of the police duties to the collector, been immolated upon the pile of a deceased husband, within the jurisdiction of this zillah.

Given under my hand and the seal of the court this 1st day of February 1820.

(signed) *C. M. Whish*, assistant criminal judge, in charge.

Resolution of Government:

Ordered, In consequence, that the following letters be dispatched.

(Circular).—Judicial Departments.—N° 137.—To the Magistrate of the Zillah of Chingleput.

Sir,—From a report recently submitted to government by the foujdarry adawlut, it appears that the practice of widows burning themselves with the bodies of their deceased husbands, does not prevail by any means generally among the Hindoo part of the inhabitants of the districts subject to this presidency; that in some districts it is unknown, and in others of rare occurrence; and is, the Governor in Council would hope, upon the decline. That a practice so abhorrent to reason and humanity should entirely cease is much to be desired, but the contrary effect might follow any injudicious endeavours to suppress it. It has however been ascertained, that the sacrifice of the widow is, under a great variety of circumstances, prohibited by Hindoo law, and that compulsory means are sometimes employed to bring the unhappy victim to her fate, which are not more cruel than unlawful. It is therefore judged advisable to furnish you with the accompanying statement of the provisions of the Hindoo law regarding the practice, which has been sanctioned by the law officers of the sudder adawlut. You will avoid attracting public attention to the subject, but you will continue to discourage the inhuman practice wherever your influence may be calculated to prevent it; and you will consider it your duty to bring to punishment such persons as may use unlawful means for promoting it.

Fort St. George,
6th April 1821.

I am, &c.
(signed) *D. Hill*, secretary to government.

N° 130.—To the Register to the Court of Foujdary Adawlut, Judicial Department.

Sir,—I am directed by the honourable the Governor in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th December last, and to state that, upon the whole, the information procured by the foujdarry adawlut respecting the sacrifice of Hindoo widows, seems to be rather of a satisfactory description. The Governor in Council has felt apprehensive that the proposed rules for the guidance of the magistrates and police officers would have afforded a more express sanction for the practice than it has heretofore obtained from government, and might have the effect of extending it by the notice attracted to the subject. It has therefore been resolved to address a circular letter to several magistrates, a copy of which is herewith transmitted for the information of the foujdarry adawlut.

Fort St. George. I have, &c.
6th April 1821. (signed) *D. Hill*, secretary to government.

Extract Fort St. George Judicial Consultations, 27th July 1821.

Read the following letter from the magistrate of Tanjore.

N° 11.—To the Secretary to Government, in the Judicial Department, Fort St. George.

Sir,—1. The subject of females immolating themselves on the funeral piles of their husbands having lately, I believe, attracted the notice of government, and several cases having in a very short time occurred, and been reported by the police officers in the district, as if the practice was becoming more prevalent, I directed a statement to be prepared of the number of unfortunate females who had been induced to sacrifice themselves in this way, since the last return to the provincial court was made, which I have the honour now of submitting for the information of government.

2. It contains, I regret to observe, twenty-four instances of this horrid sacrifice having occurred in the last eighteen mouths in this district, besides those within the jurisdiction of his highness the rajah, round the fort of Tanjore, of which I have at present no account, and principally, as will be seen, among the bramins; one of them happened lately in the neighbourhood of Trivalore, when my assistant, Mr. Clarke, was there; and I enclose an extract from his diary, giving an account of it, and of his own unsuccessful attempts to dissuade the unfortunate woman from self-destruction.

3. By the reports of the police officers, it also appears that all endeavours by persuasion are used to prevent these immolations, but I am concerned to say I do not know one instance in which they have yet been successful.

Tanjore, Negapatam, I have, &c.
12th July 1821. (signed) *J. Cotton*, magistrate.

Extract from the Diary of the second Assistant Collector of Tanjore, for the month of June 1821.

"I was this day much interested in the fate of a native woman, who was reported to be about to burn with the corpse of her husband, at Wagaparyoor, a village about seven miles from Trivalore; feelings of humanity as well as duty dictated the propriety of my seeing the poor creature, and endeavouring to dissuade her from so horrid a purpose; but I regret to say that neither my arguments nor the entreaties of her relations, who freely offered to relinquish their claims to the estate of her departed consort, seemed to have the least effect, she was to all appearance calm and collected, but resolutely bent on self-destruction. Having no inclination myself to witness so shocking a spectacle, I directed the tasildar to remain in the village and prevent force or persuasion being used to influence her conduct, and to afford the woman his support and protection, should she finally become wavering or irresolute; no change however took place, and he shortly after reported, that after she had taken some fruit and milk, and performed the customary ablutions, she ascended the funeral pile with the same indifference she had all along manifested, and thus in a few minutes terminated her existence. The self-devoted victim was a fine looking young woman, without family, and of the bramin cast."

A true extract,
(signed) *J. Cotton*, magistrate,

STATEMENT shewing the Number of WIDOWS who have performed the act of Immolation on the Funeral Piles of their Husbands, according to the Reports received at the Magistrate's Office, from 16th December 1819 to the 30th June 1821, in the District of Tanjore.

NAMES OF THE TALOOKS.	NAMES OF THE VILLAGES.	NAMES OF THE WIDOWS		NAMES OF THE DECEASED HUSBANDS.		CASTE.	DATE.
		NAMES.	AGE	NAMES.	AGE		
Trivady	Sharookay	Ponnummaul	28	Narnapyen	55	Bramin	12th March 1820
	Tervadamarthoor	Lutchmyamaul	25	Veerapillay	45	Vellanlon	10th February —
Combaconum	Mahadanapooroom	Randabayeamul	20	Soobarow	—	Marhath	29th March —
	Combaconum	Letchmyamaul	30	Ramaniyiengar	40	Bramin	25th April —
	Ditto	Sadago Pummal	30	Avanmadiengar	45	Ditto	1st August —
	Ammausatterum	Sacoomanboyce	42	Sakaram Pundit	50	Ditto	2d January 1821
	Coottanlum	Letchmyamoul	52	Mahaganapatyen	70	Ditto	3d April —
Myaveram	Pattamungalen	Seetiammal	24	Raumyen	35	Ditto	2d December 1820
	Annittandapooroom	Anmancamal	35	Soobboroyen	45	Ditto	3d April —
Trivalore	Sattanoore	Ammancamal	45	Vengappien	53	Ditto	20th February 1820
	Cammalanpooroom	Seneevausumal	50	Narniengar	65	Ditto	13th June —
	Vogapparinyore	Cooppummaul	25	Vencatakistniengar	40	Ditto	28th Ditto 1821
	Cankayady	Sinnammaul	85	Sinnacobandien	90	Ditto	30th Ditto —
Puttoocotah	Saulauanaickupatam	Amoonanboyee	18	Banajeerow	28	Marratah	29th May —
	Cadavacottah	Ananta Setchmyamal	65	Umbee Sastree	75	Bramin	15th September 1820
	Paukum	Narnammal	30	Jyahoyen	35	Ditto	17th January —
Panpanassem	Marathoor	Achummaul	19	Vencataramyen	25	Ditto	24th February —
	Ditto	Narseammal	22	Boapumraveyen	30	Ditto	8th March —
	Nellore	Soobummal	40	Soobba Sastry	50	Ditto	16th April —
	Agaramongoody	Sinnamaul	45	Videnandyen	60	Ditto	12th November —
Mannargooddy	Needaumungalem	Cannagammaul	45	Verracharry Jyengar	70	Ditto	28th December —
	Andeehamungalem	Mangattatummal	18	Vencataramyen	40	Ditto	22d February 1821
	Valoor	Panbayee	65	(Name of husband not mentioned)	-	Vellanlon	3d April —
Shingeepattee	Pilhar Putty	Letchmyamaul	60	Permabreddy	80	Reddy	10th March 1820

ABSTRACT

	No
Bramin Cast	19
Mahratta	2
Vellanlon	2
Reddy	1
	24

Tanjore, Negapatam, Magistrate's Office,
30th June 1821.

(signed) *J. Cotton*, magistrate.

Ordered, that the following reply be dispatched.

N° 12.—Judicial Department.

N° 305.—To the Magistrate of Tanjore.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, and to state, that from the circular instructions, dated the 6th April last, you will perceive the deep regret which the honourable the Governor in Council feels on account of the practice of females immolating themselves on the funeral piles of their husbands when it occurs. The object of those instructions was effectually to prevent the practice when not sanctioned by the provisions of Hindoo law, and to punish all attempts to induce or compel unhappy women to submit to it. The Governor in Council trusts that your influence, and that of all persons under your authority, will continue to be exerted to this end, and that it will not be without effect; but as inveterate religious prejudices are liable to be warmed into enthusiasm by the attempt to suppress them, or even by the apprehension of it, the Governor in Council continues to be of opinion that you ought not to go beyond the circular instructions above referred to, and ought to avoid drawing public attention to the unfortunate subject.

Fort St. George, I have, &c.
21st July 1821. (signed) *D. Hill*, secretary to government.

III.—BOMBAY.

Extract LETTER from the Governor in Council of Bombay, to the Court of Directors in the Judicial Department, dated 6th May 1821.

Dispatch to the court, 29th July 1818. 243 and *following* paragraph.
Cons. 1819. N° 38. 8th Sept. folio 2080.

178. IN continuation of our last report on this subject, we have the honour to inform your honourable court, that we have been furnished with copy of the resolutions of the supreme government, dated the 30th July 1819, in which His Lordship in council entered into a review of the effect produced by the measures which had been pursued under that presidency for the purpose of restricting the performance of suttees, and bringing about its gradual discontinuance.

Vide papers relating to Hindoo widows, printed 10th July 1821. pp. 241-2.

Cons. 1818. N° 27. folio 2032. 1st July.
Ditto N° 41. 7th Oct. folio 3111.

179. On receipt of this communication we called on the several magistrates to report the effect produced in their respective jurisdictions under any proceedings which might have been adopted by them in consequence of the circular orders in force in Bengal, and communicated for their guidance on the 5th October 1818.

Cons. 1819. N° 49. 1st Nov. folio 2881. 2885, 2886. 2897, 2898, 2899. 2895.
Vide former papers, pp. 253-4.

180. In Guzerat it appeared that the practice was so rare that no judgment could be formed of the effect of those measures. One instance had occurred in July 1818 in the Ahmedabad district, in which the magistrate had ascertained that the widow was not compelled by force, or worked upon by intoxication, to take the step which she adopted.

Cons. 1819. N°. 49. 1st Nov. folio 2915.
Vide former papers, p. 260.

181. The magistrate of Anjar had only known one instance of a woman desiring to burn; he succeeded in persuading her to delay the ceremony, and the following day her resolution was changed. One woman and a man (the former by caste a dher, the latter a carpenter) had insisted on being interred alive, and would not be dissuaded; the woman was of a very advanced age, and the man afflicted with a severe malady.

Cons. 1819. N° 49. folio 2900.
Vide former papers, pp. 257 & 260.

182. In the concan the practice in some degree prevails. The criminal judge of the southern concan, when first appointed resident at Malwan, found that within his jurisdiction the ceremony, which was at no time common, had, on the introduction of the British government, entirely ceased, from a prevailing opinion that it was contrary to our laws. This sentiment Mr. Hale took no pains to remove, contenting himself, when permission was applied for, by neither giving nor withholding his consent, as he had not then been furnished with instructions. The state of doubt in which his evasive answers left the minds of the applicants had all the effect that could have been hoped for, and in a very short time no more applications were made, nor had he heard of the occurrence of a single suttee.

183. Since the accession of the paishwa's conquered territories, where the practice was formerly prevalent, he had only known of two cases, and they took place before the introduction of our authority, and at a time when the inhabitants had been apprized that the customs and usages of the late government were still in force; they are now aware of the contrary, and the rules regarding suttees have been promulgated, since which he had heard of no instance of it; but whether this desirable effect has been accomplished by a fear that may at first exist of transgressing the laws by their being indistinctly understood by the population at large, or to a real desire on the part of the natives to adhere to the known wishes of the government in opposition to their customs, Mr. Hale could not, at this early period, venture to pronounce: sufficient it is for the present, whatever be the cause, that the effect is good, and that it is as yet unattended by any visible bad consequences.

184. Circumstances which occurred in one of the cases of suttee above alluded to, and which took place in the Viziadroog province, afforded the magistrate an argument in support of the latter remark. The officer commanding the fort took means to prevent its accomplishment, chiefly through the persuasive interposition of a brahmin, and the attempt was abandoned, although the occurrence was subsequently reported to Mr. Hale; he states it did not appear to be complained of, and the intended victim is now living and thankful for her escape.

185. Notwithstanding the former extensive prevalence of this custom in the paishwa's territories, it appears to Mr. Hale very evident some restrictions against it were in force. It was always considered indispensable to obtain, previous to the performance of the ceremony, the sanction of the local authorities; and persuasions were generally used against it. In the state of Sawunt Warree, these restrictions, at one period, were carried to much greater length, since during the reign of Kem Sawunt, a positive prohibition against the practice altogether existed for ten or twelve years (and this too without creating any disturbance or any outward marks of discontent), affording, in Mr. Hale's opinion, if the tradition be not greatly exaggerated, a most favourable instance of what might be done, and what the people would submit to, without considering their religious prejudices too much shocked. From these circumstances, Mr. Hale inferred, that religious fanaticism as regards the practice of suttees, has never been to any great extent in the concan; that the sentiment of its being contrary to the laws of the British government, has been productive of all the advantge to be hoped for; and however many victims may, it is hoped be saved in the newly acquired provinces under the present regulations, yet, that, from the disposition of the inhabitants, much stronger restrictions, not to say a total prohibition, would be submitted to without much danger.

186. Mr. Hale then proceeds to account for the existence of this disposition, and observes, that an apprehension of incurring punishment from acting contrary to laws imperfectly understood, may cause the present decrease of suttees in the new districts; but it is greatly to be feared, unless the sentiment prevails, that the practice is contrary to our regulations; that as soon as the provisions of the existing rules are thoroughly and distinctly understood, and it becomes universally known that free toleration of this awful ceremony is acknowledged strictly according to the tenets of the shaster, the custom will revive; for although a considerable number of suttees must necessarily be annually prevented under the present restrictions, yet it remains a question whether the clear exposition of the Hindoo law now promulgated, may not excite an emulation among those, who by its provisions are permitted to burn, to adhere more closely to those tenets.

187. The magistrate of the southern concan, whose observations related to a part of the country, to the north of that alluded to by Mr. Hale, stated that, in his opinion, the humane intentions of the framers of the rules regarding these ceremonies will not be fully answered. Some few widows, perhaps, escape, as falling under the exceptions specified in the Bengal pundit's reports; whilst on the other hand, it can hardly be doubted, but that the necessary presence of the police officers of government at these immolations, stamps on them that character of strict legality, and seems to afford them that degree of countenance on the part of government, which must produce an evil effect.

Cons. 1819. N° 49. 1st Nov. folio 2882.
Vide former collection, p. 255.

188. Still it is, he presumed, upon the whole far preferable that suttees should be conducted under the existing regulations, than that the magistrates should possess no specific authority for active interference, though probably nothing short of an enactment rendering the aiding or abetting them highly penal, would materially

diminish their number. In some parts of India, where the natives are of different race, character and disposition from those of this zillah (who are principally low Mahrattas) such a measure might be attended with hazard, but Mr. Pelly apprehended none from it in the southern concan.

Cons. 1819.
N° 49. 1st Nov. folio 2878.
Vide former collection, pp. 253, 254.
Letter to the court, 29th July 1818, para. 283.

189. The criminal judge of the northern concan stated, that the success which attended the prevention of suttees on two occasions, and in times of some difficulty, might warrant a conclusion, that the evil might, without danger, be in almost every instance averted; but on further consideration of the subject, Mr. Babington felt disposed, in some degree, to abandon the opinion he had formed with regard to the propriety of a direct interference on the part of government, and to think that the greatest good was probably to be derived from the exercise of a sound discretion on the part of the local magistrate; who, no doubt, would be able by well timed and cautious interference to prevent the sacrifice on most occasions, without being thought to oppose it by force.

Cons. 1819.
N° 49. 1st Nov. folio 2887.
Vide former collection, pp. 255, 256.

190. Mr. Marriott, the magistrate of this zillah, offered it as his opinion, that if the prohibitory points to the sacrifice were to be determined by native police officers, the practice of that awful rite would increase; an opinion partly founded upon the venality of the natives in general, and partly because it was the prevalent belief amongst them, that this sacrifice would not be tolerated by the British government.

191. Under these circumstances, to have issued the instructions would at once have informed the community, that the sacrifice of the suttee was allowed by the British government, and that therefore it might be performed with impunity. It would also have opened a source of emolument to such native officers as are corrupt enough to sell their authority at the expense of the sacrifice of a human victim.

192. With this view the magistrate, without promulgating the circular instructions, adopted the resolution of having his own mind satisfied by actual personal examination, as far as delicacy would allow, that each votary to this tremendous sacrifice was not restricted from immolating, by any of the prohibitory causes set forth in those instructions; and he was led to believe, that the course adopted had been the means of saving many infatuated or intoxicated females from destruction.

193. Mr. Marriott stated his decided opinion, that if the British government consider it right to recognize the sacrifice of the suttee, the less frequently the subject is brought before the Hindoos the better, for the cause of humanity and the consequent civilization of mankind. If the practice be tolerated by government, the magistrates might still, by personal exertion, often prevent it; and to their discretion must the public look for its prevention upon every possible occasion, when such does not directly militate against the principle of toleration.

194. The effects of these measures have been, that since the receipt of the circular, only two applications had been preferred for the sacrifice, but as they were not made in the mode which the magistrate had prescribed, they did not take place. A third votary was sacrificed without any application being made, and for this breach of police law the parties concerned were punished by Mr. Marriott, who stated, that he had no doubt the measure would be attended with very good effects.

Cons. 1819.
N° 49. 1st Nov. folio 2917, 2924, 2925. 2928. 2932.
Vide former collection, pp. 260, 261.
Cons. 1819.
N° 49. 1st Nov folio 2934.

195. We beg leave respectfully to refer to the minutes recorded by the late government on this delicate and most important discussion. Mr. Prendergast, your honourable court will observe, considered Mr. Marriott's interference to be blameable, and his zeal dangerous. Our late president, and the other members not concurring in that opinion, that gentleman was informed according to the sense of the majority, that the subject in question is one of great delicacy, and the forming any decision on the course to be adopted for preventing the recurrence of this dreadful practice, is attended with considerable difficulty. It must be the object of government to abolish it if possible, but the question is, whether it would be most likely to be effected by permitting its free exercise, or by endeavouring to check it by the imposition of restraints.

196. It has been satisfactorily ascertained by the reports which have been received from the several judicial and magisterial authorities, that the practice had become one of very rare occurrence in the territories subordinate to this presidency, whilst in many portions of them it has altogether ceased.

197. It is understood that no suttee could take place under the native government, particularly in the Mahratta states, without the assent of the ruling authority, and

should that be the case, the exercise of such discretion should still be retained as occasions may occur, in which it may be necessary to avail ourselves of it.

198. Circumstances however must frequently arise to prevent the possibility of obtaining such permission within the time prescribed for the performance of the ceremony, and in such cases the Governor in Council would consider it an unwise policy to notice it, and still more so to punish any officer of government for permitting it to take place for the want of such permission. Too great caution cannot be observed by the officers of government in laying restraint on such sacrifices, when fully convinced that they are the voluntary acts of the persons sacrificed; since the imposition of restraints might be productive of consequences contrary to what we must be desirous of effecting, and which seems to have been proved by the test of experience on the other side of India.

199. Under these observations we approved of Mr. Marriott's having abstained from promulgating the circular instructions of the 5th October 1818, within the districts under his charge, but would have been more pleased had he refrained from punishing the persons concerned in the sacrifice which lately took place, without previous application for his authority, however contrary such proceeding may have been to the prevailing law of the country.

200. We communicated copy of these instructions for the guidance of all the magistrates.

201. In the deckan in some instances, the performance of this sacrifice had been prevented by the promise of a pension for the support of the widow and any children dependent on her. Conceiving the prevention on such conditions less likely to be attended with general benefit than to lead to persons pretending a resolution to sacrifice, in the hope of being thus rewarded for desisting, we have desired the commissioner to require the magistrates under his authority to abstain from all interference.

Cons. 1819.
N° 53. 24th Nov. folio 3265.
N° 55. 8th Dec. folio 3466.
N° 57. 22d Dec. folio 3743.
Vide former collection, p. 264

Extract Bombay Political Consultations, 29th December 1819.

Read the following letter from the collector in the southern concan to Mr. Chief Secretary Warden, dated the 14th September.

Sir,—With reference to your letter dated the 9th instant, I request to be informed of the amount of the pension payable to the widow of Gunnesh Punt, and to what head it is to be carried on my books.

S. Konkun, Collector's Office. 14th December 1819.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. H. Pelly*, collector.

Ordered, The commissioner in the deccan be called upon for information of the amount of the pension payable to the widow of Gunnesh Punt.

Extract Bombay Judicial Consultations, 19th January 1820.

Re-perused the letter from the collector in the southern concan, dated the 14th, recorded in the political department under date the 29th ultimo.

Ordered, That Mr. Pelly be furnished with a copy of the letter from the collector of Poona, dated the 3d November *, recorded under date the 24th of that month in this department, affording information as to the rate of pension granted to the widow of Govind Narain Saney.

Ordered, That the accountant-general be directed to inform Mr. Pelly of the head to which this pension should be carried in his books.

* Vide former collection, p. 264.

Extract Letter from the Governor in Council of Bombay to the Court of Directors in the Political Department, dated 19th April 1820.

Para. 51. In a further dispatch dated the 13th October, the acting resident reported the result of two interviews he had had with Tucket Bhye, the favourite widow of the late rajah Anund Row Guicowar, which had relation to the provision intended to be made for the maintenance of herself and her family; the amount to be allowed for disbursements in charity after the days of mourning had expired, and to the pretensions of her son by the late Guicowar to the Gaudee. Tucket Bhye also asserted claims to the treasure left by the late Guicowar, which she expected would

Cons. 1819. 1st Nov. p. 5668.

would be divided amongst his wives and their families, according to the intention of her late husband; threatening in the event of its being given up to his highness Syajee Row, that she and the other three widows of the late rajah would destroy themselves and their children.

52. Mr. Williams intimated to Tucket Bhye that a lac of rupees would probably be allowed to be expended in charitable donations; and treated the pretensions of her sons and her threats of immolation as preposterous and criminal, and only calculated to excite Syajee Row's animosity, to whom the acting resident promised to apply on the subject of an allowance for the maintenance of the family of the late rájah.

64. With regard to the promises made to the family of Futteh Sing, and to Tucket Bhye, it was observed, that by the verbal agreement to which the resident pledged himself with the view of preventing the widow of Futteh Sing becoming a suttee, the family obtained permission to adopt a child, and a promise of the protection of the British resident in securing their comfort and respectability. In return they engaged to renounce all claims to the musnud founded on that adoption. The adoption was immediately completed, and was no longer a subject for negociation.

Extract BOMBAY Political Consultations, 1st November 1819.

Extract Letter from the Acting Resident at Baroda, to Mr. Acting Chief Secretary Newnham, dated the 13th October 1819.

Guicawar.

Letter from the acting resident. Interview with Tucketbye: request made by him that she would communicate her wishes to Captain Perkins, commanding the guards in the town; encloses that officer's report, showing her expectation. Message sent to her in consequence; encloses further report from that officer, showing her object was solely to insure herself a settlement; after communicating with Syajee, will deliver to her a memorandum of the nemnook his highness may be pleased to grant.

I REQUEST you will inform the Right honourable the Governor in Council, that on the morning of the 10th instant, I visited the palace at the invitation of Tucketbye, the widow of his late highness Anund Row Guicowar. After the usual expressions of condolence, she requested me to give her assurance of the support and protection of the British government, at the same time observing, that her departed husband had always been on the most friendly terms with my government, with whom he had entered into an alliance, which had proved most beneficial to both parties, she said that her two sons Bulwunt Row and Pelluju Row, had now no one to rely upon for protection, except the representative of the British government. I assured her that my government would always feel a lively interest in her welfare, as well as that of her sons, not only on her own account, but more particularly from the feelings of respect which we must ever entertain for the memory of his late highness, who had proved so faithful and staunch an ally to the British interests in India; that I was confident his highness Syajee Row would grant them an ample provision suited to their exalted rank, and that as long as they conducted themselves with due propriety would cherish and protect them.

Tucketbye was particularly earnest in her inquiries, respecting the amount to be disbursed in charity, after the days of mourning had expired, and when she was given to understand that it would amount to about one lac of rupees, she remarked that at the demise of Govind Row, the father of his late highness Anund Row, upwards of two lacs of rupees were expended in charitable donations to bramins, and the poorer classes; but as no voucher could be produced on any account found amongst the government records, showing this disbursement to have been made, I told her it was thought a lack of rupees would be sufficient, to which she finally assented, after which I took my leave.

On the 11th I received a message from the same lady, requesting me to give her a private interview, but being unable to attend myself, I desired captain Perkins, the commandant of the guards, stationed in the town, to proceed to the palace, and requested that Tucketbye would communicate to him whatever she might have to say, conceiving she could have no objection from the acquaintance that officer had with her, and I was not disappointed in this expectation; for she unreservedly disclosed her wishes to this gentleman, and his report which I have the honour to enclose, will show the nature of her expectations.

I desired captain Perkins to inform Tucketbye, that I had been been made acquainted with her wishes; that I was astonished a person of her sense and experience could for a moment suppose that I could listen to such preposterous assertions and pretensions, that I recommended her for her own sake not to allow his highness, Syajee Rau, to come to a knowledge of them, as they would doubtless greatly irritate him against herself and children; that if she did put her threats into execution, which I trusted she would not, that she would be committing a most heinous crime, and that I conceived neither his highness or myself would be at all affected by it; that, however, she was at liberty to act as she thought fit, and if such was her fixed determination, it was unnecessary my holding any further communication with her.

Tucketbye, no doubt, thought that by following the example of Rudabhoy, the widow of the late Futteh Singh, who after his death declared her intention of becoming a suttee, that she could by threatening to destroy herself and children, engage me to listen to her unreasonable expectations, as, from various reasons, I am fully convinced it never was the serious intention of Rudabhoy to devote herself to the flames, so am I equally certain that Tucketbye has not the remotest idea of doing any injury either to herself or children, but that her threats are only made with the desire of exciting my compassion, and as a plausible cover to unfounded pretensions on her part.

On the 13th, captain Perkins had again an interview with Tucketbye, and conveyed my sentiments to that lady; the inclosed report from the officer, will show that her object was merely to ensure to herself a settlement. I shall, after communicating with his highness, Syajee Rau, on the subject, wait upon Tucketbye, and deliver to her a memorandum of the nemnook, which his highness may think proper to grant, and request that she will remove to her own house according to the promise made by her to captain Perkins.

James Williams, Esq. Acting Resident. 5673.

Sir,—After having obtained your permission to assent to the frequent requests of Tucketbye, the favourite widow of the late rajah, Anund Rao Guicowar, of a private interview, I accordingly proceeded yesterday morning to the palace, and have now the pleasure of stating to you the substance of our conversation, as well as I can recollect it.

Immediately upon my arrival at the palace, I was ushered into the small room where you saw her the other day, she was now seated there, but soon after led me into a more spacious and pleasant appartment, and after a few crocodile tears, she at once came to the subject of her late husband's decease, and the attending circumstances, and said, with much emphasis, that there was now no person in the world who cared any thing about her, and that her sole trust and confidence was in you, to whom she looked to for every comfort and consolation under her present distresses; I told her that I was certain you would do every thing you could for her, and that the English government would take care that a suitable provision was made for her and children's maintenance, according to their high rank and situation in life.

She, after this, urged her right and claims to the property left by her late husband, in the most forcible and decided manner, saying that it was not captured, stolen, or illgotten wealth, but what he had been saving for many years, solely for the use of his wives and their families after his decease, she therefore looked up to you for justice, and she claimed it of you, and that if the raj was taken from her son, she trusted that you, her protector and preserver, would see the property divided amongst his wives and their families, according to the intentions of her late husband; but that in the event of it being given up to his highness Syajee, that she and the other three widows of the late rajah were determined to destroy themselves and their children; she at this time appeared very animated and much affected, so much so, that I rose from my seat and was about taking my leave, she begged I would be seated, and she again said that you were her protector and preserver, and hoped you would act as you thought proper, being well assured that you would protect her from her oppressors. This is the substance and purport of the conversation that passed at our interview.

I have, &c.

Baroda, (signed) *W. Perkins*, captain,
12th October 1819. in charge of the guards in the fort and poorah of Baroda.

James Williams, Esq. Acting Resident.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, that in pursuance to your directions, I have again had an interview with her highness Tucketbye, she having since my last visit sent me frequent requests to meet her again, and I have now the pleasure of acquainting you with the result.

Upon my arrival at the palace, she received me in the same room as on my former visit; she appeared to be labouring under great distress of mind, crying very much, and being greatly agitated. As soon as she seemed to be a little pacified, I informed her that I had told you all that passed at our former meeting; she replied that she was glad of it, as it is from you alone that she expected to be treated in a manner suitable to her former rank and situation in life; but now what had she to live for; she wished to die; she had out-lived her husband the late rajah, and her eldest son Bulivant Rao was disinherited; that his highness Syajee was now placed upon the musnud, and what behaviour had she to expect from him; he never was a friend of her's. I endeavoured to console her, and told her that you would take care that she and her family should have a handsome provision. This appeared to ease her mind a little. I then said to her I was very much surprised that a sensible woman as she is, should talk in that strange unaccountable manner she did at the last meeting about destroying herself and her children; she smiled at this, and without hesitation replied, that it was nothing more but what she was determined to do, if the jamdar khana was opened, and the property of her late husband carried away before a proper and suitable provision was made for herself and family, and given into her hands by you in writing. I answered that I would inform you of this, and I made no doubt of your readily acquiescing with her request; she replied immediately, if he does not there is no other alternative, I will destroy myself and children. At this expression she drew her hand across her throat, and pointed to her little son Pellajee, who was sitting near her, and said she would serve him the same. The little boy understood what his mother said, and crying very much, clung to her neck. She seems now to have abandoned the idea she had formed at our last interview, of her and the rajah's other wives having a decided claim to her late husband's property, and her right and expectations of its amount being divided between them; for she begged I would inform you, that as soon as herself and family were suitably provided for she and her family would leave the palace as soon as you pleased, but that she would not stir from it till this was done; and that you then might do as you pleased with the jamadar khama. She said the fates were adverse to her, and she hoped she would soon die. She begged I would mention to you, that on the opening of the jamdar khama you would secure for her two trunks which her late husband placed there, containing her ornaments, &c. she had got a list of their contents; I told her it was your wish that every thing reasonable should be done for her consolation and comfort. She thanked me, and said she knew you were her friend; nothing more passed, and I took my leave.

I have, &c.

Baroda, 13th October 1819. (signed) *W. Perkins*, captain, in charge of the guard in the fort and poora of Baroda.

5683. Ordered, That the following letter be addressed to the acting resident at Baroda, in the terms of the president's first recorded minute.

Guicawar: Letter to the acting resident, to report his communications with his highness Syajee Row, as to arrangement for the support of the family of the late Anund Row Guicawar.

Sir,—I am directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letters dated the 9th and 13th of last month, with accompaniments, and to acquaint you that it will be impossible to enter into any consideration of the arrangements to be made by the Baroda government for the support of the family of his highness the late Anudd Row Guicowar, until the result of the late communications with his highness Syajee Rao be ascertained; nor does the Governor in Council consider, after what has already passed, that it was consistent with discretion on your part to make yourself a party to any such pecuniary arrangement, since it would appear from your late interview with Syajee, that his highness is so little inclined to meet the wishes of this government in respect to the provision for the family of his late brother, and may be equally indisposed to confirm any engagement which might be made by you with Tucket Bhye.

I have, &c.

Bombay Castle, 1st November 1819. (signed) *J. Henderson*, Secretary to Government.

Extract Bombay Political Consultations, 19th January 1820.

Extract Minute by the President, to which the Commander in Chief subscribes.

With regard to the promises to the family of Tutteh Sing and to Tucket Bhye, I think it would have been better if our resident had not taken so ostensible a part in their transactions. It would have been necessary for him at all times to interpose his good offices to prevent those persons from suffering absolute want or degradation, but I do not think he ought to have fixed the amount of their allowances, or to have become answerable for the conduct of either party. The object of preventing the wife of Futteh Sing Row from burning herself was by no means sufficient, as that principle would oblige us to obtain a provision for any person of the family who threatened to commit suicide.

Cape Breton
and
Nova Scotia

PAPERS

RELATIVE TO THE

RE-ANNEXATION

OF THE

ISLAND OF CAPE BRETON

TO THE

Government of Nova Scotia.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
3 *June* 1823.

RETURN TO AN ADDRESS OF THE HONOURABLE HOUSE OF COMMONS TO HIS MAJESTY;—*for,*

Copies and Extracts of certain Papers relative to the re-annexation of the Island of Cape Breton to the Government of Nova Scotia;—viz.

N° 1.—Copy of the King's Proclamation of the 7th October 1763; respecting the Colonies acquired by the definitive Treaty of Peace, concluded at Paris the 10th February 1763 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 3.

N° 2.—Extracts of Governor Parr's Commission, dated 11th September 1784 - p. 6.

N° 3.—Extract of Governor Parr's Instructions, dated 11th September 1784 - p. 7.

N° 4.—Copy of additional Instructions to Governor Parr, dated 20th Sept. 1784 p. 8.

N° 5.—Extract of the Commission of his Grace the Duke of Richmond, K. G. as Governor of Nova Scotia - - - - - - - - - - ibid.

N° 6.—Extract of the Instructions of his Grace the Duke of Richmond, K. G. as Governor of Nova Scotia - - - - - - - - - - p. 9.

N° 7.—Extracts of the Commission of the Earl of Dalhousie, as Governor of Nova Scotia - - - - - - - - - - - - - - ibid.

N° 8.—Extract of the Instructions to the Earl of Dalhousie, as Governor of Nova Scotia - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 10.

N° 9.—Extract of a Letter from Lieut. General Sir James Kempt, G. C. B. inclosing a Copy of his Proclamation, dated 20th October 1820 - - - - p. 11.

N° 10.—Copy of an Act of the Assembly, &c. of Nova Scotia, extending the Laws and Ordinances of Nova Scotia to the Island of Cape Breton - - - - p. 12.

N° 11.—Copy of an Act of the Assembly, &c. of Nova Scotia, imposing an additional duty on Goods, &c. imported into that Province - - - - - - p. 14.

N° 12.—Copy of a Letter from Major General Ainslie to Earl Bathurst, enclosing the Proceedings on the Trial of Messrs. Ritchie and Leaver for Colonial Revenue, dated 25th November 1816 - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 15.

N° 13.—Extract of a Letter from Major General Ainslie to Henry Goulburn, Esq. dated 12th February 1820 - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 19.

N° 14.—An Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of Nova Scotia in 1766, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual Recovery of His Majesty's dues in the Islands of "Cape Breton, St. John's, and Islands adjacent - - - - - - ibid.

N° 15.—Extract of a Letter from Lieut. General Sir James Kempt, G. C. B. to the Earl Bathurst, K. G. dated 31st October 1820 - - - - - - - ibid.

N° 16.—Extract of a Letter from Lieut. General Sir James Kempt, G. C. B. to Earl Bathurst, dated 10th November 1820 - - - - - - - - - - p. 20.

N° 17.—Extract of a Letter from Lieut. General Sir James Kempt, G. C. B. to the Earl Bathurst, K. G. dated 26th March 1821 - - - - - - - p. 21.

N° 18.—Extract of a Letter from Lieut. General Sir James Kempt, G. C. B. to the Earl Bathurst, K. G. dated 19th October 1821 - - - - - - - p. 22.

R. J. WILMOT HORTON.

Colonial Department,
27th May 1823.

PAPERS

RELATIVE TO THE

RE-ANNEXATION

OF THE

Island of CAPE BRETON to the Government of NOVA SCOTIA.

N° 1.—Copy of the King's Proclamation, of the 7th October 1763.

BY THE KING.——A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS, We have taken into Our royal consideration the extensive and valuable acquisition in America, secured to Our crown by the late definitive treaty of peace concluded at Paris the 10th day of February last; and being desirous that all Our loving subjects, as well of Our kingdoms as of Our colonies of America, may avail themselves, with all convenient speed, of the great benefits and advantages which must accrue therefrom, to their commerce, manufactures, and navigation, We have thought fit, with the advice of Our privy council, to issue this Our royal proclamation, hereby to publish and declare to all Our loving subjects, that We have, with the advice of Our said privy council, granted Our letters patent under Our great seal of Great Britain, to erect within the countries and islands, ceded and confirmed to Us by the said treaty, four distinct and separate governments, stiled and called by the names of Quebec, East Florida, West Florida, and Grenada, and limited and bounded as follows, viz.

First, the government of Quebec, bounded on the Labrador coast by the river St. John, and from thence by a line drawn from the head of that river, through the lake St. John, to the south end of the lake Nipissim; from whence the said line, crossing the river St. Lawrence and the lake Champlain, in 45 degrees of north latitude, passes along the high lands, which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the said river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the sea; and also along the north coast of the Bayes des Chaleurs, and the coast of the gulph of St. Lawrence, to Cape Rosieres, and from thence crossing the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, by the west end of the island of Anticosti, terminates at the aforesaid river St. John.

Secondly, the government of East Florida, bounded to the westward by the gulph of Mexico and the Apalachicola river; to the northward by a line drawn from that part of the said river where the Catahouchee and Flint rivers meet, to the source of St. Mary's river, and by the course of the said river to the Atlantic Ocean; and to the east and south by the Atlantic Ocean and the gulph of Florida, including all islands within six leagues of the sea coast.

Thirdly, the government of West Florida, bounded to the southward by the gulph of Mexico, including all islands within six leagues of the coast from the river Apalachicola to lake Pontchartrain; to the westward by the said lake, the lake Maurepas, and the river Mississippi; to the northward by a line drawn due east from that part of the river Mississippi which lies in 31 degrees north latitude, to the river Apalachicola or Catahouchee; and to the eastward by the said river.

Fourthly, the government of Grenada, comprehending the island of that name, together with the Grenadines, and the islands of Dominica, St. Vincent, and Tobago.

And to the end that the open and free fishery of Our subjects may be extended to, and carried on, upon the coast of Labrador and the adjacent islands, We have thought fit, with the advice of Our said privy council, to put all that coast, from the river St. John's to Hudson's Streights, together with the islands of Anticosti and Madelane, and all other smaller islands lying upon the said coast, under the care and inspection of Our governor of Newfoundland.

We

We have also, with the advice of Our privy council, thought fit to annex the islands of St. John and Cape Breton, or Isle Royale, with the lesser islands adjacent thereto, to Our government of Nova Scotia.

We have also, with the advice of Our privy council aforesaid, annexed to Our province of Georgia, all the lands lying between the rivers Attamaha and St Mary's.

And whereas it will greatly contribute to the speedy settling Our said new governments, that Our loving subjects should be informed of Our paternal care for the security of the liberty and properties of those who are and shall become inhabitants thereof, We have thought fit to publish and declare, by this Our proclamation, that We have, in the letters patent under Our great seal of Great Britain, by which the said governments are constituted, given express power and direction to Our governors of Our said colonies respectively, that so soon as the state and circumstances of the said colonies will admit thereof, they shall, with the advice and consent of the members of Our council, summon and call general assemblies within the said governments respectively, in such manner and form as is used and directed in those colonies and provinces in America which are under Our immediate government; and We have also given power to the said governors, with the consent of Our said councils, and the representatives of the people, so to be summoned as aforesaid, to make, constitute, and ordain laws, statutes, and ordinances for the public peace, welfare, and good government of Our said colonies, and of the people and inhabitants thereof, as near as may be, agreeable to the laws of England, and under such regulations and restrictions as are used in other colonies; and in the meantime, and until such assemblies can be called as aforesaid, all persons inhabiting or resorting to Our said colonies may confide in Our royal protection for the enjoyment of the benefit of the laws of Our realm of England; for which purpose, We have given power under Our great seal to the governors of Our said colonies respectively, to erect and constitute, with the advice of Our said councils respectively, courts of judicature and public justice within Our said colonies, for the hearing and determining all causes, as well criminal as civil, according to law and equity, and as near as may be, agreeable to the laws of England, with liberty to all persons who may think themselves aggrieved by the sentence of such courts, in all civil cases to appeal, under the usual limitations and restrictions, to Us in Our privy council.

We have also thought fit, with the advice of Our privy council as aforesaid, to give unto the governors and councils of our said three new colonies upon the continent, full power and authority to settle and agree with the inhabitants of Our said new colonies, or to any other person who shall resort thereto, for such lands, tenements, and hereditaments, as are now or hereafter shall be in Our power to dispose of; and them to grant to any such person or persons, upon such terms, and under such moderate quit rents, services, and acknowledgments, as have been appointed and settled in other colonies, and under such conditions as shall appear to Us to be necessary and expedient for the advantage of the grantees, and the improvement and settlement of Our said colonies.

And whereas we are desirous, upon all occasions, to testify Our royal sense and approbation of the conduct and bravery of the officers and soldiers of our armies, and to reward the same, We do hereby command and impower Our governors of Our said three new colonies, and other Our governors of Our several provinces on the continent of North America, to grant without fee or reward, to such reduced officers as have served in North America during the late war, and are actually residing there, and shall personally apply for the same, the following quantities of land, subject, at the expiration of ten years, to the same quit-rents as other lands are subject to in the province within which they are granted, as also subject to the same conditions of cultivation and improvement, viz.

To every person having the rank of a field officer, 5,000 acres.
To every captain, 3,000 acres.
To every subaltern or staff officer, 2,000 acres.
To every non-commissioned officer, 200 acres.
To every private man, 50 acres.

We do likewise authorize and require the governors and commanders in chief of all Our said colonies upon the continent of North America, to grant the like quantities of land, and upon the same conditions, to such reduced officers of Our navy of like rank, as served on board Our ships of war in North America, at the time of the reduction of Louisbourg and Quebec in the late war, and who shall personally apply to Our respective governors for such grants.

And whereas it is just and reasonable, and essential to our interest, and the security of our colonies, that the several nations or tribes of Indians, with whom We are connected, and who live under Our protection, should not be molested or disturbed in the possession of such parts of Our dominions and territories as, not having been ceded to, or purchased by Us, are reserved to them, or any of them, as their hunting grounds; We do, therefore, with the advice of Our privy council, declare it to be Our royal will and pleasure, that no governor, or commander in chief, in any of Our colonies of Quebec, East Florida, or West Florida, do presume, upon any pretence whatever, to grant warrants of survey, or pass any patents for lands beyond the bounds of their respective governments, as described in their commissions; as also that no governor or commander in chief of Our other colonies or plantations in America, do presume, for the present, and until Our further pleasure be known, to grant warrant of survey, or pass patents for any lands beyond the heads or sources of any of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean from the west or north west, or upon any lands whatever, which, not having been ceded to, or purchased by Us as aforesaid, are reserved to the said Indians or anv of them.

And We do further declare it to be Our royal will and pleasure, for the present, as aforesaid, to reserve under Our sovereignty, protection and dominion, for the use of the said Indians, all the land and territories not included within the limits of Our said three new governments, or within the limits of the territory granted to the Hudson's Bay Company; as also all the land and territories lying to the westward of the sources of the rivers which fall into the sea from the west and north west as aforesaid; and We do hereby strictly forbid on pain of Our displeasure, all Our loving subjects from making any purchases or settlements whatever, or taking possession of any of the lands above reserved, without Our special leave and licence for that purpose first obtained.

And We do further strictly enjoin and require all persons whatever who have either wilfully or inadvertently seated themselves upon any lands within the countries above described, or upon any other lands, which not having been ceded to, or purchased by Us, are still reserved to the said Indians as aforesaid, forthwith to remove themselves from such settlements.

And whereas, great frauds and abuses have been committed in the purchasing lands of the Indians, to the great prejudice of Our interests, and to the great dissatisfaction of the said Indians; in order therefore, to prevent such irregularities for the future, and to the end that the Indians may be convinced of Our justice and determined resolution to remove all reasonable cause of discontent; We do, with the advice of Our privy council, strictly enjoin and require, that no private person do presume to make any purchase from the said Indians, of any lands reserved to the said Indians, within those parts of our colonies where We have thought proper to allow settlement; but, that if at any time, any of the said Indians should be inclined to dispose of the said lands, the same shall be purchased only for Us, in Our name, at some public meeting or assembly of the said Indians, to be held for that purpose by the governor or commander in chief of Our colony respectively, within which they shall lie; and in case they shall lie within the limits of any proprietaries, conformable to such directions and instructions as We or they shall think proper to give for that purpose: and We do, by the advice of our privy council, declare and enjoin, that the trade of the said Indians shall be free and open to all Our subjects whatever, provided that every person who may incline to trade with the said Indians, do take out a licence for carrying on such trade from the governor or commander in chief of any of Our colonies respectively, where such person shall reside; and also give security to observe such regulations as We shall at any time think fit, by Ourselves or commissaries to be appointed for this purpose, to direct and appoint for the benefit of the said trade: and We do hereby authorise, enjoin, and require the governors and commanders in chief of all Our colonies respectively, as well those under Our immediate government, as those under the government and direction of proprietaries, to grant such licences without fee or reward, taking especial care to insert therein a condition that such licence shall be void, and the security forfeited, in case the person to whom the same is granted shall refuse or neglect to observe such regulations as We shall think proper to prescribe as aforesaid.

And We do further expressly enjoin and require all officers whatever, as well military as those employed in the management and direction of Indian affairs within the territories reserved as aforesaid, for the use of the said Indians, to seize and apprehend all persons whatever, who standing charged with treasons, misprisions of treasons, murders, or other felonies or misdemeanours, shall fly from justice and take refuge in the said territory, and to send them under a proper guard to the colony where the crime was committed of which they shall stand accused, in order to take their trial for the same.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, the 7th day of October 1763, in the Third year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 2.—Extracts of Governor Parr's Commission, dated the 11th day of September 1784.

George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, to our trusty and well-beloved John Parr, esquire, greeting: Whereas we did, by Our letters patent, under Our great seal of Great Britain, bearing date at Westminster, 29th day of July, in the twenty-second year of Our reign, constitute and appoint you, the said John Parr, captain general and governor in chief in and over Our province of Nova Scotia in America, bounded on the westward by a line drawn from Cape Sable across the entrance of the bay of Fundy, to the mouth of the river St. Croix, by the said river to its source; and by a line drawn due north from thence to the southern boundary of Our colony of Quebec; to the northward by the said boundary, as far as the western extremity of the Bay des Chaleurs; to the eastward by the said bay and the gulph of St. Lawrence, to the cape or promontory called Cape Breton, in the island of that name, including the said island, and all other islands within six leagues of the coast, excepting Our island of St. John, which We had thought fit to erect into a separate government; and to the southward by the Atlantic Ocean from the said cape to Cape Sable aforesaid, including the island of that name, and all other islands within forty leagues of the coast, with all the rights, members, and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging, for and during Our will and pleasure, as in and by the said recited letters patent, relation being thereunto had, may more fully and at large appear: and whereas We did, by Our letters patent under Our great seal of Great Britain, bearing date at Westminster the 14th day of July, in the ninth year of Our reign, constitute and appoint Walter Paterson, esquire, to be Our captain general and governor in chief in and over Our island of St. John, and territories adjacent thereunto in America, and which then were or theretofore had been dependent thereupon, as in and by the said recited letters patent, relation being thereunto had, may more fully and at large appear: and whereas We have thought fit to erect that part of Our province of Nova Scotia, lying to the northward of the bay of Fundy, into a separate province, by the name of New Brunswick; and by Our letters patent, under Our great seal of Great Britain, bearing date at Westminster the 16th day of August last past, to constitute and appoint Thomas Carleton, esquire, to be Our captain general and governor in chief in and over Our said province of New Brunswick, as in and by the said recited letters patent, relation being thereunto had, may more fully and at large appear; and whereas We have thought fit to re-annex the island of St. John and its dependencies to Our government of Nova Scotia: now know you, that We have revoked and determined, and by these presents do revoke and determine the said recited letters patent to you, the said John Parr, and also the said recited letters patent to the said Walter Paterson, and every clause, article, and thing therein respectively mentioned and contained: and further know you, that We, reposing especial trust and confidence in the prudence, courage, and loyalty of you, the said John Parr, of Our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have thought fit to constitute and appoint you, the said John Parr, to be Our captain general and governor in chief of Our province of Nova Scotia, bounded on the westward by a line drawn from Cape Sable across the entrance to the centre of the bay of Fundy; to the northward by a line along the centre of the said bay to the mouth of the Musquat river, by the said river to its source, and from thence by a due east line across the isthmus into the Bay Verte; to the eastward by the said bay and the gulph of St. Lawrence to the cape or promontory called Cape Breton, in the island of that name, including the said island, the island of St. John, and all other islands within six leagues of the coast; and to the southward by the Atlantic Ocean from the said cape to Cape Sable aforesaid, including the island of that name, and all other islands, within forty leagues of the coast, with all the rights, members, and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging: and We do hereby require and command you to do and execute all things, in due manner, that shall belong unto your said command, and the trust We have reposed in you, according to the several powers and authorities granted or appointed you by the present commission and instructions herewith given you; or by such further powers, instructions, and authorities as shall at any time hereafter be granted or appointed you, under Our signet and sign manual, or by Our order in Our privy council, and according to such reasonable laws and statutes as are now in force, or shall hereafter be made or agreed upon by you, with the advice and consent of Our respective councils and assemblies of Our province of Nova Scotia, and Our islands of St. John and Cape Breton under your government.

And We do hereby give and grant unto you full power and authority, with the advice and consent of Our said respective councils, from time to time, as need shall require, to summon and call general assemblies of the freeholders and planters within your government, in such manner and form as has been already appointed and used, or according to such further powers, instructions and authorities as shall at any time hereafter be granted or appointed you under Our signet and sign manual, or by Our order in Our privy council.

And Our will and pleasure is, that the persons thereupon duly elected by the major part of the freeholders of the respective counties and places, and so returned, shall, before their sitting, take the oaths mentioned in the first recited act of parliament altered as above, as also make and subscribe the afore-mentioned declaration; which oaths and declaration you shall commissionate fit persons under Our seals of Nova Scotia, St. John, and Cape Breton respectively to tender and administer unto them; and until the same shall be so taken and subscribed, no person shall be capable of sitting though elected: And We do hereby declare, that the persons so elected and qualified shall be called and deemed the general assembly of Our province of Nova Scotia, of Our island of St. John, and of Our island of Cape Breton respectively; and that you the said John Parr, with the advice and consent of Our said councils and assemblies, or the major part of them respectively, shall have full power and authority to make, constitute and ordain laws, statutes and ordinances for the public peace, welfare, and good government of Our said province and islands, and of the people and inhabitants thereof, and such others as shall resort thereunto, and for the benefit of Us, Our heirs and successors; which said laws, statutes and ordinances are not to be repugnant, but as near as local circumstances will admit, agreeable to the laws and statutes of this Our kingdom of Great Britain, provided that all such laws, statutes and ordinances, of what nature or duration whatever, be within three months or sooner after the making thereof, transmitted to Us under Our seal of Nova Scotia, St. John, or Cape Breton, for Our approbation or disallowance of the same, as also duplicates thereof by the next conveyance.

N° 3.—Extract of the Instructions to John Parr, esquire, Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of Nova Scotia, and the Islands of St. John and Cape Breton, dated 11th September 1784.

"And whereas the situation and circumstances of Our island of Cape Breton will not at present admit the calling of an assembly, you or Our lieutenant governor of Our said island, shall, until it appears expedient to call such assembly, in the meantime make such rules and regulations by the advice of Our council for the said island, as shall appear to be necessary for the peace, order, and good government thereof, taking care that nothing be passed or done that shall any way tend to affect the life, limb, or liberty of the subject, or to the imposing of any duties or taxes, and that all such rules and regulations be transmitted by the first opportunity after they are passed and made for Our approbation or disallowance."

Nº 4.—Copy of additional Instructions to Governor Parr, dated the 20th day of September 1784.

(L. S.) Additional Instructions to Our trusty and well-beloved John Parr, esquire, Our Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Province of Nova Scotia, the Islands of St. John and Cape Breton, and the Territories thereunto belonging in America. Given at Our Court at St. James's, the 20th day of Sept. 1784, in the 24th year of Our Reign.

Whereas in and by the third article of Our general instructions to you, you are directed to administer, or cause to be administered, to all persons appointed to and holding any office or place of trust or profit in Our said province, the several oaths prescribed by law; and that besides making and subscribing the declaration mentioned in the act of the 25th year of the reign of King Charles the Second, such persons should also make and subscribe the declaration following; viz.

> "I, *A. B.* do promise and declare, that I will maintain and defend, to the "utmost of my power, the authority of the King in his parliament, as the "supreme legislature of this province."

It is Our will and pleasure that you do not for the present, and until Our further pleasure therein shall be signified to you, or the commander in chief of Our said province for the time being, require any persons appointed to and holding any office or place of trust or profit in Our said province to make and subscribe the declaration last-mentioned; any thing in the said third article of Our general instructions to you to the contrary notwithstanding.

Nº 5.—Extract of the Commission to his Grace the Duke of Richmond, Captain General, and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of Nova Scotia, and the Islands of Prince Edward and Cape Breton.

George the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, to Our right trusty, and right entirely beloved cousin and councillor Charles Duke of Richmond, knight of the most noble order of the garter, general of Our forces, greeting: whereas We did by Our letters patent under Our great seal of Our united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date the 10th day of April 1816, in the 56th year of Our reign, constitute and appoint Our trusty and well-beloved Sir John Coape Sherbrooke, knight grand cross of the most honourable military order of the Bath, lieutenant-general of Our forces, to be Our captain-general and governor in chief in and over Our province of Nova Scotia in America, bounded on the westward by a line drawn from Cape Sable across the entrance to the centre of the bay of Fundy; to the northward by a line drawn along the centre of the said bay to the mouth of the Musquat river, by the said river to its source, and from thence by a due east line across the isthmus into the bay of Verte; to the eastward by the said bay, and the gulph of St. Lawrence to the cape or promontory called Cape Breton, in the island of that name, including the said island, the island of St. John, and all other islands within six leagues of the coast; and to the southward by the Atlantic Ocean from the said cape to Cape Sable aforesaid, including the island of that name, and all other islands within forty leagues of the coast, together with Our island of Prince Edward (formerly St. John) and Our island of Cape Breton, with all the rights, members, and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging: now know you, that We have revoked and determined, and by these presents do revoke and determine, the said recited letters patent, and every clause, article, and thing therein contained; and further know you, that We, reposing especial trust and confidence in the prudence, courage, and loyalty of you the said Charles Duke of Richmond, of Our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have thought fit to constitute and appoint you, the said Charles Duke of Richmond, to be Our captain general, and governor in chief of Our said province of Nova Scotia, bounded as hereinbefore described, of Our island of Prince Edward (formerly St. John), and of Our island of Cape Breton; and We do hereby require and command you to do and execute all things in due manner that shall belong unto your said command, and the trust

We have reposed in you according to the several powers and authorities granted or appointed you by this present commission, and the instructions herewith given you, or by such further powers, instructions and authorities, as shall at any time hereafter be granted, or appointed you under Our signet and sign manual, or by Our order in Our privy council, and according to such reasonable laws and statutes as are now in force, or shall hereafter be made and agreed upon by you, with the advice and consent of Our respective councils and assemblies of Our province of Nova Scotia, and Our islands of Prince Edward and Cape Breton, under your government.

And We do hereby give and grant unto you full power and authority, with the advice and consent of Our said respective councils, from time to time as need shall require, to summon and call general assemblies of the freeholders and planters within your government, in such manner and form as has been already appointed and used, or according to such further powers, instructions and authorities, as shall at any time hereafter be granted or appointed you under Our signet and sign manual, or by Our order in Our privy council: and Our will and pleasure is, that the persons thereupon duly elected by the major part of the freeholders of the respective counties and places, and so returned, shall, before their sitting, take the oaths mentioned in the first recited Act of Parliament altered as above; and also make and subscribe the afore-mentioned declaration, which oaths and declarations you shall commissionate fit persons under Our seals of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward, and Cape Breton, respectively, to tender and administer unto them, and until the same shall be so taken and subscribed, no person shall be capable of sitting though elected: and We do hereby declare, that the persons so elected and qualified, shall be called and deemed the general assembly of Our province of Nova Scotia, and of Our island of Prince Edward, and of Our island of Cape Breton respectively; and that you, the said Charles Duke of Richmond, with the advice and consent of Our said councils and assemblies, or the major part of them respectively, shall have full power and authority to make, constitute, and ordain, laws, statutes and ordinances, for the public peace, welfare, and good government of Our said province and islands, and of the people and inhabitants thereof, and such others who shall resort thereunto, and for the benefit of Us, Our heirs and successors; which said laws, statutes and ordinances are not to be repugnant, but as near as local circumstances will admit, agreeable to the laws and statutes of this Our united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Nº 6.—Extract of the Instructions of his Grace the Duke of Richmond, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of Nova Scotia and the Islands of Prince Edward and Cape Breton.

AND whereas the situation and circumstances of Our island of Cape Breton will not at present admit the calling of an assembly, you, or Our lieutenant governor of Our said island shall, until it appears expedient to call such assembly, in the meantime make such rules and regulations, by the advice of Our council for the said island, as shall appear to be necessary for the peace, order, and good government thereof, taking care that nothing be passed or done that shall any way tend to affect the life, limb, or liberty of the subject, or to the imposing of any duties or taxes, and that all such rules and regulations be transmitted by the first opportunity after they are passed and made, for Our approbation or disallowance.

Nº 7.—Extracts of the Commission to the Earl of Dalhousie, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of Nova Scotia and the Island of Prince Edward, dated the 27th day of April 1820.

GEORGE the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, to Our right trusty and well-beloved cousin, George Earl of Dalhousie, of that part of Our united kingdom called Scotland, knight grand cross of the most honourable military order of the Bath, lieutenant general of Our forces, greeting: Know you, that We, reposing especial trust and confidence in the prudence, courage, and loyalty of you, the said George Earl of

Dalhousie, of Our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have thought fit to constitute and appoint, and do by these presents constitute and appoint you, the said George Earl of Dalhousie, to be Our captain general and governor in chief in and over Our province of Nova Scotia, and in and over Our island of Prince Edward (formerly St. John), in America, the territory so placed under your government being bounded on the westward by a line drawn from Cape Sable across the entrance to the centre of the bay of Fundy; on the northward by a line drawn along the centre of the said bay to the mouth of the Musquat river, by the said river to its source, and from thence by a due east line across the isthmus, into the bay of Verte; on the eastward by the said bay and the gulph of St. Lawrence, to the cape or promontory called Cape Breton, in the island of that name, including the said island, (which we do hereby expressly direct and declare shall in future form part of Our said province of Nova Scotia), as well as including the before-mentioned island of Prince Edward (formerly St. John), and also including all other islands within six leagues of the coast; and on the southward by the Atlantic Ocean, from the said cape to Cape Sable aforesaid, including the island of that name, and all other islands within forty leagues of the coast, with all the rights, members, and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging: and We do hereby require and command you to do and execute all things in due manner that shall belong unto your said command, and the trust We have reposed in you, according to the several powers and authorities granted or appointed you by this present commission, and the instructions herewith given you, or by such further powers, instructions and authorities as shall at any time hereafter be granted or appointed you under Our signet and sign manual, or by Our order in Our privy council, and according to such reasonable laws and statutes as are now in force, or shall hereafter be made and agreed upon by you, with the advice and consent of Our respective councils and assemblies of Our province of Nova Scotia and Our island of Prince Edward, under your government.

And We do hereby give and grant unto you full power and authority, with the advice and consent of Our respective councils from time to time as need shall require, to summon and call general assemblies of the freeholders and planters within your government, in such manner and form as has been already appointed and used, or according to such further powers, instructions and authorities as shall at any time hereafter be granted or appointed you under Our signet and sign manual, or by Our order in Our privy council: and Our will and pleasure is, that the persons thereupon duly elected by the major part of the freeholders of the respective counties and places, and so returned, shall, before their sitting, take the oaths mentioned in the first recited Act of Parliament, altered as above, and also make and subscribe the afore-mentioned declaration, which oaths and declaration you shall commissionate fit persons, under Our seals of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island respectively, to tender and administer unto them; and until the same shall be so taken and subscribed, no person shall be capable of sitting, though elected: and We do hereby declare, that the persons so elected and qualified shall be called and deemed the general assembly of Our province of Nova Scotia, and of Our island of Prince Edward respectively; and that you, the said George Earl of Dalhousie, with the advice and consent of Our said councils or assemblies, or the major part of them respectively, shall have full power and authority to make, constitute, and ordain, laws, statutes and ordinances, for the public peace, welfare, and good government of our said province and island, and of the people and inhabitants thereof, and such others who shall resort thereunto, and for the benefit of Us, Our heirs and successors; which said laws, statutes and ordinances are not to be repugnant, but as near as local circumstances will admit, agreeable to the laws and statutes of this Our united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

No 8.—Extract of the Instructions to the Earl of Dalhousie, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of Nova Scotia and the Island of Prince Edward, dated the 27th day of April 1820.

With these Our instructions you will receive Our commission, under Our great seal of Our united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, constituting you Our captain general and governor in chief in and over Our province of Nova Scotia, (of which province We have, in our said commission, expressly directed and declared, that the island of Cape Breton shall in future form a part, it being our intention that such island shall no longer form a separate government), and in and over Our island of Prince Edward, with the islands and territories thereunto respectively belonging, bounded as is described in Our said commission; you are, therefore, to fit yourself with all convenient speed to repair to Our said province of Nova Scotia, and being arrived there, you are to take upon you the execution of the place and trust We have reposed in you, and the administration of the government, and to do and execute all things in due manner that shall belong unto your command, according to the several powers and authorities of Our said commission, under Our great seal of Our united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and these Our instructions to you, or such further powers and instructions as shall hereafter be granted or appointed you, under Our signet and sign manual, or by Our order in Our privy council.

Whenever you summon general assemblies for Our province of Nova Scotia, you are to summon and call to those assemblies such a number of the freeholders and planters of the island of Cape Breton as were usually summoned to such assemblies, immediately before the time when the said island was first separated from Our province of Nova Scotia.

N° 9.—Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant General Sir James Kempt, G. C. B. to the Earl Bathurst, K. G. dated Halifax, 10th October, 1820.

(One enclosure.)

I HAD the honour to receive on the 2d instant, your lordship's dispatch, conveying His Majesty's instructions for re-annexing the island of Cape Breton to the province of Nova Scotia.

I have, in consequence of those instructions, and by the advice of His Majesty's council, issued a proclamation, of which the enclosed is a copy; and I shall not fail to assemble the legislature at as early a period as I possibly can, that the necessary measures may be adopted for giving full effect to His Majesty's gracious intentions.

It will be necessary for me, however, to repair to Sydney, previous to my doing so, to examine into the state of the island, and to make myself acquainted with the laws and ordinances under which the government of that colony has been hitherto administered.

PROCLAMATION for re-annexing Cape Breton to Nova Scotia.

(signed) JAMES KEMPT.

By his Excellency Lieutenant General Sir James Kempt, knight grand cross of the most honourable military order of the Bath, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's province of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

Whereas His Majesty, with a view to promote the welfare and mutual interests of His faithful and loyal subjects of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, hath been graciously pleased to direct that the island of Cape Breton should be re-annexed to the government of Nova Scotia, and the same island should from henceforth be and remain an integral part of the government of Nova Scotia:

I do therefore, in pursuance of His Majesty's instructions, and by and with the advice of His Majesty's council, declare that the island of Cape Breton is, and from henceforth shall be and remain, a several and distinct county of the province of Nova Scotia, to be called and known by the name of the county of Cape Breton, and to be represented, and the civil government thereof to be administered, in like manner as the other counties in the province are administered and governed.

And in pursuance of His Majesty's instructions, I have caused a writ, in the usual form to be immediately issued, directed to the provost marshal, or his deputy resident in the island, for the election of two members to serve in the general assembly of Nova Scotia, being the number directed to be summoned to such assembly before the time when the said island was first separated from the province of Nova Scotia.

And I do hereby, in obedience to His Majesty's commands, dissolve the council of the said island of Cape Breton, And that the peace and good order of the said island may be preserved, and justice duly administered therein, until more effectual provision shall be made by the legislature of Nova Scotia, or until further order shall be duly made thereon, I do hereby authorise and require that all judges, justices of the peace, constables, and other civil officers in commission in the said island, do continue in the execution of their respective offices, agreeably to the several ordinances passed by the governor and council of Cape Breton, and under which that colony since its separation has been hitherto administered.

Given under my hand and seal at arms at Halifax, this 9th day of October 1820, in the first year of His Majesty's reign.

By His Excellency's command,
(signed) *Rupert D. George*, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

N° 10.—Copy of an Act of the Assembly, &c. of Nova Scotia, extending the Laws and Ordinances of Nova Scotia to the Island of Cape Breton.

Whereas His Majesty has been graciously pleased to re-annex the island of Cape Breton as an integral part of the province, and a distinct and several county thereof, to be called and known by the name of the county of Cape Breton, and to be represented in the general assembly of the province by two members, to be chosen in and for the said county:

1. Be it therefore enacted, by the lieutenant governor, council and assembly, that the civil government, and the administration of justice in the said island, shall be conformable to the usage and practice of the province of Nova Scotia; and the judges, justices, jurors, constables, and other civil officers therein, shall be appointed and commissioned as such officers are appointed and commissioned in other counties of the said province, and have the like powers and authority, and be subject to the same rules, fines and restrictions as similar officers in other counties of the said province are by law liable.

2. And be it further enacted, that the supreme court shall be held by the chief justice, or, in his absence, by two of the assistant justices, or by one of the assistant justices, and the associate circuit judge of the said court at Sydney, in the said county, on the last Tuesday of August; and at Arichat, in the said county, on the first Tuesday of September in each year, and may continue its sittings at each of the said courts for four successive days, and no longer.

3. And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for his excellency the lieutenant governor to commission and appoint five fit and proper persons to be justices of the inferior court of common pleas in the said county; which persons so commissioned and appointed shall possess all the privileges, and exercise the same jurisdiction within the said county of Cape Breton, as the justices of the several courts of common pleas, in the province of Nova Scotia, do possess and exercise in the respective counties for which they are commissioned and appointed; and whenever vacancies shall occur in the said courts by the death or removal from office of any justice or justices so appointed, it shall and may be lawful for the governor, lieutenant governor, or commander in chief for the time being, to appoint such other person or persons as he shall deem fit and proper to fill the said vacancy or vacancies: and the said inferior court of common pleas shall be opened and held at Sydney on the second Tuesday of January, and on the second Tuesday of July, in each year; and at Arichat on the second Tuesday of February, and on the second Tuesday of August, in each year; and may continue its sittings at each of the said times and places for five successive days, and no longer.

4. And be it further enacted, that for the convenience of jurors and other persons whose duty obliges them to attend the several courts, the general sessions of the peace shall be held in the said county, at the several times and places hereinbefore directed and appointed for the sittings of the inferior court of common pleas, in the same manner as the same are held in the several counties of Nova Scotia.

5. And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the chief justice of His Majesty's supreme court, on or before the first day of January next, to nominate three fit and proper persons to fill the office of high sheriff in the said

county of Cape Breton, a list of the names of which persons he is hereby directed to present to the lieutenant governor or commander in chief for the time being, who is hereby empowered immediately to prick one out of the said number to serve the office of high sheriff; which sheriff, being resident in the said county, and having entered, in the secretary's office at Halifax, good and sufficient security for the faithful execution of his office, shall, immediately upon receiving his patent, and upon taking the oath prescribed for all sheriffs in Nova Scotia, be fully invested with all the powers and authorities of a high sheriff, and be subject to all such laws, customs, ordinances, regulations and directions, as the high sheriffs in the several counties of Nova Scotia are subject to, and shall continue in office until another shall be sworn in his stead.

6. And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the chief justice of the supreme court, after the said sheriff shall be nominated and appointed, to issue and direct a precept to him, commanding him to summon twenty-four persons to attend the supreme court, and the general sessions of the peace, at the first sittings of the said courts, to serve as grand jurors; and thirty-six persons to attend the said courts, and also the inferior courts of common pleas at its first sittings as petty jurors; which persons so to be summoned shall be respectively qualified to serve as grand and petty jurors, as the laws of Nova Scotia require and direct; and the said persons so summoned shall be bound to attend the said courts, and to perform the duties of grand and petty jurors thereat, and shall be liable to all the fines and penalties for non-attendance to which grand and petty jurors are liable in the province of Nova Scotia.

7. And be it further enacted, that the grand and petty jurors shall hereafter be drawn, summoned and returned, and the sheriffs, coroners, constables, and other civil officers nominated and appointed, as such officers are summoned and appointed in the said province, and be subject to the same rules and restrictions; and justices of the peace and commissioners appointed for the trial of small causes shall have the same powers and authority, and be subject to the same rule and restriction as such officers are liable to by law in the said province.

8. And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the justices of the supreme court, and of the court of common pleas, and sessions of the peace, to excuse the inhabitants of the northern and middle parts of the said county of Cape Breton from being drawn as petty jurors to serve at the sittings of the said courts at Arichat, and in like manner to excuse the inhabitants of the southern parts of the said county from being drawn as petty jurors to serve at the said courts to be held at Sydney.

9. And be it further enacted, that such causes as may have been commenced, and are now pending in any of the courts of the said island, prior to its re-annexation, may be transferred and continued, at the instance of either party, to the respective courts by this act established, and may be there heard and determined, as if such causes had been originally commenced therein; any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

10. And be it further enacted, that the court of probate of wills, and granting letters of administration, shall be held at Sydney, in the said county of Cape Breton, at such time as the judge of the said court may appoint; and the office for the registry of deeds shall be kept at Sydney, and at Arachat in the said county.

11. And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for such persons as have been heretofore admitted to practise as attornies in the supreme court of the said island, to continue to practise as attornies and barristers in the several courts established by this act, within the said island, but not elsewhere out of the said island, unless they shall be admitted as attornies of the supreme court at Halifax, under such rules and regulations as the said court shall establish: provided always, that if it shall appear to His Majesty's supreme court at Halifax, upon the representation of the circuit judges, that any of the persons now practising as attornies in the said island are not qualified to act as such, it shall be lawful for the said court to direct their names to be struck from the roll.

12. And be it further enacted, that the laws now in force, as to the militia in Nova Scotia, be and the same are hereby extended to the said county of Cape Breton.

13. And be it further enacted, that in all questions which may arise relative to the government, the administration of justice, the appointment and qualification of officers, the collection of the revenue, the management of the militia, and all other matters and things touching the good government and welfare of the said county of Cape Breton and its people, the law and usage of Nova Scotia shall be the rule and example to be followed.

14. And be it further enacted, that from and after the first day of January, all commissions which have issued under the authority of the late government of Cape Breton, shall cease to have any effect, and be utterly null and void, to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

And whereas, in and by this act it is enacted, that the supreme court shall hold its sittings at Arichat on the first Tuesday of September, on which day it has hitherto sat at Dorchester, in the county of Sydney;

15. Be it therefore enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that the supreme court shall in future commence its sittings at Dorchester, in the county of Sydney, on the second Tuesday of September in each year, instead of the said first Tuesday of September; and at Picton, in the district of Picton, on the third Tuesday in September in each year, instead of the second Tuesday; and at Truro, in the district of Colchester, on the fourth Tuesday of September in each year, instead of the third Tuesday of the said month of September: and that all writs, process, recognizances, and complaints, which are or shall be made returnable to the said court at its next sittings in the said county of Sydney, and in the districts of Picton and Colchester, shall be returned on the days herein appointed for such respective sittings of the said courts; and all parties and persons, who are bound or summoned, or who ought to appear at the said courts, or any of them, at the next sittings thereof, in any of the said counties or districts, shall be held and obliged to appear at such court at the days and times on which such sittings respectively are hereby directed to be held.

16. And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that this act may be altered or amended during the present session of assembly.

(Passed December 22d, 1820.)

N° 11.—Copy of an Act of the Assembly, &c. of Nova Scotia, imposing an additional Duty on Goods, &c. imported into that Province (Anno sexagesimo, Georgii 3^{tii}.)

Be it enacted, by the governor, council and assembly, that from and after the publication hereof, an additional duty of excise shall be levied, collected and paid to His Majesty, His heirs and successors, on all goods, wares and merchandise, upon which a duty of two pounds and ten shillings for every hundred pounds worth of such goods is now by law charged and payable, which shall be imported or brought within this province, and which shall be sold or expended, or consumed within the same; which said duty of excise shall be levied, paid and collected, at the following rate; that is to say, a duty of excise of one pound five shillings on every hundred pounds worth of such goods which shall be imported by any person or persons whomsoever; which said duty of one pound five shillings per centum shall be calculated on the first cost of each one hundred pounds worth of such goods as aforesaid, and so in proportion for a greater or less quantity thereof; to be raised, levied, collected and paid, by the ways, means, rules, provisions and directions, and under the exemptions, regulations, forfeitures and penalties, expressed, prescribed and declared, in an act, passed in the thirty-second year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, an act for the further increase of the revenue, by raising a duty of excise on all goods, wares and merchandise, imported into this province.

And be it further enacted, that there shall be raised, levied, collected and paid to His Majesty, His heirs and successors, upon all wine, brandy, molasses, sugar, and all other articles upon which a duty, calculated and charged upon the weight or measure thereof, is now payable, and which shall be imported or brought into this province, to be paid by the importer thereof, the following additional duty; that is to say, five pounds per centum upon the amount of the duty now levied and paid thereon; and the said additional duty of excise shall be calculated at the rate of five pounds on every hundred pounds, which the said duty now levied and paid upon such articles respectively may amount to, and so in proportion for a greater or less amount; and shall be raised, levied, collected and paid, by the ways, means, rules, provisions and directions, and under the exemptions, regulations, forfeitures and penalties, expressed, prescribed and declared, in an act, passed in the fifty-fifth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, an act for granting to His Majesty certain duties on wine, brandy, gin, rum and other distilled spirituous liquors, molasses, coffee and brown sugar, for the support of His Majesty's government, and for promoting the agriculture, commerce and fisheries of the province.

And be it further enacted, that if any of the goods, wares and merchandise, upon which the additional duties hereby imposed shall be paid or secured, shall be exported from the province, under the limitations, regulations and provisions of the acts by which duties are already imposed and payable thereon, or under the regulations of the act relating to drawbacks, passed in the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty's reign, that then the exporter shall be entitled to a drawback of the additional duties hereby imposed.

And be it further enacted, that no fee or per centage whatsoever shall be allowed to, or retained by, the collector of impost and excise for the district of Halifax, for receiving, collecting and paying over, any monies to be raised by virtue of this act.

And be it further enacted, that this act, and every matter and thing herein contained, shall be and continue in full force and virtue until the twenty-fifth day of March, which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and no longer.

(seal.) By his Excellency Lieut. General the Right hon. George Earl of Dalhousie, Baron Dalhousie of Dalhousie Castle, knight grand cross of the most honourable military order of the Bath, captain general and governor in chief in and over His Majesty's provinces of Lower Canada, Upper Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the islands of Prince Edward and Cape Breton, &c. &c. &c.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of an act, passed in the last session of the general assembly of the province of Nova Scotia.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Halifax, this 28th day of May 1820, in the first year of His Majesty's reign.

(signed) DALHOUSIE.

By his excellency's command,
(signed) *Rupert D. George.*

N° 12.—Copy of a Letter from Major General Ainslie to Earl Bathurst, enclosing the Proceedings on the Trial of Messrs. Ritchie and Leaver, for Colonial Revenue, dated 25th November 1816.

My Lord, Sydney, November 25th, 1816.

I DO myself the honour to transmit to your lordship a detail of an important decision made by Chief Justice Dodd, in a cause tried before him at the last court, in which the collector of the provincial revenue was plaintiff, and Messrs. Ritchie and Leaver, lessees of His Majesty's coal mines, defendants.

I beg also to send to your lordship the opinion of His Majesty's attorney-general on the state of the colony intrusted to my administration, in consequence of this decision and verdict, from which it appears, that every ordinance passed for a great length of time is illegal, no impost can be laid, no statute labour (of vital importance here) enforced, militia called out, no prisoner fed in jail, and many other regulations, most necessary in an infant colony, must fall to the ground; it has struck at the root of the prosperity of the island, and, with the exception of six or seven dealers in rum, has met with the execration of the whole population; never were a people more willing to pay a tax than those of this island, that of one shilling per gallon on spirits; it was the only one imposed, and was laid out in opening the communication from one place to another, repairing roads, bridges, and supporting prisoners in jail, the rents of the public offices, &c. &c. &c. So satisfied was the public with this tax, that I am to be petitioned (now in its progress) by the inhabitants of the colony at large to procure its being again authorized. I most earnestly call your lordship's attention, at the earliest moment, to our present state.

I have the honour to be, my lord, your obedient servant,

Geo. R. Ainslie,
Lieut. governor, Breton Island, and major general.

The Right hon. Earl Bathurst,
Secretary of State, &c. &c. &c.

In the year 1801 the inhabitants of Cape Breton, by an address to Major General Despard, president of council, requested that a tax might be imposed upon all spirituous liquors imported into the island; in consequence of which, after it had been communicated to His Majesty's ministers, an ordinance passed, imposing a duty of one shilling per gallon, on all spirituous liquors, which might be brought into Cape Breton, which ordinance was approved of by His Majesty, and continued in force until the year 1808, when it was permitted by the governor and council to expire, it was again revived in the year 1809, and continued in force until the year 1812, when it expired again.

Upon the arrival of Major General Swayne in Cape Breton, in the year 1813, the same ordinance was re-established, with the consent of council, and when approved of by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, it was again carried into effect in Cape Breton; in consequence of which, all the inhabitants were liable to the payment of one shilling per gallon upon all spirituous liquors imported, which tax was regularly paid until the year 1816, when a strong disposition was evinced, on the part of many, to resist its collection. Messrs. Ritchie and Leaver, the present lessees of His Majesty's coal mines, having imported, at different times during the year 1816, considerable quantities of rum, a large sum of money became due to government, as duties, which they absolutely refused the payment of, stating, that the tax was an illegal one, as His Majesty had given up His prerogative over the island of Cape Breton, as a conquered country, by conferring upon it a constitution under His proclamation, dated at St. James's the 7th day of October 1763. An action was immediately commenced by Ranna Cossit, esquire, collector of the rum duties, against Messrs. Ritchie and Leaver, for the recovery of the above money, under the sanction of government; in the prosecution of which Mr. Cossit declared, upon their promises repeatedly made to him for the payment of the duties.

On the 15th day of November the cause came on for trial in the supreme court at Sydney, before the honorable Archibald C. Dodd, esquire, chief justice. Upon the case being opened by Mr. Uniacke, the attorney-general, it was most satisfactorily proved, that, under the confirmed ordinance of the island, the defendants were liable to pay the duties; they were thereupon permitted to go into their defence: the counsel for the defendants produced an annual register of the year 1763, and attempted to give therefrom to the jury as evidence: "A proclamation, dated St. James's, 7th October 1763, and signed by His Majesty, wherein it appeared that the islands of Cape Breton, and St. John, with all the lesser islands adjacent thereto, were annexed to Nova Scotia;" (vide annexed document) contending, at the same time, that His Majesty had by such annexation divested himself of the prerogative of His crown, and that, consequently, the tax was illegal, and could only be established by the acknowledged legislature of the constitution.

The next ground taken was an extract from the journals of the house of assembly of the province of Nova Scotia, (vide annexed document) containing a message from his excellency Governor Wilmot, informing the house of the islands, Cape Breton and St. John, being annexed to Nova Scotia, under the royal proclamation, and also of members having been returned under His Majesty's writ, to represent the county of Breton, in general assembly, held at Halifax in Nova Scotia.

An extract was also produced from the copy of a commission to Sir James H. Craig, as captain general, (vide annexed document) wherein it was urged, an authority was given to the commander in chief in Cape Breton to call an house of assembly; and a case from Cooper's Reports (Campbell v. Hall) was quoted, wherein, in some degree, a similar question had arisen in the island of Grenada, and which had been decided by my Lord Mansfield against government.

The defence having been closed, the attorney-general contended (having previously taken an objection to the admission of the proclamation), that it could not be admitted as evidence, unsupported as it was by truth; and that if the defendants intended to show that His Majesty had divested himself of His prerogative over Cape Breton, copies of the proclamation (if there were any) should be procured under seal, and marked by such line of truth as could leave no doubt as to its authenticity. The chief justice, upon this argument, declared that a proclamation from an annual register was so vague an evidence, that it could not go to the jury. It was then contended, that as the whole strength of this action depended upon the defendants showing that the King's prerogative had been given up in the year 1763, and as they had failed in their proof, they must also fail in a verdict. It was also argued, that as the extracts of the journals of the house of assembly were founded upon the proclamation, that they could not carry any authenticity, unless the proclamation, which was the ground work of the defence, were fully substantiated.

In respect of the evidence adduced from the copy of Sir James Craig's commission, it was contended as by no means correct, being the extract of a mere copy. The instructions, which are positive, state in the fifteenth section, " that such is the situation and circumstances of Cape Breton, that at present, it will not admit of an house of assembly being called." It is therefore manifest that no such instructions, as the defendants wish to make out, were ever given.

The case quoted, was in some measure in point, Grenada was a conquered island, a proclamation issued, conferring upon it a constitution, and my Lord Mansfield's opinion is to be seen thereon; but prior to any decision, the proclamation was most fully proved in the most authentic manner, being the basis of the whole action.

The chief justice charged the jury, stating that the proclamation could not be given from the annual register as evidence, yet still, the message from his excellency Governor Wilmot, accompanied with the proof of members having been chosen for Breton county, was quite sufficient to show that such a proclamation as had been referred to was issued and that consequently, the prerogative over this island was given up.

Jury retired and delivered their verdict for the defendants.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Chief Justice Dodd, to His Excellency Major General Ainslie, Lieutenant Governor of Cape Breton, dated 22d November 1816.

" Your excellency having been pleased through your private secretary, to require my reasons in writing, which influenced my opinions so decidedly in the charge to the jury in the colonial revenue cause tried before me,

" I readily furnish your excellency with the reason which influenced every par- of my official conduct on the trial mentioned.

" The trial was brought to recover a sum of money, said to be due by the defendants, Ritchie and Leaver, for so much duty on spirits imported by them, and imposed by an ordinance made and passed by the president and council of this island. The ordinance imposing this duty, and the importation of the spirits, were admitted by the defendants, and here the attorney-general rested his case.

" The defence set up was, that the law which imposed this duty is illegal and unconstitutional, and has been made without lawful authority; to establish this defence, the counsel for the defendants insisted that His Majesty had given up His kingly prerogative to make laws in Cape Breton, to levy a tax on the inhabitants, by His proclamation of the 7th of October 1763, in which he annexed this island to the province of Nova Scotia. To establish this proclamation, a copy of it as inserted in a volume of the Annual Register was produced, but this I rejected as not of sufficient authority; the defendants then produced a transcript from the minute of the records of the house of assembly of Nova Scotia, authenticated in the usual way by the proper officer of that body; wherein Governor Wilmot is said to have recognized His Majesty's proclamation of the 7th October 1763, and says " that the King by that proclamation, annexed the island of Cape Breton to the province of Nova Scotia." This I admitted as evidence of such a proclamation, and on this I founded my decided opinion and reasons, that His Majesty had given up His kingly power to legislate in Cape Breton, without a house of assembly, or interference of the British Parliament, and such I stated to the jury; in this opinion I find myself clearly justified by many circumstances, and particularly by the Grenada case, which was decided on the same principles by the Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, whose opinions I read to the jury from a MSS. copy taken from his elaborate discussion of that important question.

" I lament that this action has been brought forward; it originated and took rise during my late absence in England, and although I have from the first commencement of this impost been a strenuous advocate for its continuance; yet there is a duty which I owe to my King, my country, my official situation, and to my conscience, which cannot be superseded, and which calls upon me most emphatically to declare that my opinion is with the verdict. I have in my possession an act of the governor, council, and assembly of Nova Scotia, passed in the 6th year of the present reign, establishing the annexation of Cape Breton to that province, and enforcing the collection of duties in this island."

Extract of the Journals of the House of Assembly for the Province of Nova Scotia.

Saturday, March 24, 1764.

A quorum of the house having met, a message came from his excellency the governor, that he was in the chair, and required their attendance; and the house having attended accordingly, his excellency was pleased to make the following speech:

Gentlemen of the council and house of assembly,

The islands of Cape Breton and St. John's having been annexed to this government by the royal proclamation, I shall consider what profits and advantages may be derived to the province in general as soon as I shall receive His Majesty's instructions and know his further pleasure relating to that acquisition.

(signed) *M. Wilmot.*

Thursday, June 5, 1766.

A return having been made to this house that Mr. Gregory Townsend and John Grant, Esq. have, in virtue of His Majesty's writ, dated the 16th December 1765, been chosen to represent the county of Breton in general assembly; and it appearing to this house that the said return varies from the tenor of the writ, which directs that the choice shall be made by freeholders, and the return specified that the same has been made by the inhabitants;

Resolved and ordered, that Mr. Butler, Mr. Morris, Mr. Smith, Mr. Brenton, and Mr. Benbridge, be a committee to examine into the validity of the said election, and report thereon.

A true extract from the journals.

(signed) *James B. Franklin*, Clerk H. Assembly.

Extract from King's Instructions, 15th section.

"And whereas the situation and circumstances of Our island of Cape Breton will not at present admit the calling an house of assembly, you and Our lieutenant governor of Our said island shall, until it appears expedient to call such assembly, in the meantime make such rules and regulations, by the advice of Our council for the said island, as shall appear to be necessary for the peace, order, and good government thereof, taking care that nothing be passed or done that shall any way tend to affect the life, limb, or liberty of the subject, or to the imposing of any duties or taxes; and that all such rules and regulations be transmitted by the first opportunity after they are passed and made, for Our approbation or disallowance."

Mr. Bruce to R. J. Uniacke, Esq. relative to the decision in the late revenue cause.

Sir, Sydney, Nov. 23, 1816.

I am directed by his excellency the lieutenant governor, to require your opinion in writing as to the situation this colony is placed, in consequence of the late decision in the colonial revenue cause tried before Mr. Chief Justice Dodd, and to state whether the ordinances which have heretofore been acted upon are legal or not.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

(signed) *Wm Bruce*, Secy.

Richard J. Uniacke, Esq. Attorney General,
Cape Breton.

Mr. Attorney General Uniacke's opinion of the state of the Island, in consequence of the decision in the revenue cause.—(In General Ainslie's, 25th November 1816.)

Sir, Sydney, Cape Breton, Nov. 23d, 1816.

I have just had the honour to receive your Excellency's commands through your private secretary, desiring I would report in writing my opinion as to the situation this colony is placed, in consequence of the late decision in the colonial revenue cause tried before Mr. Chief Justice Dodd, and to state whether the ordinances which have heretofore been acted upon are legal or not: in obedience thereto I beg leave to state, that I am of opinion, as it has been decided by Mr. Chief Justice

Dodd, that His Majesty had relinquished his prerogative over this island, that all ordinances at present in force are illegal upon such decision, and that the situation of this island is in a disorganized state as it regards its public revenue, and the execution of the provincial laws, which I humbly conceive calls for the immediate interference of His Majesty's government.

I have the honour to be, with respect,
your excellency's most obedient humble servant,
(signed) *R. J. Uniacke*, Attorney General.

To his Excellency Major General Ainslie.

N° 13.—Extract of a Letter from Major General Ainslie to Henry Goulburn, Esq. dated 12th February 1820.

WITH regard to the measure of re-annexing Cape Breton to Nova Scotia, insofar as an unwearied attention to the capability and advantages of this island, as well as being perhaps better fitted by inclination for this sort of study, enables me to judge, I can conscientiously declare it to be the wisest plan Lord Bathurst could have adopted, and the only one capable of doing justice to its great resources: this is the universal opinion of the colony, a few persons in Sydney only excepted, whose petty importance will be lessened. Above every thing it will contribute to the pure administration of justice. The inhabitants of this island, by the union, derive immediate and great advantages; the participation in the Nova Scotia colonial bounty of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a quintal on cured fish, something a barrel on mackerel, and are relieved from a duty of 2½ per cent they paid on produce and articles of every description from hence (coals excepted) in the harbours of the Nova Scotia government; roads will be opened through tracks of the island, the produce of which, for want of an outlet, has been consumed by the settlers themselves; a striking instance of this has been illustrated by a merchant from Halifax, who, on hearing of the proposed union, came here, got a small lot of thirty acres, which he cleared and built a store on, and shipped 4,000 weight of cured butter in three months, from a part of the country where, from want of vent, a single pound was never before brought into the market; in that time he disposed of 3,500 *l.* of British goods; this is a flattering earnest of the wisdom of the plan.

N° 14.—An Act passed by the Legislature for the province of Nova Scotia in 1766, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual Recovery of his Majesty's Dues in the Islands of Cape Breton, St. John's, and Islands adjacent."—(Anno sexto, Geo. III. c. 3.)

WHEREAS, His Majesty by His royal proclamation given at St. James's, the seventh day of October 1763, in the third year of His reign, has thought fit to annex the islands of St. John's and Cape Breton, or Isle Royale, with the lesser islands adjacent thereto, to the government of Nova Scotia: and whereas some doubts have arisen, whether the laws of this province, antecedent to the said proclamation, are in force there; and as sundry persons have since refused to pay His Majesty's dues: in order, therefore, to remedy the same, it is hereby declared and enacted by the commander in chief, the council, and assembly, that by virtue of His Majesty's royal proclamation, the said islands of St. John's, Cape Breton, or Isle Royale, with the lesser islands adjacent, were and shall accordingly be adjudged to have been and be under the government, authority, and jurisdiction, of His Majesty's province, and that the inhabitants thereof were and are subject to all the laws of the same.

N° 15.—Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant General Sir James Kempt, G. C. B. to the Earl Bathurst, K. G. dated Halifax, 31st October 1820.

IN my dispatch of the 10th instant, N° 7, I had the honour to transmit for your lordship's information, a copy of the proclamation issued by me here on the 9th, with the advice of His Majesty's council, declaring the re-annexation of the island of Cape Breton to the province of Nova Scotia, and to acquaint your lordship that I meant to visit that island without loss of time, for the purpose of collecting the information

required

required by your lordship, and making such arrangements on the spot as might appear to me to be necessary.

I am just returned from thence, after an absence of sixteen days, having visited in that time Sydney, Louisbourg, and Arichat, the principal places in the island.

The re-annexation of Cape Breton to the province of Nova Scotia was officially proclaimed at Sydney on the 16th instant; and I have great satisfaction in reporting to your lordship, that the government appears to have been administered with great prudence and discretion by Captain Stewart, from the period of General Ainslie's departure to the re-annexation taking place.

When at Sydney, I made myself acquainted with the several ordinances passed by the governor and council of Cape Breton, for the government of that colony, and there will be no difficulty I think in applying to that island the laws actually applicable to the other parts of Nova Scotia. The legislature will meet on the 12th of December next, and I shall not fail to recommend to their immediate attention the measures necessary to be adopted on the occasion.

When the Nova Scotia laws are put in operation in Cape Breton, the services of the chief justice, and all the other subordinate officers of justice, may be altogether dispensed with.

N° 16.—Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant General Sir James Kempt, G. C. B. to the Earl Bathurst, K. G. dated Halifax, 10th November 1820.

(One Enclosure.)

With reference to my dispatch dated the 31st of last month, I have now the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, a copy of the instructions given by me to the surveyor general of Cape Breton, of which I trust your Lordship will approve. The authority given him to locate emigrants and other poor settlers under the conditions specified in the instructions, is an arrangement similar to that made by my predecessor Lord Dalhousie in this province, and continued by me, and the extension of it to Cape Breton will give great satisfaction, I have reason to believe, by affording facilities to real settlers in acquiring lands, and promote thereby the speedy settlement of that island.

Instructions for Captain Crawley, Surveyor General of Cape Breton.

1st. Captain Crawley will continue to fill the office of surveyor general of Cape Breton, reporting either direct to the governor, or to the surveyor general of the province, as he may be instructed.

2d. He will appoint one deputy in each district of the island, selecting for this important trust men of good character, who are sufficiently qualified for the situation, and upon whose integrity he can place a reliance.

3d. He will take measures for laying off into lots of 100 acres and 200 acres, tracts of land in the situations most sought after by settlers, so as to have always a sufficient number of lots ready prepared for immediate settlement.

4th. In all lands laid out on lakes and shores, he will take care that a reservation is made for a road of sufficient breadth to pass along the front of the lots bordering on the lakes in the direction that may be found the most convenient for a public road; he will also take care that a due reservation for public roads is made in all other situations, so that good and convenient communications may be established throughout the different settlements in the country.

5th. The lots are invariably to be laid off according to the King's instructions, and with their narrowest part on all roads, rivers and lakes.

6th. That emigrants arriving from the United Kingdom, and other poor persons (being the subjects of His Majesty), who are desirous of obtaining lands in Cape Breton may have every facility afforded them of obtaining an immediate settlement, with the least possible trouble and expense, Captain Crawley is authorized to grant tickets of location to such persons as upon a careful inquiry into their character and circumstances he shall consider as likely to make good settlers, and to be faithful and loyal subjects of His Majesty. He is vested with this important and extensive authority, in the entire confidence that he will exercise it with prudence and discretion, and strict impartiality; in acting under it, he will particularly observe the following instructions; before granting a ticket of location, he must be certain that the person to whom it is to be given has not previously received any land from government, and that he does not possess any by purchase or otherwise. Those persons whose applications he shall approve of shall be entitled to receive tickets according to the following scale: viz.

Unmarried men for - - - -	100 acres.
Married men for - - - - -	200 –

He will acquaint all persons to whom he may grant these tickets, that they must proceed forthwith to the cultivation of the land allotted to them; and that they will on no account be confirmed in the possession of their respective lots by grant, until they shall be fairly settled, and have erected houses thereon

7th. He will transmit on the 1st of every month to the provincial secretary, to be laid before the governor, a list of the persons to whom he may grant tickets under this authority. Upon which warrants will issue, and grants follow in due course, if government be satisfied that the original possessors of such tickets are absolutely cultivating their lands, and living on their respective lots.

8th. He will particularly make known the above conditions to all persons who may apply to him for lands, and further explain to them, that to make the taking out of grants as easy as possible to poor settlers, three, four, or even five of them may be included in one grant (should they be disposed to join together) by which means the fees will be but trifling, and the titles to their respective lots will be equally good and valid in law, as if they had each a separate grant.

9th. All petitions from persons, whose circumstances and situations in life do not require an immediate settlement, must be transmitted to the provincial secretary at Halifax, for the governor and council to decide upon, with a certificate from Mr. Crawley attached to each petition, stating that the lands applied for are ungranted, and at the disposal of the crown.

10th. In all petitions the lots of land applied for must be particularly specified, or as nearly so as possible, as no general warrant of survey will be granted to any person; and the invariable condition will be immediate settlement on the lands.

11th. While every possible protection and encouragement will be thus extended to real settlers, and every facility afforded them of acquiring titles to their lands by grant,, at no great expense government is at the same time determined to discourage, and if possible to put an end to land jobbing of every description; and Mr. Crawley is especially charged to report every transaction of the kind that comes to his knowledge.

12th. No warrant of survey will be renewed at the expiration of six months, unless it is clearly proved by a certificate from the surveyor general, that their non-completion has not arisen from any neglect or inattention of the persons that received them.

(signed) *James Kempt.*

N° 17.—Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant General Sir James Kempt, G. C. B. to the Earl Bathurst, K. G. dated Halifax, 26th March 1821.

It will afford your lordship satisfaction to hear that every thing is going on well in Cape Breton. A weekly post communication is established with Sydney, and the public business is transacted with regularity and dispatch. The legislature, in the present session, have voted 1,000*l.* for roads and bridges in the island, a boon which is duly appreciated by the inhabitants, as well as the arrangement formerly communicated to your lordship of inserting five persons in one grant of land. In addition to these benefits, no fees have been charged for the many new commissions that it became necessary to issue for the appointment of magistrates, militia officers, and other local situations, on the re-annexation of the island to this province. In short, the people, though generally poor, are represented to me as being contented, thriving, and happy, with the exception of a few individuals resident about Sydney.

N° 18.—Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant General Sir James Kempt, G. C. B. to the Earl Bathurst, K. G. dated Halifax, Nova Scotia, 19th October 1821.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your lordship, that I paid my annual visit to Cape Breton in the month of August, and that I was there during the sitting of the supreme court of justice, the first since its re-annexation to the province of Nova Scotia.

The little business that came before the court went on in the usual way; and, with the exception of a few individuals resident in and about Sydney, the people of Cape Breton express the highest satisfaction at their re-annexation with this province, and appear already to feel the advantages resulting from it. A very strong address to this effect was presented to me at Arichat by the principal inhabitants of that district, by far the most populous and important in the island.

There being a great many old claims and controversies of various kinds to settle and adjust, I remained in Cape Breton for nearly three weeks. It was impossible, as your lordship may believe, to satisfy all the applicants that came to me for relief, but I did not fail in every case to do what appeared to me to be just and right, diligently seeking the best information to be obtained, and hearing all the parties concerned before I came to any decision.

Many of the claims and disputes were of long standing, and they occasioned me a great deal of trouble; but I trust the public business will be so conducted in future that nothing of the kind will again occur.

In the course of the summer I also visited almost every part of this province; and I have great satisfaction in reporting to your lordship that it appears to be rapidly increasing in political and agricultural importance.

PAPERS

RELATIVE TO THE

RE-ANNEXATION

OF THE

ISLAND OF CAPE BRETON

TO THE

Government of Nova Scotia.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
3 *June* 1823.

Trinidad

PAPERS,

PRESENTED PURSUANT TO ADDRESS,

RELATING TO

THE
ISLAND OF TRINIDAD.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
18 *February* 1823.

LIST.

RETURN to an Address presented to His Majesty by the Honourable The House of Commons, (dated 10 February 1823;) requesting, that He would be graciously pleased to direct the Papers, therein mentioned, relating to the Island of Trinidad, to be laid before the House:—*viz.*

Nº 1.—Return of all Fines and Quit Rents paid by the Proprietors of Land in Trinidad, since the administration of Government in that Colony by Sir Ralph James Woodford - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 5

Nº 2.—Return of the Proceeds arising from the Sale of Lands in Trinidad confiscated to the Crown since that period.—[*No Return; none having been confiscated.*]

Nº 3.—Return of the Fees paid to the Governor, and other public Officers, in Trinidad, under the Proclamations respecting Grants of Land in that Colony - p. 10

Nº 4.—Return of all Fees paid to Sir Ralph James Woodford, or his Secretary, for permission to land upon or reside in the Island of Trinidad - - p. 11

Nº 5.—Return of all other Fees paid to Sir Ralph James Woodford, either as Governor or Judge - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 13

Nº 6.—Return of all Fines imposed upon Individuals in the Island of Trinidad by Sir Ralph James Woodford; distinguishing the names of the Parties by whom they were paid, in cases where they amount to Fifty Dollars or upwards - - - - - - - - - - - - ibid.

Nº 7.—Return of all Estates in Trinidad having Royal Grants; distinguishing those that have been enregistered under the Proclamation of the 1st of December 1818, and those that remain unregistered, as far as the same are known to the Colonial Government, and the extent and number of Slaves of each Estate - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 15

Nº 8.—Return of all Estates occupied or cultivated previous to the conquest of Trinidad, for which the Occupier prayed for a Title under the Proclamations of the 5th of December 1815, and of the 7th of November 1816, respectively; showing, the quantity of Land claimed; the proportion cultivated and granted respectively; the amount of Fine and Quit Rent paid now, or chargeable in future, upon each, according to the terms of the Title granted, and the grounds upon which such Fines were imposed - - - - - - - - p. 18

Nº 9.—List of all Occupancies granted by British Governors from the 19th of February 1797, the date of the capitulation of the Island of Trinidad, to the 14th of June 1813, when Sir Ralph James Woodford assumed the government of the Island; distinguishing those occupied and cultivated from those that were not; showing those that were prayed to be confirmed under the Proclamation of the 5th of December 1815; the proportion cultivated; the extent confirmed, with the terms of the Grant; showing the amount of Fine imposed and paid in each case, and the Quit Rent charged, and if redeemed, the amount of Redemption paid - - - - - - - - p. 23

Nº 10.—List of all Permissions of Occupancy granted by British Governors, the allotments of which were resumed by the Crown under the Proclamation of the 5th of December 1815; showing the subsequent appropriation of the same - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 26

Nº 11.—Return of the allotments and number of Quarreés of Crown Land, and of uncultivated Occupancies (distinguishing British from Spanish) to which the preference has been sold; showing the amount of Sales, and the proportion received; distinguishing the amount and rate of the redemption of the Quit Rent, from the amount obtained for the preference of each Allotment - - - - - - - - - - - - ibid.

Nº 12.—Return of all Sums received on account of the Sales of Lands, and the appropriation thereof; distinguishing the redemption of Quit Rent from the amount of the Sales - - - - - - - - - - - p. 28

Nº 13.—List of all Spanish Occupancies of which the confirmation has not been prayed; showing to whom the same now belong; the extent, cultivation, produce and number of Slaves returned by each, or where the same have been united to other Properties, the name and Owner of such Estate, distinguishing those that are abandoned - - - - - p 32

Nº 14.—Return of all Quit Rents redeemed, not included in any of the aforegoing Returns, and the appropriation of the same - - - - - p. 35

Nº 15.—Return of the Fees paid to each public Officer, upon each Grant; distinguishing any taxed Costs that may have been ordered, and the motives that appear upon the Records for condemning the parties in the same; distinguishing the Titles issued, from those that remain undelivered - - - p. 36

Nº 16.—Return of all Lands taken for the use of the Crown under the Proclamation of the 5th of December 1815, and for which the Proprietor was remunerated in other Crown Land, or in Money, and the extent and valuation thereof, and the amount paid or agreed to be paid, and to whom - - p. 61

Nº 17.—Return of all Lands granted by Sir Ralph Woodford, without any other consideration to the Public than the Quit Rent, and to whom such Grants were made - - - - - - - - - - - - - ibid.

Nº 18.—Copies of the Proclamations issued by the Governor of Trinidad, on the 5th of December 1815, the 7th of November 1816, and on the 1st of December 1818 - - - - - - - - - p. 62

Nº 19.—Copy of Governor Sir Ralph Woodford's Despatch of the 9th of February 1817, and its Appendix - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 69

Nº 20.—Copy of Earl Bathurst's Letter, in Reply, dated the 24th April 1817 - p. 223

Nº 21.—Copy of Sir Ralph Woodford's Despatch, Nº 221, of the 5th of March 1817, and its Enclosure - - - - - - - - - - - ibid.

Nº 22.—Extract of Governor Sir Ralph Woodford's Despatch, Nº 310, of the 6th of December 1818 - - - - - - - - - - p. 225

Nº 23.—Extract of Governor Sir Ralph Woodford's Despatch, Nº 317, of the 26th January 1819 - - - - - - - - - - - ibid.

Nº 24.—Copy of Earl Bathurst's Despatch, Nº 196, of the 26th of August 1819 ibid.

Nº 25.—Copy of Sir Ralph Woodford's Despatch, Nº 348, of the 11th of November 1819, with an Appendix - - - - - - - - - p. 228

Nº 26.—Copy of Earl Bathurst's Despatch, Nº 198, of the 23d of October 1819, and Enclosures - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 239

Nº 27.—Copy of Governor Sir Ralph Woodford's Despatch, Nº 352, of the 13th of December 1819 - - - - - - - - - - - p. 245

Nº 28.—Extract of Governor Sir Ralph Woodford's Despatch, Nº 364, of the 22d of April 1820; one Enclosure - - - - - - - - p. 247

Nº 29.—Copy of Mr. Marryat's Letter of the 23d July 1821; one Enclosure p. 248

Nº 30.—Copy of Sir R. Woodford's Letter, in Reply, of the 16th August 1821 p. 250

Nº 31.—Copy of Lord Clanwilliam's Note of the 4th February 1822, with Mr. Marryat's Letter and Enclosure of Affidavits - - - - - - - p. 252

Nº 32.—Copy of Sir Ralph Woodford's Note, and Reply, of the 23d of February 1822; and its Enclosure - - - - - - - - - - - p. 265

Nº 33.—Copy of Sir Ralph Woodford's Letter to the Earl Bathurst, of the 1st of July 1822; and its Enclosures - - - - - - - - p. 295

Nº 34.—Statements of the Committee appointed by the Landholders of Trinidad, and delivered to the Colonial Department, dated 1st November 1816 - p. 328

Nº 35.— Dº - - - - Dº - - - - dated 31st of December 1817 - - - p. 336

Nº 36.—Examinations by the Government of Colombia, respecting the treatment of the Independents of South America by Sir R. Woodford, *Vide Return*, Nº 31.

Colonial Office,
February 1823.

R. J. WILMOT.

—N° 1.—

Return of all Fines and Quit Rents paid by the Proprietors and Occupiers of Land in Trinidad, since the Administration of Government in that Colony by Sir *Ralph James Woodford*, bart. to 30th June 1822.

(1.)—FINES.

Date.	By whom paid.	Quarter.	Amount Currency.			On what Account incurred.
			£.	s.	d.	
1819:						
Aug.	Louis de Brulon	Chaguanas	50	–	–	For departing from the tenure of his grant of occupancy.
13	Jos. Alex. Blondin	South Naparima	50	–	–	D°.
14	Samuel Samuel	North Naparima	50	–	–	D°.
16	Joseph Graham	Chaguanas	50	–	–	D°.
Sept. 1	John M'David	Arouca	50	–	–	D°.
4	Margaret Mitchell, for Smith's grant	North Naparima	50	–	–	D°.
	Margaret Mitchell	D°	50	–	–	D°.
10	John Boissière	South Naparima	50	–	–	D°.
Oct. 26	John Corrie	Savaneta	50	–	–	D°.
	D°, for T. Emery	D°	50	–	–	D°.
Nov. 16	Pierre David	South Naparima	50	–	–	For having purchased land without the proper authority.
	D°	D°	50	–	–	For violating the regulations in force.
Dec. 2	Eliza Outten, (mitigated)	D°	10	–	–	D°.
1820:						
Jan.	Major Warner, by Clarks & Co.	D°	50	–	–	For departing from the tenure of his grant of occupacny.
26	Fleming & Miller	North Naparima	100	–	–	For contravening the several proclamations in force.
	D°	D°	50	–	–	For violating the conditions of original occupancy, by having planted canes.
Mar. 17	John Devignes	Guapo	50	–	–	For departing from the tenure of his grant of occupancy.
18	J. B. N. Voisin	North Naparima	200	–	–	For purchasing land, the property of the crown, without authority.
22	Joseph Alcazar	Chaguanas	50	–	–	For planting canes without license.
1822:						
Feb. 1	Leger Neuk	Hicacos	100	–	–	By compromise, for contravening the laws in force.
6	Doctor Llanos	Guanapo	50	–	–	For planting cocoa without permission.
	D°	Guanapo	50	–	–	For illegal transfer.
Mar. 16	Thomas Brown	Savana Grande	100	–	–	For cultivating crown lands without permission, and for planting canes.
17	Cipriani & Cipriani, for Didier and Geoffroy	Cedros	200	–	–	By compromise, for having sold the lands without the proper authority.
	Thomas St. Hill	Erin	50	–	–	By compromise, for departing from the laws in force.
	Executors of Lowe, by Mr. Cruikshank	Couva	20	–	–	For erecting buildings upon a natural savana without permission.
April 2	Lea Usborne, for Gregorio Alcala's grant	North Naparima	50	–	–	For contravention of the conditions of his grant of occupancy.
	Veuve Mathalory	La Brea	50	–	–	For departing from the conditions of occupancy.
	Jacques Latour	D°	50	–	–	D°
13	Antonio Hospedales	Maracas	50	–	–	For cultivating crown lands without permission.
21	J.B. Vallot	Caroni	50	–	–	For cultivating cocoa, contrary to conditions of occupancy.
July 11	Mr. Corryatt	South Naparima	50	–	–	For departing from the tenure of occupancy.
	Mr. Smith	Chaguanas	150	–	–	For illegal transfer, 100 *l.*; planting cocoa without permission, 50 *l.*
Sept. 18	John Billy	Santa Cruz	8	–	–	For cultivating without permission.
Oct. 2	Charles M'Millan	North Naparima	60	–	–	For planting canes without authority.
7	James Taitt, for heirs of R. Dennistown	Savaneta	50	–	–	For contravention of the orders of government.

(*continued*)

(N° 1.)—Return of Fines and Quit Rents—*continued.*

Date.	By whom paid.	Quarter.	Amount Currency.			On what Account incurred.
			£.	s.	d.	
1822: Feb. 14	Rafael de Urbaneja	Santa Cruz -	50	–	–	For purchasing crown lands without authority.
	D° for Juan Gonzales	Ditto - - -	50	–	–	For cultivating crown lands without authority.
	J. B. Levreux - -	Aripo - - -	50	–	–	For purchasing land belonging to the crown - d°.
March 9	Sir Alex. Cochrane	Maracas - -	50	–	–	For disposing of the land without conforming to the laws in force.
11	Mrs. Dickson - -	Erin - - -	50	–	–	For purchasing land without the proper authority.
16	Remy Duruty, by André Blasiny -	Oropuche - -	50	–	–	For having planted cocoa in violation of the terms of his occupancy.
22	Henry Fuller - -	Chaguanas -	50	–	–	For having planted cocoa, contrary to proclamation.
June 3	Antoine Drouin - -	Maracas - -	50	–	–	For having cultivated and sold the land without authority.
25	Francisco Farfan -	River Oropuche	50	–	–	For having planted cocoa contrary to the tenure of his grant of occupancy.
		* £. Currency	2,688	–	–	

* Equal to sterling money at the current exchange - £. 1,075. 4. 0.

(2.)—ANNUAL QUIT RENTS, at 3/ per Quarrée per Annum.

Date.	———	Amount Currency.		
		£.	s.	d.
1819: May 1	Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Laventille, on 1 acre, at 2/ by decree - - -	–	2	–
Aug. 25	Pierre Dupont, Santa Cruz, on 128 quarrées, from June 1817 to June 1819 - - - - - - - - - - -	38	8	–
3	Josefa Perez, by Andrés Garcia, Maracas, on 80 quarrées, from 5 December 1817 to 5 December 1819 - - - - - -	24	–	–
16	Marie Magdelaine Chantemelle, Cedros, on 57 $\frac{11}{17}$ quarrées, from 5 December 1817 to 5 December 1819 - - - - - -	17	5	6
29	Réné Mandhilhon, Pointe à Pierre, 45 $\frac{10}{19}$ quarrées, from 5 December 1817 to 5 December 1819 - - - - - - - - -	13	12	–
1820. April 1	Le Chevalier de Gannes, by John Boissière, Maraval, 40 quarrées, from 5 December 1817 to 5 December 1819 - - - - - -	12	–	–
July 28	Minor children of P. Borde, South Naparima, on 23 ½ quarrées, from 5 December 1817 to date - - - - - - - - -	9	6	–
August 5	Mrs. Champion, St. Ann's, on 15 quarrées, from 5 December 1817 to date - - - - - - - - - - - - -	6	–	–
7	Jean Eugene, Santa Cruz, 7 ½ quarrés, 3 years to 5 December 1820 -	3	7	6
8	Alexandre Ferré, Santa Cruz, 28 quarrées, 3 years to 5 December 1820	12	12	–
9	Miguel Hernandez, Santa Cruz, 33 quarrés, 3 years to 5 December 1820	14	17	–
16	Manuel Farfan, Santa Cruz, 14 $\frac{1}{5}$ quarrées, 3 years to 5 December 1820	6	7	6
17	Veuve Francoise Ozon, by F. Annette, La Brea, 20 $\frac{5}{6}$ quarrées, 3 years to 5 December 1820 - - - - - - - - - -	9	7	6
19	Louis Jos. Farfan, Santa Cruz, 15 quarrées, 3 years to 5 December 1820	6	15	–
	Miguel Farfan, Santa Cruz, 14 ½ quarrées, 3 years to 5 December 1820 -	6	10	6
March 1	Marcellina Urestry, Santa Cruz, 15 quarrées, 3 years to 5 December 1820	6	15	–
	Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Laventille, 1 acre at 2/. 3 years to 5 December 1821 -	–	6	–
2	Mrs. Susanna Dickson, Erin, 49 quarrées. 3 years to 5 December 1820	22	1	–
7	Manuel Farfan, Santa Cruz, 14 $\frac{1}{5}$ quarrées, 5 years to 5 December 1820	10	13	–
8	Miguel Farfan, Santa Cruz, 14 ½ quarrées, 2 years to 5 December 1817	4	7	–
15	Adelaide Veuve Dardaigne, Santa Cruz, 8 quarrées, 5 years to 5 December 1820 - - - - - - - - - -	6	–	–
17	Didier and Geoffroy, frères, Cedros, 108 quarrées, 5 years to 5 December 1820 - - - - - - - - - - -	81	–	–
20	Jean B. Du Buisson, Carenage, 79 ⅔ quarrées, 3 years to 5 December 1820	35	14	–
21	John Creese, Pointe a Pierre, 25 quarrées, 5 years to 5 December 1820	18	15	–
	Etienne Noel, Nicholas Olinque and Mad. Roy, Carenage, 100 quarrées, 3 years to 5 December 1820 - - - - - - - - -	45	–	–
	Thomas St. Hill, Erin, 60 quarrées, 3 years to 5 December 1820 -	27	–	–
	John and Michael Caveland, and George and Adelaide Nesbit, by P. N. Aumaitre, 112 ⅔ quarrées, Cedros, 3 years and 26 days to date -	51	18	–

N° 1.—Return of Fines and Quit Rents—*continued.*

Date	—	Amount Currency.		
1821.		£.	s.	d.
March 31	Jos. Maria Aliendre, Valley of Maracas, $6\frac{4}{7}$ quarrées, 5 years to 5 December 1820	5	7	–
	Jos. Manuel Martinez, Maracas Valley, $20\frac{1}{2}$ quarrées, 5 years to 5 December 1820	15	7	6
	Gabriel de Hospodales, Guanapo, 50 quarrées, 3 years to 5 December 1820	22	10	–
April 2	Jos. Maria Montenegro, Cauva, 10 quarrées, 3 years to 5 December 1820	4	10	–
	Lea Usborne, for Gregorio Alcalas Grant, North Naparima, 20 quarrées, 5 years to 5 December 1820	15	–	–
	Veuve Matholony, La Brea, 80 quarrées, 3 years to 5 December 1820	36	–	–
5	Mr. Hardisson, Maraval, $87\frac{1}{6}$ quarrées, 3 years to 5 December 1820	39	4	6
	Louis Bine, Santa Cruz, $7\frac{8}{15}$ quarrées, 5 years to 5 December 1821	5	13	–
	Ditto - - - 4 quarrées and $1,380\frac{2}{27}$ square varas, 5 years to 5 December 1821	3	1	3
	Alexander Jack and John Correa, Savaneta, 100 quarrées, 3 years to 5 December 1820	45	–	–
6	P. de la Chapelle Iroao, $62\frac{1}{2}$ quarrées, 3 years to 5 December 1820	28	2	6
7	Blaise Chommett, Arima, 50 quarrées, 3 years to 5 December 1820	22	10	–
	Augustin Lopez, Santa Cruz, $38\frac{1}{9}$ quarrées, 3 years to 5 December 1820	17	3	–
	Adam Neil, by Mr. Watherston, Pointe à Pierre, $213\frac{1}{3}$ quarrées, 3 years to 5 December 1820	96	–	–
9	Francois Boniface, Santa Cruz, $5\frac{1}{7}$ quarrées, 3 years to 5 December 1820	2	6	3
	J. B. La Forest, Aricagua, 10 quarrées, 3 years 4 months and 4 days to date	5	–	–
13	Antonio Hospedales, Maracas, 20 quarrées, 3 years to 5 December 1820	9	–	–
	Gayetano Mendoza, Arauca, 9 quarrées, 3 years to 5 December 1820	4	1	–
17	J. B. Vallot, Caroni, 60 quarrées, from October 1816 to 5 December 1820	37	12	6
May 10	Bartholomew Martin, North Naparima, 10 quarrées, 5 years to 5 December 1820	7	10	–
	Thomas Massiani, Cedros, 120 quarrées, 3 years to 5 December 1820	54	–	–
Sept. 5	John Billy, Santa Cruz, $8\frac{3}{4}$ quarrées, from 5 December 1815 to date	7	2	–
24	Thomas Le Gendre, Savaneta, 100 quarrées, 5 years to 5 December 1820	75	–	–
October 1	Felix Guiseppi, Maracas Valley, 50 quarrées, from 5 December 1817 to 5 April 1821	25	–	–
Nov. 3	Charles M'Millan, North Naparima, 30 quarrées, 6 years to 5 December 1821	27	–	–
20	John Boissière, for heirs of the late Albert Delatre, Mayaro, $110\frac{2}{7}$ quarrées, from 5 December 1817 to date	65	10	3
	Jos. Alexander Blonden, North Naparima, 50 quarrées, from 5 December 1817 to date	29	13	9
Dec. 4	Francisco Dufour, Valley of Maracas, $19\frac{2}{3}$ quarrées, from 5 December 1815 to date	17	14	–
5	Manuel Oriscio de Leon, Valley of Maracas, $12\frac{1}{2}$ quarrées, from 5 December 1817 to date	7	8	–
1822.				
January 4	Nepomuceno de Leon, Maracas Valley, $7\frac{3}{7}$ quarrées, from 5 December 1817 to 5 December 1821	4	9	–
	Pedro Garcia, Maracas Valley, $13\frac{5}{12}$ quarrées, from 5 December 1817 to 5 December 1821	8	1	–
	Ditto - - - $4\frac{1}{3}$ quarrées, same period	2	12	–
7	Abraham Pinto, for Mad. Iro, Carenage, $62\frac{8}{13}$, from 5 December 1815 to 5 January 1822	57	2	9
11	Jean B. Vallot, Caroni, 60 quarrées, from 5 December 1820 to 5 December 1821	9	–	–
	Jos U. Guzman, Valley of Maracas, $15\frac{2}{3}$ quarrées, from 5 December 1817 to 5 December 1821	9	8	–
	Mad. Françoise Gracien, Widow Maximin Maraval, 25 quarrées, from 5 December 1815 to 5 December 1821	22	10	–
8	Françoise Beuse, representative of Vincent Ozon, La Brea, $21\frac{1}{10}$ quarrées, from 5 December 1817 to 5 December 1821	12	13	3
25	Veuve Dublandeau, for heirs of Claude Dublandeau, Maraval, 10 quarrées, from 5 December 1817 to 5 December 1821	6	–	–
February 1	Louis Bime, Aricagua, $7\frac{8}{15}$ quarrées, from 5 December 1820 to 5 December 1821	1	2	6
	Ditto - - - 4 quarrées and 1,380 square varas	–	12	3
14	J. B. Rousseau, Couva, 100 quarrées, from 5 December 1815 to 5 December 1821	90	–	–
	John Boissiére, South Naparima, 100 quarrées, from 5 December 1815 to 5 February 1822	92	10	–
	Don Rafael de Urbanexa, for Juan José Gonzalez, Santa Cruz, $21\frac{1}{7}$ quarrées, from 5 December 1815 to 5 August 1819	11	12	6
	Don Rafael de Urbanexa, for himself (same lot) from 5 August 1819 to 5 February 1822	7	18	6

(*continued.*)

No. 1.—Return of Fines and Quit Rents—*continued.*

Date.	——	Amount Currency.		
1822:		£.	s.	d.
Feb. 16	Mrs. Mitchell, North Naparima, 100 quarrées, from 5 December 1815 to 5 December 1821 - - - - - - - - -	90	–	–
22	Manning and Anderdon, by James Taitt, Couva, 47 $\frac{17}{21}$ quarrées, from 5 December 1815 to 5 December 1821 - - - - - -	43	–	6
	James, Genville, and Victoire de Gannes, Maraval, 30 quarrées, from 5 December 1817 to 5 December 1821 - - - - - -	18	–	–
	Louisa Guevaria, by A. Pinto, senior, Maracas Valley, 15 quarrées, from 5 December 1815 to 5 December 1821 - - - - - -	13	10	–
20	Philip Camm, by Mr. Burnley, St. Joseph's, 14 $\frac{1}{7}$ quarreés, from 5 December 1815 to date - - - - - - - - - -	13	3	4
	Ditto - - - - - Ditto - - - - 3 $\frac{2}{7}$ quarrées, from 5 December 1815 to 20 February 1822 - - - - - - -	3	8	3¼
	Thomas Emery, by Mr. Burnley, Savaneta, from 5 December 1815 to 6 September 1819, on 100 quarrées - - - - - - -	56	5	–
March 5	Sophie Reveillac, by John Boissière, Pointe à Pièrre, 15 quarrées, from 8 July 1819 to 5 March 1822 - - - - - - - -	5	18	–
	Mad. La Sauvagère, Maraval, 100 quarrées, from 5 December 1817 to to 5 December 1821 - - - - - - - - - -	60	–	–
9	Sir Alexander Cochrane, by James Taitt, Maracas, 50 quarrées, from 5 December 1817 to 5 December 1821 - - - - - -	30	–	–
11	Mrs. Dickson, by Joseph Murray, Erin, 40 quarrées, from 5 December 1817 to 5 March 1822 - - - - - - - - -	25	10	–
	Ditto - - - - - - - - Erin. 49 quarrées, from 5 December 1820 to 5 December 1821 - - - - - - - - -	7	7	–
15	Laurent Leottaud, by Doctor Doncaster, Chaguanas, 10 quarrées, from 5 December 1817 to date - - - - - - - - -	6	8	3
	Manuel Gallardo, by ditto, Chaguanas, 29 quarrées, from 5 December 1817 to date - - - - - - - - - -	18	12	3
16	Remy Duruty, by André Blassini, South Naparima, 50 quarrées, from 5 December 1815 to 5 December 1821 - - - - - -	45	–	–
14	Mrs. Mitchell, North Naparima, 144 quarrées, from 5 December 1815 to date - - - - - - - - - - - -	135	12	–
April 16	Manuel Soza, Guanapo, 5 quarrées, from 1 December 1819 to date -	1	15	7½
19	Etienne Hardisson, succession of Maraval, 87 $\frac{1}{6}$ quarrèes, from 6 December 1820 to 6 April 1821 - - - - - - - -	4	7	2
22	Jos. A. Guzman, valley of Maracas, 15 $\frac{2}{3}$ quarrées, from 6 December 1821 to 12 March 1822 - - - - - - - - -	–	12	7¼
March 30	William Johnstone, South Naparima, 100 quarrées, from 5 December 1815 to date - - - - - - - - - - -	96	–	10
May 1	Henry St Hill, Chaguanas, 50 quarrées, from 1 November 1820 to date	11	5	–
3	Sir Alex. Cochrane, by Js Taitt, Savana Grande, 100 quarrées, from March 1821 to date - - - - - - - - - -	16	8	–
11	William Massy, Couva, 100 quarrées, from 5 December 1815 to 5 December 1821 - - - - - - - - - - -	90	–	–
14	Veuve Hilaire Brisanneau, Oropuche, 80 quarrées, from 5 December 1817 to 5 June 1822 - - - - - - - - - -	54	–	–
	Etienne Blanc, Chaguanas, 50 quarrées, from 5 December 1815 to 5 December 1821 - - - - - - - - - - -	45	–	–
22	Henry Fuller, Chaguanas, 170 quarrées, from 5 December 1815 to 5 June 1822 - - - - - - - - - - -	165	15	–
	Ditto, on 43 $\frac{2}{3}$ quarrées, Chaguanas, from 6 November 1819 to 5 June 1822	16	18	5
	Jos. Graham, Chaguanas, 100 quarrées, from 5 December 1815 to 5 June 1822 - - - - - - - - - - -	97	10	–
31	Louis Lopez, by Maria Rosario, Maracas Valley, 10 $\frac{4}{11}$ quarrées, from 5 December 1817 to 5 June 1822 - - - - - - -	7	–	–
June 8	John Desvignes, Guapo, from 5 December 1815 to 5 June 1822, on 73 quarrées - - - - - - - - - - -	71	3	6
	Paul Vessiny, La Bray, 53 $\frac{6}{10}$ quarrées, from 5 December 1815 to 5 June 1820 - - - - - - - - - - -	52	5	2
18	John Goldie, for Anderson and Wilson, Pointe à Pièrre, from 5 December 1815 to 5 June 1822, 50 quarrées - - - - - - -	48	15	–
	Don Franc° Farfan, river Oropuche, 60 quarrées, from 5 December 1815 to 5 June 1822 - - - - - - - - - -	58	10	–
28	William Holmes, S. Naparima, 70 quarrées, from 5 December 1815 to 5 December 1822 - - - - - - - - - -	73	10	–
	* £. Currency	3,037	8	8¼

* Equal to sterling money at the current exchange - £. 1,214. 19. 6.

(N° 1.)—Return of Fines and Quit Rents—*continued.*

(3.)—SUMS RECEIVED.—REDEEMED QUIT RENTS, at 50/ per Quarrée.

DATE.	NAME.	Quarter.	Quantity in Quarrées.	Amount Currency. £.	s	d.
1819:						
August 14	Samuel Sampel - - -	North Naparima - -	80	200	–	–
20	Mary St. Hill - - -	Chaguanas - - -	$62\frac{1}{2}$	156	5	–
November 2	Michel Blondin - - -	South Naparima - -	10	25	–	–
18	Marie Magdelaine Chanternelle	Cedros - - -	$57\frac{11}{17}$	144	2	3
1820.						
January 26	Fleming and Miller - -	North Naparima - -	*50	125	–	–
April 29	Joseph Alcazar - - -	Chaguanas - - -	50	125	–	–
September 7	Vincent Patrice - - -	South Naparima - -	80	200	–	–
1821:						
February 13	Alexander Ferré - - -	Santa Cruz - - -	28	70	–	–
16	Doctor Llanos - - -	Guanapo - - -	75	187	10	–
March 9	Louis Jos. Farfan - -	Santa Cruz - - -	15	37	10	–
17	Juana Justa de Mieres - -	Maracas - - -	$9\frac{1}{5}$	23	–	–
	Didier and Geoffroy Frères -	Cedros - - -	108	270	–	–
21	Thomas St. Hill - - -	Erin - - - -	60	150	–	–
April 2	Mr. Delisle, for Jos. La Guerrande - - - -	Point à Pierre - -	30	75	–	–
3	Felix Guiseppi - - -	Maracas valley - -	50	125	–	–
5	Louis Ant. Marcellin - -	Santa Cruz - -	15	37	10	–
7	Charles Goin - - -	Arima - - -	$196\frac{1}{2}$	491	5	–
	Hardisson and Co. - -	Maraval - - -	$87\frac{1}{6}$	217	18	4
	Thomas Brown - - -	South Naparima - -	100	250	–	–
	Louis Debrulon - - -	Chaguanas - - -	55	137	10	–
	Rose De Guerre - - -	Aricagua - - -	10	25	–	–
	J. B. Laforest - - -	Aricagua - - -	10	25	–	–
10	Jean Eugene - - -	Santa Cruz - - -	$7\frac{1}{2}$	18	15	–
13	Pierre Dupont - - -	Santa Cruz - - -	128	320	–	–
17	Eccles and Co. - - -	Oropuche - - -	100	250	–	–
May 10	Bartholomew Martin - -	North Naparima - -	10	25	–	–
July	Mr. Corryat - - -	South Naparima - -	50	125	–	–
	Smith - - - -	Chaguanas - - -	55	137	10	–
September	J. B. Lagodière - - -	Maraval - - -	$6\frac{73}{100}$	16	16	6
	W. G. Pemberton - -	North Naparima - -	25	62	10	–
18	John Billy - - - -	Santa Cruz - - -	$8\frac{3}{4}$	21	17	6
November 20	John Boissière, for the heirs of Albert Delatre - - -	Mayaro - - -	$110\frac{2}{7}$	275	14	3
	J. Alex. Blondin - - -	North Naparima - -	50	125	–	–
December 4	Francisco Dufour - -	Maracas valley - -	$19\frac{2}{3}$	49	3	4
	Le Chev. Massé - - -	Guapo - - -	100	250	–	–
	Manuel Oriscio de Leon -	Maracas valley - -	$12\frac{1}{3}$	30	16	8
1822.						
January 8	Mad. F^{ce} Gracien Widow Maximin - -	Maraval - - -	25	62	10	–
25	Pierre David - - -	North Naparima - -	50	125	–	–
February 5	Francis Brown, late Boissières Land - - - -	South Naparima - -	100	250	–	–
6	Manuel Farfan - - -	Santa Cruz - - -	$14\frac{1}{5}$	35	10	–
20	Philip Canini, by William Burnley - - - -	St. Josephs - - -	$14\frac{1}{7}$	35	7	–
	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - - - -	$3\frac{2}{3}$	9	3	4
March 5	Thomas Emery - - -	Savaneta - - -	100	250	–	–
	Sophie Reveillac - - -	Point à Pierre - -	15	37	10	–
11	Mrs. Dickson - - -	Erin - - - -	40	100	–	–
12	Jos. A. Guzman - - -	Maracas valley - -	$15\frac{2}{3}$	39	3	4
15	Laurent Leottaud, by Doctor Doncaster - - -	Chaguanas - - -	10	25	–	–
	Manuel Gallardo, by ditto -	Chaguanas - - -	29	72	10	–
	Mrs. Mitchell - - -	North Naparima - -	144	360	–	–
April 30	W. Johnstone - - -	South Naparima - -	100	250	–	–
May 1	Henry St. Hill - - -	Chaguanas - - -	50	125	–	–
	Sir A. Cochrane, by J. Taitt -	Savana Grande - -	100	250	–	–
3	Francis Colomb - - -	Santa Cruz - - -	10	25	–	–
June 8	Paul Vessiny - - -	La Bray - - -	$53\frac{6}{10}$	134	–	–
			* £. currency	6,991	7	6

* Equal to sterling money, at the current exchange - - - £. 2,796 11 s.

Henry St. Hill, Treasurer.

—N° 2.—

Return of the PROCEEDS arising from the Sale of Lands in Trinidad confiscated to the Crown, since the administration of Government by Sir *Ralph James Woodford,* bart.—*No Return,—none having been confiscated.*

—N° 3.—

A List of the FEES paid to the Governor and other Public Officers under the Proclamations respecting Grants of Land in that Colony.

(N° 25)—FEES TO BE TAKEN ON GRANTS OR CONFIRMATION OF GRANTS OF LAND.

For a Grant of Five Quarrées for Free Settlers.	*£.*	*s*	*d.*
To the Commissary of Population for the registry and certificates - - - -	2	–	–
For the grant, or confirmation of a grant of land above 5, and under 50 quarrées - -	17	10	–
For the grant, or confirmation of a grant of land above 50 quarrées, and not exceeding 100 - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	25	–	–
For the grant, or confirmation of a grant of land exceeding 100 quarrées - -	37	10	–

APPORTIONMENT OF THE ABOVE LIST.	Exceeding 5 Quarrées and under 50.			For 50 Quarrées and not exceeding 100.			Exceeding 100 Quarrées.		
	Currency.			*Currency.*			*Currency.*		
	£.	*s.*	*d.*	*£.*	*s.*	*d.*	*£.*	*s.*	*d.*
The Governor, as Intendant - - - - - -	3	–	–	4	–	–	6	–	–
The Assessor to the Intendant - - - - - -	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–
The Escribano and Secretary to the court of Intendant -	2	10	–	4	–	–	6	–	–
His Majesty's Attorney General and Fiscal, for his Report -	3	–	–	4	–	–	6	–	–
The Commissary of Population: For his Report and Certificate under the 3d Article of the Instructions - -	2	–	–	3	–	–	4	10	–
The Commissary of Population: For registering the grant and plan - -	2	–	–	2	10	–	4	–	–
Commandants of Quarters:									
For their visit and report of the state of cultivation, and noting the grant in the registry of the quarter - -	1	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–
Island Registrar:									
For the entry of the grant under the 6th Article of Instructions	3	–	–	4	10	–	6	–	–

If a new survey is required, the expense must be defrayed by the party.

If the length of the Document entered and registered shall exceed the above sums at the rate allowed by the existing List, such excess must be paid by the parties.

Government House, 19th of June 1816. (Signed) *Ralph James Woodford,* Govr and Intendt.

By his Excellency's Command,

(Signed) *Geo. Martin,* Actg Secy.

13th October 1822. (Signed) *John Carter,* Escribano of Intendant.

—N° 4.—

A Return of all Fees paid to Sir *Ralph James Woodford*, or his Secretary, for permission to land upon, or reside in, the said Island, between the 15th of June 1813 and the 12th of April 1821.

	1.		2.		3.		4.		5.	
	1813.		1814;		1815:		1816.		1817.	
—	N°	£. cur.	N°	£. cur.	N°	£. cur.	N°	£. cur.	N°	£. cur.
Sir R. Woodford - -	201	184 15	472	507 14	793	818 6	909	1,192 –	211	365 15
Secretary - - -	–	90 3	–	238 3	–	403 4	–	599 1	–	182 5
Total - -	201	274 18	472	745 17	793	1,301 10	909	1,791 1	211	548 –

	6.		7.		8.		9.		10.	
	1818.		1819:		1820.		1821:		TOTAL.	
—	N°	£. cur.	N°	£. cur.	N°	£. cur.	N°	£. cur.	N°	£. cur.
Sir R. Woodford - -	63	96 –	136	188 –	202	295 –	47	81 –	3,034	3,728 10
Secretary - - -	–	48 –	–	93 15	–	147 –	–	41 5	–	1,842 16
Total - -	63	144 –	136	281 15	202	442 –	47	122 5	3,034	5,571 6

I certify the above Return to be correctly extracted from the Fee Book, lodged in the Secretary's Office.

(Signed) *A. Young*, Adg Govt.

At a Meeting of His Majesty's Council, held by Summons at Government House, the 30th day of June 1813.

Present,

His Excellency the Governor,

The Honourables John Nihell, John Black, St. Hilaire Begorrat, John Nugent, Andrew Clarke, and Philip Langton.

Ordered, That the following Docket of Fees should be established and taken in the office of the Governor's Secretary.

	GOVERNOR'S	SECRETARY'S.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*
Departures from the Island:		
White passes - - - - - -	2	—
Coloured passes - - - - - -	1	—
Permission to take in Ballast:		
50 Tons and under - - - -	2	1
150 Tons - - - - - - -	3	1 ½
250 Tons - - - - - - -	4	2
Above 250 Tons - - - -	5	2 ½
Droghing passes, by three months - - -	24 ½	1
Vessels clearing - - - - - -	46	½
To Europe - - - - - - -	8	2
Petitions of neutrals - - - - - - -	16	8
Marriage Licences:		
Whites, first class - - - -	32	16
second class - - - -	16	8
Free coloured people - - - -	8	4
Slaves - - - - - -	- - -	1
Signature, with seal of office - - - -	16	8

(*continued.*)

	GOVERNOR'S	SECRETARY'S.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*
Ships licences to run	40	10
Register	10	2
Oath of collector	4	—
Petition for sea lots	40	10
Petition for grants of land	24	8
Grants of land with the island great seal	100	25
Petitions praying inquiry on complaints decided upon by the Alcaldes in Ordinary and Alcaldes of Barrios	16	8
Letters of administration:		
For estates under $500	8	4
Above that sum	16	8
Probates of wills of 500 dollars	6	4
Above that sum	10	5
Flag of truce	12	8
Pass to launches	- - -	1
Licences to ditto	- - -	3
Permission for transients under 14 days	2	1
Ditto - above that time	5	2½
Administering oath of allegiance	- - -	1
Ditto, in all other cases	- - -	1
Reporting vessels inwards	14½	1½
Licences to American vessels under the late order in Council	5	—
Ships clearing coastways to take in cargoes	7	2
Brigadier General's commission	48	24
Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel	40	20
Major	32	16
Captain	24	8
Lieutenant	16	6
2d Ditto and Ensign	10	4
Paymaster	24	8
Quartermaster	24	8
Adjutant	24	8
Surgeon	24	8
Surveyor's commissions	40	20
Dep. Naval Officer	40	20
Attorney	20	10
Notary Public	24	16
Judge Advocate General	32	16
Adjutant General	32	16
Quarter Master General	32	16
Physician General	32	16
Paymaster General	32	16
Surveyor General	32	16
Deputy Sec. and Register	40	20

All Petitions, except those referring to legal appeals, will be received gratis.

Approved in Council the 30th day of June 1813.

By command,
(Signed) *Henry Murray,*
Dep. Clerk of the Council.

Trinidad, Port of Spain, 7th October 1822.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy taken from the Record of the Minutes of His Majesty's Council of this Island.

Henry Murray, Dep. C. Council.

—N° 5.—

A Return of all other **Fees** paid to Sir *Ralph Woodford*, either as Governor or Judge, between the 15th of June 1813 and the 12th of April 1821.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
	1813:	1814:	1815:	1816:	1817.
	£. currency.	£. currency.	£. currency.	£. currency.	£. currency.
Governor -	1,117 14 –	3,054 16 –	4,202 12 –	3,443 17 –	2,313 2 6
Judge - -	- - -	818 – –	1,672 15 –	1,204 18 –	1,432 10 –
TOTAL £.	1,117 14 –	3,872 16 –	5,875 7 –	4,648 15 –	3,745 12 6

	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
	1818:	1819:	1820:	1821:	TOTAL.
	£. currency.	£. currency.	£. currency.	£. currency.	£. currency
Governor -	2,443 18 6	2,774 11 –	2,578 7 6	572 14 –	22,501 12 6
Judge - -	1,070 10 –	1,154 – –	942 – –	232 – –	8,526 13 –
TOTAL £.	3,514 8 6	3,928 11 –	3,520 7 6	804 14 –	31,028 5 6

I certify the above Return to be correctly extracted from the Fee Book of Sir Ralph James Woodford, Bart. lodged in the Secretary's Office.

(Signed) *A. Young*, Ad^{t} Governm^{t}.

—N° 6.—

Return of **Fees** imposed by Sir *Ralph James Woodford*, Baronet, Governor of Trinidad, upon Individuals in that Island; distinguishing the Names of the Parties in Cases where they amounted to Fifty Dollars and upwards.

Date.	From whom received.	Explanation.	Amount in Currency.
			£. s. d.
1814: March 14	Messrs. Casey and Johnson -	For debarking on the coast and remaining on the island without reporting their own arrival, or that of the vessel to any authority whatsoever, each 45 *l.* - - -	90 – –
1816: March	For refusing to do Militia duty	For refusing to do Militia duty -	50 – –
1819: March	Domingo Matey - - -	For returning to the island and remaining on it without permission after having been sent from it -	50 – –
1820: November	M. Lamont - - - - -	In the matter of a duel fought at North Naparima, and a challenge for a second duel, imposed by the Royal Audiencia to be applied to the public service -	250 – –
	Colquhoun - - - - -		200 – –
	Ross - - - - -		200 – –
	Stewart - - - - -		225 – –
	Browne - - - - -		150 – –

The above is taken from the books of the colonial treasury at Trinidad, by the Treasurer of the Colony.

28th September 1820.

WE, the several parties in these proceedings, have voluntarily acknowledged the charge of which they stand accused, under the direction of the 2d Law 20 tit. of the 12th book of the Novess Recapitation of Castilla, upon the privileged nature of proof of Duels, and in virtue of the authority granted in that law to the Royal Audience to take cognizance of the case, this tribunal has thought proper to come to a decision of it upon the evidence already taken.

The proceedings prove, that, upon two occasions, a breach of the aforesaid laws was effected in the quarter of North Naparima, in the month of July last; the one in a duel fought between Messrs. C. Ross and James Miller; the other, in a challenge to fight from Mr. J. Lamont, the assistant commandant of the adjoining quarter, delivered by his relation and friend, Mr. Humphrey Colquhoun, to Mr. Charles Ross.

Regarding the first, it appears to this court, that Mr. James Miller is to be particularly blamed; reference to the conduct pursued by him eight months previous to the provocation which terminated in the duel, tends to aggravate his culpability.

As, fortunately, no fatal event ensued, the tribunal feels warranted in remitting the serious penalty incurred by the parties, by imposing a fine according to their circumstances, and the degree of guilt which they have severally exhibited.

Their seconds are, however, peculiarly the object of the law, since there is no doubt but that they may, by their exertions and friendly interference, greatly contribute to the healing of animosities and the oblivion of differences. In this Mr. Stewart seems to have been too negligent, and Mr. O'Keefe almost unpardonable.

Regarding the second case, where the breach of the peace was confined to the delivery of the challenge, it is necessary to observe, that the provocation came from one, who, from his public situation, must have been better informed on the impropriety of the same; and there is too much evidence to warrant the imputation of animosity on the part of Mr. Lamont, against more than the one he challenged, of the Militia officers, who, by showing a proper sense of what was due to themselves and their brother officer, subscribed the letter, which is alledged to have been, in Mr. Lamont's estimation, the warrant for these proceedings, which were the more unjustifiable, since they are the more calculated to disturb the peace of quarters, settled by persons to whom the white inhabitants ought, on their own account, as well as from a due regard for the public interest, to shew a good example.

The following penalties are thereupon assigned to the offenders involved in these proceedings:—

In the first case,—	To Charles Ross	£. 200
	James Miller	400
	John Stewart	150
	David P. O'Keefe	250
In the second case.—	James Lamont, adjoint command'	500
	Charles Ross	200
	John Stewart	300
	Humphrey Colquhoun	400
	Thomas Brown	300

Which sums are to be paid by the parties within twenty days from notification, on pain of imprisonment until payment, to be apportioned as follows; one half to the chest of the quarter of North Naparima, in which the breaches of the peace were effected; the other moiety to the public treasury, for the public roads; the costs of these proceedings being paid from the portion assigned to the quarter.

Mr. Dunn and Mr. Jones are warned, that if, on any future occasion, they are found to be acquainted with such proceedings, and not to give information thereof, or to prevent the same, that they will be imprisoned, as the laws direct, for six months, and will forfeit the third of their property, as also the surgeon who attended.

The parties will take notice, that on any recurrence of a similar nature, it will become absolutely necessary to enforce the severer penalties of the law.

(Signed) *Ralph Woodford.*
(Signed) *Antonio Gomez.*
Before me (Signed) *John Carter,*
Escribano de Camara.

—N° 7.—

List of all ESTATES held under Royal Grant, distinguishing those enregistered under the Proclamation of the 1st of December 1818, from those that remain unregistered, as far as is known to the Colonial Government; and the Extent, and Number of Slaves, of each Estate.

QUARTER.	GRANTEE.	ACTUAL PROPRIETOR.	Number of Quarrées granted.	Number of Slaves, per last Return.
Chaguaramas	F. Pelletier	Mad. Teteron	82	46
D°	S. Teteron	D°	92	
D°	E. C. Johnston	Successor of D. Dert	151	141
Carenage	John Dumas	Heirs of W. Walker	76	156
D°	G. Fougere	D°	86	
D°	M. Latouche	A. Darbain	44	3
D°	J. M. Matthieu	V. David	100	29
D°	F. Meany	- - - - -	88	abandoned.
D°	Williams and O'Brien	Noel and Peschier	154	33
D°	L. Rochard	Rochard and Walker	185	27
Diego Martin	C. G. Desson	Heirs of Fitzgerald	122	40
D°	L. Debrassine	John Shine	11	37
D°	J. Geofroy	D°	43	
D°	Maingot and Larien	John Cadett	61	233
D°	M. Pouchet	John Boissiere	114	none.
D°	N. Cortes	St. Laurent and Fuller	122	none.
D°	B. Portel	Successors, Park & Orr	58	69
Maraval	M. T. Beaupré	Boue and Lapeyrouse	80	84
D°	D. Franco	D°	600	
D°	De Charas	M. De Gannes	209	58
D°	M. De Gannes	D°	11	
D°	F. M. Gonzales	Successor of Kelly	74	none.
Mucurapo	J. B. St. Didier	Mrs. Glenton	15	24
Tragarete	St. H. Begorratt	Raymond and others	11	7
D°	A. Gonsalez Davila	John Shine	28	—
D°	S. Lapeyrouse	Henry Murray	75	44
D°	M. Leeson	Mrs. Glenton	24	attached to another grant.
Saint Ann's	John Ewer	- - - - -	21½	abandoned
D°	J. Decharmé	John Garcin	26	60
Cimaronero	Pierre Dupont	John Shine	30½	abandoned.
D°	P. Ferré	L. Ferré	29	17
D°	B. C. Fournillier	John Black	110	86
D°	B. Leroux	A. Moore and others	76	21
D°	Marie Louise	Marie Louise	18	17
Santa Cruz	Peter Ardilla	Martin Sorzano	83	45
D°	Iturmendi and Lopez	D°	32	
D°	A. Rigues	Mad. Rostant	54⅔	10
D°	F. Tocti	Pedro Ruiz	67	25
Aricagua	Goubert and Coste	Successor of Blackwood	77	79
D°	De Gourville	Heirs of Gourville	117	76
D°	Louis Crombet	Heirs of Crombet	42	7
D°	John Nugent	F. Sellier	60	40
St. Joseph	L. F. Beaubrun	Noly Beaubrun	141	87
D°	John Clark	John Clark	40	20
D°	C. Delashant	A. Germon	205	88
D°	J. B. Sinan	Dutasta and Matthieu	95	66
Maracas	G. De la Vega	G. Deher	520	10
Tacarigua	G. Delreny	Heirs of Delreny	110	8
D°	Lynch and Nihell	Heirs of Nihell	686	142
D°	C. Le Gendre	T. Le Gendre	128	154
D°	A. M'Kenzie	Heirs of Span	121	210
D°	P. Langton	Heirs of Barry	710	94
D°	C. Desson	Heirs of Shaw	180	35
D°	Shaw and Nihell	Armstrong and Wilson	65	95
D°	John O'Meara	Heirs of O'Meara	240	abandoned.

(continued)

N° 7.—List of Estates held under Royal Grant, &c.—*continued.*

QUARTER.	GRANTEE.	ACTUAL PROPRIETOR.	Number of Quarrées granted.	Number of Slaves, per last Return.
Arima	R. Prentis	Pentó and Salaza	67	attached to another grant.
Guanapo	A. Cuenca	Ache and Vesteuil	484	43
D°	D°	Montenegro Lafon, Prieto, Reyes, Orosco, Jesse and Concescion,	1,450	104
Mayaro	D. Burel	L. Lafourcade	162½	93
D°	F. Huet	Mad. Bourgeois	186	44
D°	T. Martin	St. H. Begorrat	32	abandoned.
D°	J. F. Mahau	D°	102	d°.
D°	John Radix	A. Sablich	210	19
D°	C. de Thomaseau	C. Dalbaret	93	112
Guayaguayaré	C. Besano	Heirs of Besano	24	abandoned.
D°	T. B. Durafour	Heirs of Durafour	165	20
D°	Simon Martin	- - -	112½	abandoned.
D°	Pedro Palanca	- - -	39	d°.
D°	John Royné	- - -	177	d°.
D°	A. Descovitch	- - -	110	d°.
Hicacos	M. Cavelan	Heirs of Cavelan	100	8
D°	Pierre Dumas	S. Bresson and Park	85	38
D°	J. Sarsagné	Layet and Julien	71	31
Cedros	Jacques Renusson	A. Sublich	74	44
La Brea	Widow Lataste	Heirs of Vance	300	56
Oropuche	H. Gerod	John Thatcher	136	49
South Naparima	Rafeti and Clark	Heirs of Shipley	67½	90
D°	Cipriani and Shances	Heirs of Hall	100	112
D°	Thanceschi and Pietrie	D°	40	
D°	Garcin and Amfoux	Garcin and Dumolard	220	66
D°	V. Olivier	Besson and Olivier	50	50
North Naparima	V. Bontier	Heirs of Bontier	70	46
D°	E. Dalac	D°	41	
D°	S. Dominici	Heirs of Dominici	42	26
D°	M. Loreilhe	Loreilhe and Smith	106	74
D°	Henry Peschier	Picton, Park, Orr, and Pured	249	137
D°	G. Renaud	Heirs of Blackwood	62	75
Point-a-Pierre	Widow Beltgens	Heirs of Peschier	200	68
D°	John Peschier	D°	152	82
D°	L. S. Mandilhon	Heirs of Mandilhon	149	79
D°	E. M. Noel	David Bart	100	46
Couva	T. Austin	R. Denniston	216	166
D°	C. Hewetson	R. Neilson	145	82
D°	John Lambert	Webster and Kirnan	153	abandoned.
D°	M'Carthy and Brown	Turnbal, Forbes & Co.	400	94
D°	John Nugent	Messrs. Ruckers	150	49
D°	W. Ryan	Gordon & Montgomery	317	192
D°	John Romney	Heirs of Thomson	282	70

Registered since the Proclamation of the 1st of December 1818.

QUARTER.	GRANTEE.	ACTUAL PROPRIETOR.	Number of Quarrées granted.	Number of Slaves, per last Return.
Diego Martin	A. Johnston	Board of Cabildo	34	none.
D°	F. Lenasse	Henry Paty	82	44
D°	D. Le Vasseur	Successors, Park & Orr	111	attached to another grant.
Carenage	F. de Ponte	R. Urbanexa	22	abandoned.
D°	P. Noel	Noel and Moulas	100	65
D°	A. Gardie	Successors of W. Walker	56	attached to another grant.
D°	J. B. Salla	George Armstrong	64½	77
Savanetta	T. A. Perez	Heirs of Jarvis	135	36
Maracas	Juan V. Indave	Sir A. Cochrane	117	divided among sundry small holders.
D°	D°	Dutasta and Matthieu	107	attached to another grant.
La Ventilla	W. Surgeron	Vincent Patrice	19½	28
D°	N. Vignon	D°	21	
Oropuche	B. Fougere	Messrs. Eccles	112½	91

N° 7.—List of Estates held under Royal Grant, &c.—*continued.*

QUARTER.	GRANTEE.	ACTUAL PROPRIETOR.	Number of Quarrées granted	Number of Slaves, per last Return.
Tacangua - - -	G. de la Guardia -	Successors, Park & Orr	121	6
D° - - -	J. P. Saulger - -	John Sanderson -	416	47
Aricagua - - -	A. Gonsalez - -	Dutasta and Matthieu	29	attached to another grant.
D° - - -	J. B. Laforest - -	Heirs of Laforest -	218	122
D° - - -	S. Sochon - -	F. Da and Monges -	43	4
D° - - -	N. Vignon - -	R. M'Clintock - -	188	25
North Naparima -	Juan Galabert - -	J. B. & M. Jaillet -	50	61
South Naparima -	Simon Nugent - -	Heirs of Shipley -	65	attached to another grant.
Arima - - -	M. Sozzano - -	Heirs of Sozzano, and others - -	502	197
Cimaronero - -	D° - - - -	Heirs of Sozzano -	82	41
D° - - -	D° - - - -	D° - - -	196	
D° - - -	Huet and Fretel -	Mrs. Bourgeois -	107	64
Mucurapo - -	V. de Cordova - -	Thomas Dakins -	$17\frac{5}{6}$	28
D° - - -	T. B. Olivier - -	D° - - -	$12\frac{1}{2}$	
Las Cuevas - -	R. Muxica - -	Val Basanta - -	390	51
St. Ann's - - -	Seraf Bonis - -	A. Laurent - -	23	16
Point-a-Pierre - -	Henry Peschier -	Mandilhon & Lushington	249	196
Carapichaima - -	F. Fermenton - -	Langton and Whitmore	47	150
Santa Cruz - -	A. de Robles - -	Heirs of Robles -	$553\frac{4}{7}$	99
Chacachacaré - -	A. Carry - - -	Several - - -	not surveyed	160

ROYAL GRANTS UNREGISTERED.

Point Gourde - -	S. St. Catherine -	- - - - -	69	abandoned.
Toco - - -	Michel Godet - -	- - - - -	192	d°.
Diego Martin - -	A. Robles - -	Widow Surera - -	60	12
Tacangua - - -	Philip St. Pein - -	- - - - -	141	abandoned.
Aricagua - - -	Etienne Marciel -	P. Marciel - -	$16\frac{1}{2}$	31
D° - - -	G. Hospedales - -	Heirs of Guiseppi -	$16\frac{1}{2}$	22
Arima - - -	Diego Farfan - -	Heirs of Farfan -	100	17

RECAPITULATION.

	Number of Grants.	Extent in Quarrées.	Slaves thereon.
Royal Grants registered previous to the Proclamation of the 1st of December 1818 - - - - -	98	14,166	4,750
Royal Grants registered since the Proclamation of the 1st of December 1818 - - - - - -	33	$4,113\frac{4}{7}$	1,608
Royal Grants not registered, or prayed for in confirmation	7	595	82
	138	$18,874\frac{4}{7}$	6,440

Exclusive of Chacachacaré Island.

(Signed) *Edmonstone Hodgkinson,*
Commiss^y of Population,
and Act^g Surveyor General.

12 Oct. 1822.

—Nº 8.—

Return of all ESTATES occupied or cultivated previous to the conquest of Trinidad, for which the Occupier prayed for a Title under the Proclamations of the 5th of December 1815, and the 7th of November 1816, respectively; showing, The quantity of Land claimed; the proportion cultivated and granted respectively; the amount of Fine and Quit Rent paid now, or chargeable in future, upon each, according to the terms of the Title granted, and the grounds upon which such Fines were imposed.

PETITIONER.	QUARTER.	Quantity prayed for.	Proportion then in cultivation.	Quantity granted.	Amount of Fine.	Grounds of Fine.	Quit Rent redeemed.	Quit Rent payable now and in future
		Quarrées	*Quarrées*	*Quarrées*				
Mrs. Debay - - -	South Naparima	$37\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$37\frac{1}{2}$	none	none	Free of Quit Rent.	
Rambert and Durity	Dº - -	$83\frac{1}{3}$	77	$83\frac{1}{3}$				
L. F C. Johnston -	Dº - -	100	63	100				
Ditto - - -	Dº - -	50	28	50				
Patrice and Girod -	Dº - -	111	76	111				
Corrie and Lamont -	Dº - -	$112\frac{1}{2}$	55	$112\frac{1}{2}$				
Richard Annesley -	Dº - -	97	79	97				
Ally and Bicaisse -	Dº - -	$69\frac{1}{2}$	51	$69\frac{1}{2}$				
Bernard, Espinet & Co	Dº - -	60	51	60				
François Besson -	Dº - -	125	76	125				
Mrs. H. Hall - -	Dº - -	$4\frac{3}{5}$	$4\frac{3}{5}$	$4\frac{3}{5}$				
Dominique Lucas -	Dº - -	50	60 upon 120	50				
Regis Thomaseau -	Dº - -	$12\frac{1}{2}$	12	$12\frac{1}{2}$				
Hilaire Simon - -	Dº - -	25	24	25				
J. B Crevelle - -	Dº - -	80	20	80				
Marie Renaud - -	Dº - -	$67\frac{5}{17}$	$46\frac{1}{2}$	$67\frac{5}{17}$				
Paul Dumaine - -	Dº - -	$59\frac{1}{7}$	38	$59\frac{1}{7}$				
Cognet & Lathullerie	Dº - -	$62\frac{4}{5}$	28	$62\frac{4}{5}$				
Magdelaine Cognet -	Dº - -	$150\frac{1}{10}$	76	$150\frac{1}{10}$				
André Bonifay - -	Dº - -	20	10	20				
Pierre David - -	Dº - -	25	11	25				
Crevelle and Fine -	Dº - -	32	26	32				
Jean P. Prieur - -	Dº - -	$12\frac{1}{2}$	8	$12\frac{1}{2}$				
Anne Rambert - -	Dº - -	16	11	16				
Saturnin and Casabon	Dº - -	84	26	84				
Emiley Dieudonné -	Dº - -	$12\frac{1}{2}$	5	$12\frac{1}{2}$				
Louis Philip - - -	Dº - -	$85\frac{7}{8}$	85	$85\frac{7}{8}$				
Joseph Crevelle - -	Dº - -	32	14	32				
Peter Vendom - -	Dº - -	53	49	53				
L. and Sus. Philip -	Dº - -	144	78	144				
Edward Paul - -	Dº - -	$31\frac{1}{3}$	29	$31\frac{1}{3}$				
M. R. Riviére - -	Dº - -	10	9	10				
Rose Forget - - -	Dº - -	15	5	15				
Marie Judie - - -	Dº - -	25	15	25				
Mrs. Outten - - -	Dº - -	50	26	50	£. 10. cur.	violation of regulations.		
E. M. and I. Rambert	Dº - -	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	none	none	Free of Quit Rent.	
M. C. Rambert - -	Dº - -	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$				
Honoré Vincent - -	Dº - -	$18\frac{1}{10}$	7	$18\frac{1}{10}$				
Jean Dunaird - -	Dº - -	5	4	5				
Caracciolo & Jourdain	Dº - -	101	$70\frac{1}{2}$	101				
Joseph Desravines -	North Naparima	$80\frac{1}{5}$	32	$80\frac{1}{5}$				
George Dunn - -	Dº - -	$153\frac{9}{10}$	93	$153\frac{9}{10}$				
Loreilhe and Smith -	Dº - -	$236\frac{1}{7}$	135	$236\frac{1}{7}$				
F. and H. St. André	Dº - -	17	6	17				
Pene and E. Boissiere	Dº - -	81	60	81				
Vincent Bontur - -	Dº - -	50	42	50				
George Hill - - -	Dº - -	200	47	200				
Bontur Brothers -	Dº - -	$60\frac{1}{2}$	22	$60\frac{1}{2}$				
Mrs. H. Hall - -	Dº - -	$29\frac{2}{3}$	$29\frac{2}{3}$	$29\frac{2}{3}$				
Heirs of Palmer - -	Dº - -	$106\frac{1}{16}$	66	$106\frac{1}{16}$				
Heirs of Marene -	Dº - -	$60\frac{4}{23}$	51	$60\frac{4}{23}$				
Heirs of R. Bond, -	Dº - -	60	60	60				
Gabriel Gasgow -	Dº - -	$16\frac{13}{17}$	11	$16\frac{13}{17}$				
Felix Medones - -	Dº - -	$5\frac{3}{4}$	3	$5\frac{3}{4}$				
Elizabeth Hillaire -	Dº - -	$25\frac{1}{4}$	10	$25\frac{1}{4}$				
Pierre Philip - -	Dº - -	91	37	91				
Jean Forget - - -	Dº - -	70	38	70				

N° 8.—Return of Estates occupied or cultivated, &c.—*continued.*

PETITIONER.	QUARTER.	Quantity prayed for	Proportion then in cultivation	Quantity granted.	Amount of Fine.	Grounds of Fine.	Quit Rent redeemed	Quit Rent payable now and in future
		Quarrées.	*Quarrées*	*Quarrées.*				£. cur. p^r *annum*
Jean B. Navet - -	North Naparima	$52\frac{4}{9}$	42	$52\frac{4}{9}$	none	none	Free of Quit Rent.	
Desir Habien - -	D° - -	$49\frac{18}{19}$	43	$49\frac{18}{19}$				
Rosette Blondel -	D° - -	6	6	6				
Louis Picou - - -	D° - -	$31\frac{1}{2}$	$19\frac{1}{2}$	$31\frac{1}{2}$				
Nepomuceno Prieto -	D° - -	36	7	36				
Mrs. H. Hall - -	D° - -	$74\frac{3}{5}$	64	$74\frac{3}{5}$				
Honoré Vincent - -	D° - -	83	35	pending				
T B. L. and M. Jaillet	D° - -	$32\frac{5}{12}$	$32\frac{5}{12}$	$32\frac{5}{12}$				
Brigitte Fillatreau -	D° - -	7	7	7				
Heirs of P Bordes -	D° - -	$23\frac{1}{2}$	4	$23\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	- - -	- - -	3. 10. 6.
Annesley and Bart -	Point à Pierre	100	52	100	none	none	Free of Quit Rent.	
John Boissure - -	D° - -	$52\frac{7}{10}$	44	$52\frac{7}{10}$				
A. V. St. Bresson -	D° - -	80	33	100				
Major W. Massy -	D° - -	70	22	70				
Rene Mandilhon -	D° - -	$83\frac{1}{2}$	16	$83\frac{1}{2}$				
Ditto - - - -	D° - -	$45\frac{10}{29}$	6	$45\frac{10}{29}$				
Elizabeth Shennan -	D° - -	100	27	100	- - -	- - -	- - -	15. 0. 0.
Tarleton - -	D° - -	$213\frac{1}{3}$	none	$213\frac{1}{3}$	- - -	- - -	- - -	32. 0. 0
Langton & Whitmore	Couva & Savanetta	$276\frac{2}{3}$	132	$276\frac{2}{3}$	none	none	Free of Quit Rent.	
William Thornhill -	D° - -	216	121	216				
Joseph Peschier - -	D° - -	327	80	327				
Arch. Ritchie - -	D° - -	$142\frac{1}{10}$	81	$142\frac{1}{10}$				
Arch. Gloster - -	D° - -	247	96	247				
Baron Montalembert	D° - -	150	90	150				
John Drape - - -	D° - -	39	39	39				
Sir Alex. Cochrane -	D° - -	150	106	150				
Francis Peschier -	D° - -	108	44	108				
Manning & Anderdon	D° - -	$37\frac{6}{7}$	$37\frac{6}{7}$	$37\frac{6}{7}$				
Heirs of Loro - -	D° - -	$42\frac{5}{7}$	$42\frac{5}{7}$	$42\frac{5}{7}$				
Manning & Anderdon	D° - -	$85\frac{9}{11}$	37	$85\frac{9}{11}$				
Heirs of Devenish -	D° - -	92	none	none				
Mrs. Cipriani - -	Chaguanas	$267\frac{1}{2}$	80	$267\frac{1}{2}$				
Manuel Gallardo -	D° - -	29	none	29	- - -	- - -	£.72. 10. cur	
Laurent Leotaud -	D° - -	10	d°	10	- - -	- - -	25. 0.	
Erhardt and Pilard -	D° - -	40	6	40	none	none	Free of Quit Rent.	
M. T. Ferandini -	D° - -	$29\frac{1}{3}$	7	$29\frac{1}{3}$				
Pilard and Houillier	D° - -	$167\frac{1}{2}$	40	$167\frac{1}{2}$				
Patrice and Sochon -	La Ventilla	$29\frac{4}{9}$	7	$29\frac{4}{9}$				
Honoré Vincent - -	D° - -	$15\frac{1}{2}$	1	$15\frac{1}{2}$				
V. Riviere - - -	D° - -	$8\frac{3}{23}$	5	$8\frac{3}{23}$				
François Masson -	D° - -	5	4	5				
Michel Philip - -	D° - -	30	17	30				
Margaret Duplex -	D° - -	$10\frac{3}{23}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{3}{23}$				
St. Ives Bonneterre -	D° - -	20	12	20				
Jean B. Crevelle -	D° - -	$36\frac{1}{2}$	19	$36\frac{1}{2}$				
Alexis Thullier - -	D° - -	$18\frac{1}{2}$	9	$18\frac{1}{2}$				
T. P. Pierre Bernard	D° - -	$11\frac{1}{2}$	6	$11\frac{1}{2}$				
James Taylor - -	D° - -	40	$7\frac{1}{2}$	40	- - -	- - -	- - -	6. 0. 0.
Stone and Nesbit -	Cimaronero	$101\frac{1}{2}$	none	pending	none	none	Free of Quit Rent.	
Robert Baker - -	Aricagua -	$17\frac{3}{7}$	15	$17\frac{3}{7}$				
E. and N. Salisbury	D° - -	96	$53\frac{1}{2}$	96				
Sellier Foucour - -	D° - -	$34\frac{8}{9}$	15	$34\frac{8}{9}$				
Julian Alvarez - -	D° - -	$40\frac{13}{14}$	12	$40\frac{13}{14}$				
La Hante Belisle -	D° - -	$53\frac{2}{3}$	20	$53\frac{2}{3}$				
Antonio Gonsalez -	D° - -	$46\frac{1}{2}$	31	$46\frac{1}{2}$				
Dutasta and Robin -	D° - -	$29\frac{3}{5}$	all	$29\frac{3}{5}$				
Regis Latour - -	D° - -	$29\frac{1}{7}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$29\frac{1}{7}$				
Antoine Raynaud -	Santa Cruz	$69\frac{1}{11}$	21	$69\frac{1}{11}$				
Radolphe Belzin -	D° - -	$66\frac{3}{5}$	22	$66\frac{3}{5}$				
Celestin Danela - -	D° - -	$50\frac{1}{14}$	43 upon 75	$50\frac{1}{14}$				
Angel Farfan - -	D° - -	$36\frac{3}{4}$	51 upon 82	$36\frac{3}{4}$				
Antonio Gomez - -	D° - -	$176\frac{1}{2}$	$54\frac{1}{2}$	$176\frac{1}{2}$				
Pierre Dupont - -	D° - -	$128\frac{11}{23}$	27	$128\frac{11}{23}$	- - -	- - -	£.320.	
Heirs T. R. Renaud -	D° - -	17	6	17	none	none	Free of Quit Rent.	
Jean P. Figeroux -	D° - -	$73\frac{5}{13}$	54	$73\frac{5}{13}$				
Maximin Bompart -	D° - -	$9\frac{6}{17}$	7	$9\frac{6}{17}$				
P. Villasana - - -	D° - -	$6\frac{7}{18}$	1	$6\frac{7}{18}$				
L. P. Despana - -	D° - -	$29\frac{11}{20}$	14.	$29\frac{11}{20}$				

(*continued.*)

N° 8.—Return of Estates occupied or cultivated, &c.—*continued.*

PETITIONER.	QUARTER.	Quantity prayed for.	Proportion then in Cultivation.	Quantity granted.	Amount of Fine.	Grounds of Fine.	Quit Rent redeemed.	Quit Rent, payable now and in future.
		Quarrées.	*Quarrées.*	*Quarrées.*				
Lise Bertineau - -	Santa Cruz -	$15\frac{14}{15}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$15\frac{14}{15}$	none	none	Free of Quit Rent.	
William Ferré - -	D° - -	$17\frac{7}{17}$	5	$17\frac{7}{17}$				
T. B. Villafana - -	D° - -	$23\frac{5}{13}$	6	$23\frac{5}{13}$				
Dionisio Riano - -	D° - -	$15\frac{3}{7}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$15\frac{3}{7}$				
Maria M. Deas - -	D° - -	$10\frac{13}{16}$	7	$10\frac{13}{16}$				
Jean L. Vandel - -	D° - -	$34\frac{6}{11}$	12	$34\frac{6}{11}$				
Josef La Par - -	D° - -	$18\frac{18}{19}$	9	$18\frac{18}{19}$				
John F. Farfan - -	D° - -	$11\frac{1}{3}$	5	$11\frac{1}{7}$				
P. Villafana - - -	D° - -	$16\frac{15}{16}$	10	$16\frac{15}{16}$				
Heirs of Hermandez	D° - -	$25\frac{10}{11}$	7	$25\frac{10}{11}$				
François de Rieux -	D° - -	68	16	68				
M. P. Sesama - -	D° - -	$19\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$19\frac{1}{2}$				
Josef M. Hermandez	St. Joseph's -	$47\frac{13}{21}$	17	$47\frac{13}{21}$				
Josef Orozco - - -	D° - -	$9\frac{4}{7}$	$9\frac{4}{7}$	$9\frac{4}{7}$				
Angel Espada - -	D° - -	$20\frac{14}{17}$	$20\frac{14}{17}$	$20\frac{14}{17}$				
Fabien Sellier - -	D° - -	$45\frac{3}{13}$	24	$45\frac{3}{13}$				
T. and P. Zepero -	D° - -	41	$22\frac{1}{2}$	41				
Josef Mayan - -	D° - -	50	50	50				
Antonio Hospedales -	D° - -	$13\frac{1}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{4}$				
Pierre Dufour - -	D° - -	$16\frac{1}{9}$	11	$16\frac{1}{9}$				
Heirs of De Leon -	D° - -	$9\frac{15}{23}$	4	$9\frac{15}{23}$				
T. F. Burke - - -	D° - -	$20\frac{1}{2}$	$20\frac{1}{2}$	$20\frac{1}{2}$				
Philip Camm - -	D° - -	$48\frac{2}{3}$	$27\frac{1}{2}$	$48\frac{2}{3}$				
Faustino de Leon -	Maracas Valley	$84\frac{1}{3}$	40	$84\frac{1}{3}$				
Jean Tahan - - -	D° - -	$35\frac{1}{4}$	11	$35\frac{1}{4}$				
Joseph Zepero - -	D° - -	$6\frac{2}{3}$	$6\frac{2}{3}$	$6\frac{2}{3}$				
P. de Mieres - - -	D° - -	$12\frac{1}{2}$	5	$12\frac{1}{2}$				
T. Uresty - - -	D° - -	$13\frac{1}{4}$	5	$13\frac{1}{4}$				
Eusebio Sesama - -	D° - -	$7\frac{3}{4}$	$7\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$				
Roque Ximenes - -	D° - -	$17\frac{9}{17}$	4	$17\frac{9}{17}$				
Francisco D. Sesama	D° - -	$14\frac{2}{17}$	7	$14\frac{2}{17}$				
Francisco Paradas -	D° - -	$9\frac{2}{19}$	4	$9\frac{2}{19}$				
Man. A. Sesama -	D° - -	$82\frac{1}{4}$	34	$82\frac{1}{4}$				£. cur. p' annum.
M.T. Perez - - -	D° - -	80	16	80				
Micœlo Perez - -	D° - -	$47\frac{1}{6}$	23	$47\frac{1}{6}$				
Joseph T. Gibbes -	D° - -	$109\frac{1}{3}$	50	$109\frac{1}{3}$				
Louis Lopez - - -	D° - -	$10\frac{4}{11}$	7	$10\frac{4}{11}$	- - -	- - -	- - -	1. 11. 0.
Sir Alex. Cochrane -	D° - -	50	5	50	£. 50.	Illegal transfer	£. 125.	
Louis Perez - - -	D° - -	$11\frac{1}{2}$	10	$11\frac{1}{2}$	none	none	Free of Quit Rent.	
Wm. H. Bumley -	Caroni - -	100	33	100				
Deshon and Smith -	Tacarigua -	100	30	100				
Bart. Prieto - - -	D° - -	30	$8\frac{1}{2}$	30				
Manuel Reyes - -	D° - -	52	$17\frac{1}{2}$	52				
Josef M. Hermandez	D° - -	$17\frac{3}{11}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$17\frac{3}{11}$				
Anisetto Medino -	D° - -	28	13	28				
Manuel Martinez -	D° - -	$10\frac{3}{7}$	4	$10\frac{3}{7}$				
Maria Geagan - -	D° - -	$133\frac{1}{4}$	52	$133\frac{1}{4}$				
Laurence Nihell - -	D° - -	502	none	195	- - -	- - -	- - -	29. 15. 0.
John Proctor - -	Arima - -	17	5	17	none	none	Free of Quit Rent.	
Rose Sangrin - -	D° - -	14	$6\frac{1}{2}$	14				
Pierre F. Le Blanc -	D° - -	$115\frac{2}{3}$	35	$115\frac{2}{3}$				
Charles Goin - -	D° - -	$30\frac{1}{2}$	$30\frac{1}{2}$	$30\frac{1}{2}$				
Heirs of Hawkins -	D° - -	20	6	20				
P. F. Le Blanc - -	D° - -	55	36	55				
William Pouchet -	Guanapo -	55	7	55				
Mrs. La Sauvagere -	D° - -	100	11	100	- - -	- - -	- - -	15. 0. 0.
Raymond Guignet -	Guayaguayaré	$30\frac{4}{7}$	7	$30\frac{4}{7}$	none	none	Free of Quit Rent.	
Mary A. Courcini -	D° - -	$51\frac{9}{11}$	4	$51\frac{9}{11}$				
Heirs of Royné -	D° - -	$35\frac{13}{21}$	none	$35\frac{13}{21}$	- -	- - -	- - -	5. 7. 0.
Eliza Douglas -	D° - -	$114\frac{12}{17}$	d°	pending	none	none	Free of Quit Rent.	
Louis Patience - -	D° - -	$51\frac{9}{11}$	none	pending				
François Niel - -	Mayaro -	$64\frac{7}{22}$	$51\frac{2}{3}$	$64\frac{7}{22}$				
Louis Lafourcade -	D° - -	$120\frac{16}{17}$	67	$120\frac{10}{17}$				
Antoine Clarac - -	D° - -	$161\frac{7}{8}$	56	$161\frac{7}{8}$				
Claude Huyghues -	D° - -	$32\frac{7}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$32\frac{7}{8}$				
Mary A. Courcini -	D° - -	37	13	37				—
François Devaux -	D° - -	$43\frac{2}{11}$	10	$43\frac{2}{11}$				
Joachim Thontin -	D° - -	$46\frac{8}{19}$	5	$46\frac{8}{19}$				

N° 8.—Return of Estates occupied or cultivated, &c.—*continued.*

PETITIONER.	QUARTER.	Quantity prayed for	Proportion then in Cultivation.	Quantity granted.	Amount of Fine.	Grounds of Fine.	Quit Rent redeemed.	Quit Rent payable now and in future.
		Quarrées.	*Quarrées.*	*Quarrées.*				£. cur. p' *annum.*
Jean B. Guide - -	Mayaro -	$51\frac{9}{11}$	16	$51\frac{9}{11}$	none	none	Free of Quit Rent	
Hipolite La Haye -	D° - -	54	11	54				-
Ann Huyghue - -	D° - -	$64\frac{4}{7}$	9	$64\frac{4}{7}$	- - -	- - -	- - -	9. 13. 0.
Dalbart Delatre - -	D° - -	$110\frac{2}{7}$	29	$110\frac{2}{7}$	- - -	- - -	£.275. 14. 3	
Alexander Lami -	D° - -	$58\frac{8}{27}$	7	$58\frac{8}{27}$	- - -	- - -	- - -	8. 15. 0.
Antoine Raymond -	D° - -	$43\frac{2}{11}$	4	$43\frac{2}{11}$	- - -	- - -	- - -	6. 9. 6.
M. La Cordonniere -	D° - -	$43\frac{1}{3}$	abandoned	none	none	none	Free of Quit Rent.	
Louis Seraphin - -	D° - -	$21\frac{13}{22}$	16	$21\frac{13}{22}$				
Louis Patience - -	D° - -	$21\frac{11}{23}$	none	$21\frac{11}{23}$	- - -	- - -	- - -	3. 4. 6.
Honoré Rigaud - -	D° - -	48	4	48	- - -	- - -	- - -	7. 4. 0.
M. Boussac - - -	La Brea -	131	$96\frac{1}{2}$	131	none	none	Free of Quit Rent.	
Massé Dessurces & Co.	D° - -	200	114	200				
Heirs of Reyné - -	D° - -	$101\frac{2}{3}$	53	$101\frac{2}{3}$				
André Audibert - -	D° - -	$46\frac{2}{3}$	20	$46\frac{2}{3}$				
Felicité Michel - -	D° - -	$98\frac{4}{23}$	42	$98\frac{4}{23}$				
Paul Vessiny - -	D° - -	$227\frac{1}{2}$	34	$227\frac{1}{2}$				
Thomas Saubot - -	D° - -	$47\frac{1}{6}$	Granted on the petition of heirs of Rivers - -					
Widow Boyer - -	D° - -	$124\frac{1}{3}$	74	$124\frac{1}{3}$				
V. François Ozon -	D° - -	$20\frac{5}{6}$	none	$20\frac{5}{6}$	- - -	- - -	- - -	3. 2. 6.
Vincent Ozon - -	D° - -	21	d°	21	- - -	- - -	- - -	3. 3. 0.
Heirs of Rivers - -	D° - -	$47\frac{1}{6}$	16	$47\frac{1}{6}$				
M. R. Houllier - -	Guapo - -	150	60	150	none	none	Free of Quit-Rent.	
S. Agostini & others	D° - -	$259\frac{3}{5}$	71	$219\frac{3}{5}$				
François Ligourne -	D° - -	150	82	150				
M. C. Simon - -	Hicacos -	17	3	17	- - -	- - -	- - -	2. 11. 0.
St. Bresson and Park	D° - -	$102\frac{1}{3}$	29	$102\frac{1}{3}$	none	none	Free of Quit Rent.	
Chandomeau & Nuck	D° - -	20	22 upon 88	20				
Veuve Achard - -	D° - -	$55\frac{1}{2}$	$15\frac{1}{2}$	$55\frac{1}{2}$				
S. La Chancellerie -	D° - -	$32\frac{2}{3}$	26	$32\frac{2}{3}$				
François Demarques	D° - -	$59\frac{14}{15}$	23	$59\frac{14}{15}$				
Alexis Carbon - -	D° - -	$14\frac{13}{20}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{13}{20}$				
Honoré Ozon - -	D° - -	20	none	20				
John Ramsay - -	D° - -	$23\frac{9}{23}$	2	$23\frac{9}{23}$				
Cavelans and Nesbitt	D° - -	8	6	8				
Ditto - - - -	D° - -	12	4	12				
Florentine Messe -	D° - -	$9\frac{4}{7}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{4}{7}$				
Sanders & Joyeux -	D° - -	76	20	76				
A. Marechaud - -	D° - -	$28\frac{4}{5}$	$10\frac{3}{4}$	$28\frac{4}{5}$				
Philip Soille - - -	D° - -	$38\frac{1}{3}$	$29\frac{1}{2}$	$38\frac{1}{3}$				
Benjamin Hughes -	Cedros - -	230	72	230				
François Massiani -	D° - -	$127\frac{1}{3}$	73	$127\frac{1}{3}$				
Mrs. Dangaud - -	D° - -	$61\frac{3}{10}$	62 upon 109	$61\frac{3}{10}$				
John Malcolmson -	D° - -	$92\frac{1}{4}$	38	$92\frac{1}{4}$				
M'Donald & Ritchie	D° - -	$95\frac{1}{2}$	30	$95\frac{1}{2}$				
M. Chanternelle -	D° - -	$57\frac{11}{17}$	1	$57\frac{11}{17}$	- - -	- - -	£.144. 2. 3.	
Besson & Massiani -	D° - -	120	$30\frac{1}{2}$	120	- - -	- - -	- - -	18. 0. 0.
Heirs of Cavelans -	D° - -	$112\frac{2}{3}$	8	$112\frac{2}{3}$	- - -	- - -	- - -	16. 18. 0.
Bernard and Jerome	D° - -	$59\frac{2}{3}$	10	$59\frac{2}{3}$	- - -	- - -	- - -	8. 19. 0.
John Carr - - -	Oropuche -	80	40	80	none	none	Free of Quit Rent.	
Patrick O'Brien - -	D° - -	60	none expressed	60				
J. Burke & M. Dow	D° - -	150	98	150				
Hilaire Brisineau -	D° - -	80	22	80	- - -	- - -	- - -	12. 0. 0.
Pierre Dessources -	Trois - -	$109\frac{1}{2}$	65	$109\frac{1}{2}$	none	none	Free of Quit Rent.	
Burnley & O'Brien -	D° - -	132	45	132				
M. Monereau - -	D° - -	123	22	123				
Celeste Le Gras - -	Chaguaramas	$45\frac{10}{33}$	28	$45\frac{10}{33}$				
F. Boissermé - -	D° - -	43	25	43				
Widow David - -	D° - -	100	11	100	- - -	- - -	- - -	15. 0. 0.
Louis Bidot - - -	D° - -	$25\frac{7}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$25\frac{7}{16}$	none	none	Free of Quit Rent.	
François Dagerville -	D° - -	$27\frac{8}{19}$	11	$27\frac{8}{19}$				
John Faltine - - -	D° - -	$109\frac{1}{27}$	26	$109\frac{1}{27}$				
—— Belleran - -	D° - -	$31\frac{3}{7}$	16	$31\frac{3}{7}$				
Inglis, Ellice & Co.	D° - -	$190\frac{1}{7}$	80	$190\frac{1}{7}$				
J. B. Dubuisson - -	D° - -	$75\frac{2}{3}$	14	$75\frac{2}{3}$	- - -	- - -	- - -	11. 6. 0.
Armand Everin - -	D° - -	25	23 upon 50	pending	none	none	Free of Quit Rent.	
Henry Paty - - -	Diego Martin	$46\frac{2}{7}$	25	$46\frac{2}{7}$				
John Garcin - - -	D° - -	52	33	52				

(*continued*)

N° 8.—Return of Estates occupied or cultivated, &c.—*continued.*

PETITIONER.	QUARTER.	Quantity prayed for.	Proportion then in Cultivation.	Quantity granted.	Amount of Fine.	Grounds of Fine.	Quit Rent redeemed.	Quit Rent payable now and in future.
		Quarrées.	*Quarrées.*	*Quarrées.*				
Juana T. Pachecho -	Diego Martin	25	$11\frac{1}{2}$	25	none	none	Free of Quit Rent.	
Joseph Sureau - -	D° - -	$17\frac{3}{7}$	16	$17\frac{3}{7}$				
Man. Pantaleon - -	D° - -	$18\frac{7}{12}$	6	$18\frac{7}{12}$				
Marie T. Beaupré -	D° - -	$9\frac{5}{7}$	9	$9\frac{5}{7}$				
Peter Florent - -	D° - -	$41\frac{5}{17}$	14	$41\frac{5}{17}$				
Marianne Sureau -	D° - -	$15\frac{2}{19}$	15	$15\frac{2}{19}$				
W. Walker - - -	D° - -	54	22	54				
Fran. Le Cadre - -	D° - -	$12\frac{2}{3}$	9	$12\frac{2}{3}$				
M. Vallafana - - -	D° - -	4	2	4				
Justin Geofroy - -	D° - -	$129\frac{10}{11}$	73	$129\frac{10}{11}$				
Heirs of A. R. Ozon -	D° - -	$8\frac{2}{17}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{2}{17}$				
Brigitte Sicard - -	D° - -	$23\frac{5}{19}$	2	$23\frac{5}{19}$				
W. Walker - - -	D° - -	54	30	54				
Edw. Devenish - -	Mucarapo -	63	63	63				
François Carré - -	D° - -	$15\frac{7}{8}$	13	$15\frac{7}{8}$				
J. F. Piland - - -	D° - -	$8\frac{5}{19}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{5}{19}$				
C. Kerveneau - -	D° - -	$16\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$				
G. Fitzgerald - -	D° - -	$36\frac{7}{13}$	none	$36\frac{7}{13}$				
Jos. E. Maingot - -	St. Anns -	$26\frac{1}{10}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$26\frac{1}{10}$				
W. G. Pemberton -	D° - -	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$				
F. B. St. Ville - -	D° - -	$5\frac{9}{20}$	5	$5\frac{9}{20}$				
M. D. Gannes - -	D° - -	20	$4\frac{1}{2}$	20				
Baron Montalembert	D° - -	221	53	221				
Mad. Bugnos - - -	D° - -	$17\frac{1}{4}$	14	$17\frac{1}{4}$				
M. Houllier - - -	D° - -	$19\frac{3}{7}$	10	$19\frac{3}{7}$				
Jacques Rihoay - -	D° - -	36	7	36				
Aug. Rogit - - -	D° - -	$13\frac{7}{10}$	11	$13\frac{7}{10}$				
Cons. Audibert - -	D° - -	$10\frac{4}{21}$	7	$10\frac{4}{21}$				
Pierre Pietrie - -	D° - -	$23\frac{8}{23}$	22	$23\frac{8}{23}$				
Anas. Bragelogne -	D° - -	$12\frac{1}{11}$	6	$12\frac{1}{11}$				
Michel Dert - - -	D° - -	$8\frac{3}{16}$	4	$8\frac{3}{16}$				
Jean Forget - - -	D° - -	12	10	12				
Marie B. Clement -	D° - -	$5\frac{11}{23}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{11}{23}$				
Brian Beaupin - -	D° - -	27	12	27				
Jean S. Monsegar -	D° - -	$20\frac{1}{4}$	6	$20\frac{1}{4}$				
Honoré Layet - -	D° - -	$27\frac{13}{17}$	20	$27\frac{13}{17}$				
Jean P. Dessein - -	D° - -	$18\frac{1}{10}$	7	$18\frac{1}{10}$				
John Garcin - - -	D° - -	$51\frac{1}{16}$	$51\frac{1}{16}$	$51\frac{1}{16}$				
T. W. Morisson - -	D° - -	$29\frac{2}{3}$	20	$29\frac{2}{3}$				
David Laureal - -	Tragarete -	$11\frac{7}{11}$	$11\frac{7}{11}$	$11\frac{7}{11}$				
G. Winniett - - -	D° - -	4	4	4				
Thomas Dakins - -	D° - -	$6\frac{2}{3}$	$6\frac{2}{3}$	$6\frac{2}{3}$				
C. Keiveneau - -	D° - -	21	20	21				£ cur. p' annum.
Claude Dublandeau -	Maraval -	10	$1\frac{1}{2}$	10	- - -	- - -	- - -	1. 10.
M. De Gannes - -	D° - -	40	none	40	- - -	- - -	- - -	6.
J. B. La Godiere -	D° - -	$6\frac{23}{100}$	5	$6\frac{23}{100}$	none	none	Free of Quit Rent.	
E. V. Hardisson - -	D° - -	$87\frac{1}{6}$	none	$87\frac{1}{6}$	- - -	- - -	£. 217. 18. 4.	
Heirs of De Gannes -	D° - -	30	$3\frac{1}{2}$	39	- - -	- - -	- - -	4. 10.
Susanna Dickson -	Erin - -	40	1	40	£. 50.	Illegal transfer.	£. 125. 10.	
Ditto - - - -	D° - -	49	8	49	none	none	- - -	7. 7.
M. D. Lavisse - -	Toco - -	$60\frac{13}{125}$	none					
D. Castelet - - -	Grand Riviere	270	d°					

RECAPITULATION.

N° of Tenures of Spanish Occupancies, confirmed.	N° of Quarrées prayed for in confirmation.	N° of Quarrées granted exclusive of Cases pending.	Amount of Fines.	Amount of Quit Rent redeemed.	Amount of Quit Rent, payable annually.
			£. currency.	£. currency.	£. currency.
211	$18,605\frac{1}{2}$	$17,539\frac{5}{6}$	110. 0. 0.	1,305. 14. 10.	253. 1. 0.

12 October 1822.

(Signed) *Edmonstone Hodgkinson,*
Commissr of Population and Actg Survr Genl.

—Nº 9.—

List of all OCCUPANCIES granted by *British* Governors, from the 19th of February 1797, the date of the capitulation of the Island of Trinidad, to the 14th of June 1813, when Sir *Ralph James Woodford* assumed the government of the Island; distinguishing those occupied and cultivated from those that were not; showing those that were prayed to be confirmed under the Proclamation of the 5th of December 1815; the proportion cultivated; the extent confirmed, with the terms of the Grants; showing the amount of Fine imposed and paid in each case, and the Quit Rent charged, and, if redeemed, the amount of Redemption paid.

BRITISH OCCUPANCIES HELD AND CULTIVATED.

QUARTER.	PETITIONER.	Quantity given in Occupancy.	Proportion cultivated	Extent confirmed	Amount of Fine	Amount of Quit Rent redeemed.			Amount of Quit Rent payable.			Peculiar Conditions of the Grant.
		Quarrées.	*Quarrées.*	*Quarrées*	£. - Cy	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
South Naparima	J. R. Bordenave	150	4	15	- -	-		-	2	5	-	
— - -	S. Cognet	80	14	50	- -	-		-	7	19	-	
- - - -	John Panf	100	6	$60\frac{1}{3}$	200	-		-	9	-	7	
— - -	Henry Corryatt	100	14	50	50	125	—	—				
— - -	J. M. Blondin	60	3	10	- -	25	—	—				
— - -	Captain Warner	200	31	100	- -	-		-	15	-	-	
— - -	Noble & Lucas	50	- -	pending.								
— - -	William Holmes	95	10	70	- -	-		-	10	10	-	
— - -	Thomas Brown	100	28	100	- -	250	—	—				
— - -	L. & W. Johnston	150	none	100	- -	250	—	—				
— - -	William Pemberton	100	10	100	50	-		-	15	—	—	
— - -	Josh. A. Blondin	100	10	50	50	125	—	—				
— - -	Paul Dumaine	150	11	25								
— - -	B. W. Amory	100	18	50								
— - -	M. Capriata	40	6	10								
— - -	J. Bonneterre	100	none	25								
— - -	Mrs. Outten	100	16	50	50	-		-	7	10	—	
— - -	Dr. Jas. Anderson	150	22	100	- -	-		-	15	-	-	
— - -	John Boissiere	300	38	100	50	250	—	—				
— - -	Vincent Patrice	80	12	80	- -	200	—	—				
— - -	Thomas Brown	125	50	100	- -	250	—	—				
— - -	James Johnston	119	45	75	- -	182	10	—				
Arima - -	John Proctor	8	- -	pending.								
— - -	Charles Goin	$94\frac{1}{2}$	$85\frac{1}{2}$	$94\frac{1}{2}$	- -	236	5	-				
Matura - -	Manuel Amaro	220	$12\frac{1}{4}$	50	- -	-		-	7	10	—	
Moruga - -	Brunton & Metzel	200	23	60	50	-		-	9	—	—	
La Brea - -	V. & T. Mathalony	200	40	100	100	-		-	15	—	—	
— - -	Paul Vessiny	180	41	$153\frac{6}{10}$	- -	134	—	—				
— - -	John Derignes	150	31	73	50	-		-	10	19	—	
North Naparima	Wm Smith	150	20	100	50	250	—	—				
— - -	Wm Foulk	80	28	80	50	200	—	—				
— - -	Blanden & Douglas	$64\frac{3}{4}$	28	$64\frac{3}{4}$	50	-		-	9	14	3	
— - -	Robert Mitchell	144	56	144	50	360	—	—				
— - -	Hugh Blair	100	none	25	- -	62	10	—				
— - -	Gregorio Alcala	20	$6\frac{1}{2}$	20	50	-		-	3	—	—	
— - -	John Amour	100	4	25	- -	-		-	3	15	—	
— - -	A. & T. Noble	75	$6\frac{1}{2}$	50	- -	125	—	—				
— - -	Charles Ross	60	10	60	50	-		-	9	—	—	
— - -	S. Lucas	100	9	65	- -	-		-	9	15	—	
— - -	Stanislas Euchez	120	7	15	- -	-		-	2	5	—	
— - -	E. Lochead	100	- -	pending.								
— - -	Wm Penaud	100	$15\frac{5}{8}$	50	150	125	—	—				
— - -	M. R. Songeu	10	- -	pending								
— - -	Charles McMillan	$30\frac{1}{2}$	13	30	50	-		-	4	10	—	
— - -	Bart. Martin	$22\frac{1}{3}$	12	$22\frac{1}{2}$	- -	79	4	3				
Couva Savanetta, &c.	Thomas Drape	$72\frac{1}{3}$	- -	pending.								
— - -	Major-General Hislop	68	- -	dº								
— - -	Yates & Le Gendre	500	40	100	- -	-		-	15	—	—	
— - -	Asped & Nieto	60	- -	pending.								
— - -	Felix Guiseppi	200	- -	dº								
— - -	Thomas Emery	100	25	100	50	250	—	—				
— - -	Andrew Clark	100	- -	50	- -	125	—	—				
— - -	John Corrie	100	2	100	- -	250	—	—				
— - -	John Hutchinson	100	8	100	- -	-		-	15	—	—	
— - -	James Rigaud	$93\frac{13}{15}$	25	$56\frac{1}{2}$	50	116	3	—	-		-	

(continued.)

N° 9.—British Occupancies held and cultivated—*continued.*

QUARTER.	PETITIONER.	Quantity given in Occupancy.	Proportion cultivated.	Extent confirmed.	Amount of Fine.	Amount of Quit Rent redeemed.	Amount of Quit Rent payable.	Peculiar Condition of the Grant.
		Quarrées.	*Quarrées.*	*Quarrées.*	£. - Cy	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Couva Savanetta, &c.	Langton & Whitmore	31	- -	pending.				
— - -	Sir Alex. Cochrane	$250\frac{1}{2}$	- -	d°				
— - -	Juan G. Pacheco	50	- -	25	- -	- -	3 15 –	
Santa Cruz	M. Farfan	$14\frac{1}{2}$	10	$14\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- -	2 13 6	
— - -	Louis Bime	12	5	$7\frac{8}{11}$	- -	- -	1 16 –	Allowed a *life* tenure of the remainder
— - -	L. Joseph Farfan	58	10	pending.				
— - -	T. G. Amarita	25	- -	d°				
— - -	V. Farfan	17	- -	d°				
— - -	A. Dardene	8	3	8	- -	- -	1 4 –	
— - -	I. T. Gonsalez	$21\frac{1}{7}$	11	$21\frac{1}{7}$	100	- -	3 3 5	
Aricagua	Francis Boniface	$5\frac{1}{7}$	3	$5\frac{1}{7}$	none	- -	15 7 –	
— - -	T. B. Laforet	10	6	10	- -	25 – –		
St.-Joseph's	Colonel Desoter	100	- -	pending.				
— - -	Philip Camm	$17\frac{7}{21}$	$17\frac{7}{21}$	$17\frac{7}{21}$	- -	34 10 4		
Point à Pierre	Major Massy	100	20	100	- -	- -	15 – –	
— - -	David Bart	100	37	100	50	250 – –		
— - -	John M'Ewen	150	44	100	50	- -	15 – –	
— - -	L. Mandillon	25	- -	pending.				
— - -	James Anderson	100	7	50	50	- -	7 10 –	
— - -	A. Bonfils Heude	100	15	50	- -	- -	7 10 –	
— - -	Joseph La Guerrand	100	none	30	- -	75 – –		
Oropuche	John Lamont	100	d°	pending.				
— - -	Durety & Becaisse	100	6	50	50	- -	7 10 –	
— - -	James Cleghorn	60	20	60	150	150 – –		
— - -	William Neblett	200	- -	pending.				
— - -	R. W. & T. Eccles	200	39	150	- -	375 – –		
— - -	John Carr	100	20	70	- -	- -	10 10 –	
Cedros	P. Desources	200	12	100	- -	- -	15 – –	
— - -	F. Massiani	$51\frac{2}{3}$	- -	pending.				
Maracas	T. F. Farfan	- -	- -	d°				
— - -	Antonio Hospadales	50	- -	d°				
— - -	G. Oroaez	$24\frac{1}{2}$	12	$24\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- -	4 2 6	
Chaguanas	T. Durham & M. Eld	100	8	20	- -	- -	3 8 –	
— - -	T. A. Cipriani	330	none	$283\frac{13}{15}$	- -	- -	42 11 5	
— - -	L. Debrullon	55	35	55	50	137 10 –	- -	Reserving Savana and land; to extend and improve the canal.
— - -	John Smith	64	20	64	150	137 10 –		
— - -	Captain Hazard	180	80	160	- -	400 – –		
— - -	Captain Walker	300	25	100	- -	- -	15 – –	
— - -	Edwin Gairdner	170	$93\frac{1}{2}$	170	50	- -	25 10 –	
— - -	Captain Harriott	125	32	50	50	- -	7 10 –	
— - -	Antonio Adilla	100	10	50	- -	- -	7 10 –	
Guanapo	Reyes & Basso	150	6	27	50	67 10 –		
Guanapo Oropuche, &c.	Angel A. Farfan	150	- -	pending.				
— - -	Rafælas Condon	100	23	50	- -	- -	7 10 –	
— - -	John Black	250	- -	97	- -	- -	14 11 –	
— - -	T. B. Lebrué	30	3	30	50	105 – –		
— - -	Josef F. Farfan	60	10	60	50	- -	9 – –	
Caroni	A. Drouin Duvigné	100	- -	pending.				
— - -	Col. de Soter	300	120	244	- -	- -	- -	Free of quit rent, by His Majesty's gracious pleasure.
— - -	Charles Mefoille	400	$33\frac{1}{3}$	100	50	- -	15 –	
— - -	T. B^{te} Vallot	60	20	60	50	- -	9 – –	
Hicacos	M^cDonald & Ritchie	15	- -	pending.				
— - -	M. La Chancellerie	$76\frac{7}{10}$	- -	d°				
Caura	Josef Perira	60	- -	d°				
— - -	Noli Beaubrun	60	- -	d°				
Diego Martin	William Walker	$21\frac{1}{6}$	22	$21\frac{1}{6}$	- -	- -	15 – –	Command of a river's source reserved.
— - -	- D° -	$226\frac{3}{4}$		$78\frac{5}{6}$	- -	- -	8 5 9	
— - -	Francis Le Cadre	91	14	$55\frac{1}{4}$	- -	- -	9 18 7	To allow a high road through their estate.
Tacarigua	Armstrong & Wilson	$66\frac{1}{5}$	15	$66\frac{1}{3}$				
— - -	Samuel Spau	$271\frac{1}{2}$	332 qus. upon 769	pending	- -	- -	- -	Granted by the King in council, subject to all future regulations.
— - -	Count de Lappinot	$119\frac{1}{2}$	40	117	- -	- -	17 11 –	
Maraval	Maxm. St. Claire	90	8	25	- -	62 10 –		
— - -	Marie T. Beaupré	101	6	50	- -	- -	7 10 –	
Valley of Maracas	François Dufour	$19\frac{2}{3}$	9	$19\frac{2}{3}$	- -	49 3 4		

N° 9.—British Occupancies held and Cultivated—*continued.*

QUARTER.	PETITIONER.	Quantity given in Occupancy	Proportion cultivated.	Extent confirmed.	Amount of Fine.	Amount of Quit Rent redeemed.	Amount of Quit Rent payable.	Peculiar Condition of the Grant.
		Quarrées.	*Quarrées.*	*Quarrées.*	£. - C^y	£. s.	£. s.	
Savanetta -	George Hill - -	nó occupancy	17	50	375	125 –	- -	Fined for assumption of the land, subsequent to the proclamation of the 5 Dec 1815
— - -	John Montgomery -	- d° -	27	50	375	125 –	- -	d° - d°
— - -	Charles Collins -	- d° -	25	50	375	125 –	- -	d° - d°
Chaguanas -	Joseph Alcaxar -	- d° -	12	50	50	125 –		
St Anns -	Mary Champion -	$32\frac{7}{18}$	2	15	- -	- -	2 5	
Aripo - -	Dr. F. Lanos - -	50	7	75	100	187 10		
Erin - - -	Tho^s St. Hill - -	60	- -	60	50	150 –		

BRITISH OCCUPANCIES, NOT PRAYED FOR, HELD OR CULTIVATED.

QUARTER.	PETITIONER	Quantity given in Occupancy.
		Quarrées.
Couva - - - - - -	Watherston & M'Bean - -	101
— - - - - - - -	Gallie & Park - - -	150
— - - - - - - -	Antonio Mexia - - -	200
Carapachaima - - - -	Christopher Hewelson - -	125
Cedros - - - - - -	Rose D'Arceuil - - -	unsurveyed
Caroni - - - - - -	M'Kenzie, Rigby & Co. - -	810
— - - - - - - -	Carriere & Villeneuve - -	83
— - - - - - - -	Maj. Gen. F. Maitland - -	156¼
— - - - - - - -	Byam Redhead - - -	300
Trois - - - - - -	James Perry - - - -	120
St. Ann's - - - - -	Jos. M. Dancla - - -	10
St Joseph's - - - -	F. Selliet - - - -	55
Oropuche - - - - - -	V. Houillier - - - -	100
— - - - - - - -	Peter Vendom - - - -	100
— - - - - - - -	Hugh Frazer - - - -	100
— - - - - - - -	Jean Duraval - - -	160
— - - - - - - -	Marie Rose Crevelle - -	100
La Brea - - - - - -	L. Houillier - - - -	100
— - - - - - - -	François Vance - - -	160
— - - - - - - -	John Vessiny - - -	unsurveyed
Hicacos - - - - - -	Michel Cavelan - - -	d°
Monserrat - - - - -	C. & R. Bontus - - -	200 unsurveyed
Arima - - - - - -	Jos. Prieto - - - -	50

RECAPITULATION

Of British Occupancies, held, cultivated, and prayed for in Confirmation.

Number	Extent in Quarrées originally given.	Quantity granted exclusive of Cases pending.	Fines imposed.	Amount paid for Redemption of Quit Rent	Amount of Annual Quit Rent payable.
		Quarrées.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d
126	12,986	6,421	3,390 Currency.	6,486 5 11 Currency.	500 6 7 Currency.

12th October 1822.

(Signed) *Edmonstone Hodgkinson,*
Commissary of Population, and Act^g Surveyor General.

—Nº 10.—

List of all Permissions of OCCUPANCY granted by *British* Governors, the allotments of whicl were resumed by the Crown under the Proclamation of the 5th of December 1815; showing the subsequent Appropriation of the same.

QUARTER.	OCCUPANT.	Extent of original Occupancy.	Extent or Quantity confirmed.	Proportion resumed.	Subsequent Appropriation of the resumed Lands.
		Quarrées.	*Quarrées.*	*Quarrées.*	
Couva Savoneta, &c.	Baron Montalambert -	350	none	350	Unappropriated (was attached to a Spanish occupancy, confirmed.)
— - -	J. B. Littlepage -	300	- -	300	Ordered to be sold.
South Naparima	Captain Warner -	200	100	100	100 quarrées granted to Dr. Robertson.
— - -	Michel Blonden -	60	10	50	Ordered for sale.
— - -	Elie Boissiere - -	100	none	100	50 quarrées granted to George Robinson.
— - -	Mrs. Hall - -	200	- -	200	100 - dº - appropriated to free settlers.
— - -	Mrs. Outten - -	100	50	50	Unappropriated.
— - -	Lewis and W. Johnston	150	100	50	- Ditto.
North Naparima	Eugene Lerembert -	50	none	50	Divided among seven Spanish families.
— - -	Nath. Odioral - -	70	- -	70	Appropriated among American free settlers.
— - -	Beauport de Loppinot	200	- -	200	100 quarrées granted to Mr. Williams, 100 unappropriated.
Savana Grande	David M'Cowan -	100	- -	100	Partly included in 100 quarrées granted to Mr. T. Brown.
— - -	George Dunn - -	150	- -	150	Unappropriated.
La Brea - -	V. & P. Matholony -	200	100	100	- Ditto.
— - -	John Vesseny - -	80	none	80	Included in a grant of 100 quarrées to Mr. Massé
— - -	John Devignes - -	150	73	77	Unappropriated.
— - -	A. Massé & Raynal -	100	none	100	- Ditto (the party receiving Vessing's occupancy.)
Tacarigua - -	Visc. De Creny -	never surveyed	- -	the whole	Unappropriated.
— - -	Mr. R. Joseph - -	100	- -	100	- Ditto (abandoned.)
Point à Pierre -	John M'Ewen - -	150	100	50	- Ditto.
— - -	Joseph La Guerend -	100	30	70	- Ditto.
Oropuche - -	V. Hil. Bisoneau -	40	none	40	- Ditto (was attached to a Spanish occupancy, confirmed.)
Yroa - - -	P. Dessources - -	200	100	100	- Ditto.
Maraval - -	Max. St. Claire -	90	25	65	- Ditto.
— - -	M. T. Beaupre - -	101	50	51	- Ditto.
Caroni - - -	J. P. Kingston - -	never surveyed	none	the whole	Unappropriated; abandoned for several years.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of Occupancies.	Quantity prayed for.	Extent confirmed to Petitioners.	Quantity apportioned for Free Settlers.	Quantity given to other Petitioners.	Amount of Quit Rent redeemed thereon.	Amount of Quit Rent payable thereon.
	Quarrées.	*Quarrées.*	*Quarrées.*	*Quarrées.*		
26	3,341	683	170	330	none	£.49 10 Cury per annum.

12th October 1822.

(Signed) *Edmonstone Hodgkinson,*
Commissary of Population and Acting Surveyor General.

—Nº 11.—

List of the Allotments and number of Quarrées of Crown Lands, and of uncultivated OCCUPANCIE (distinguishing *British* from *Spanish*) to which the preference has been sold; showing the amoun of Sales, and the proportion received; distinguishing the amount and rate of the Redemption o the Quit Rent, from the amount obtained for the preference to each Allotment.

QUARTERS.	Nature of the Tenure.	Nº of Quarrées in the Allotment.	Rate per Quarrée.	Gross Amount of Sales.	Proportion for redemption of Quit Rent.	Net Purchase of Preference.	Proportion paid in at this date.
		Quarrées.	£. - Cy	£. - Cy	£. - Cy	£. - Cy	
Savanna Grande -	British occupancy -	50	3 – –	150 – –	125 – –	25 – –	the entire.
- -	Dº - - -	100	2 15 –	275 – –	250 – –	25 – –	ditto.
— - -	Crown land - -	100	3 – –	300 – –	250 – –	50 – –	ditto.
— - -	Dº - - -	25	2 15 –	68 15 –	62 10 –	6 5 –	ditto.
— - -	Dº - - -	35	2 15 –	96 5 –	87 10 –	8 15 –	ditto.
— - -	Dº - - -	100	3 10 –	350 – –	250 – –	100 – –	ditto.
— - -	Dº - - -	100	2 15 –	275 – –	250 – –	25 – –	ditto.
- -	Dº - - -	100	3 10 –	350 – –	250 – –	100 – –	ditto.

N° 11.—Return of the Allotments and number of Quarrées of Crown Land—*continued.*

QUARTERS.	Nature of the Tenure.	N° of Quarrées in the Allotment	Rate per Quarrée.	Gross Amount of Sales.	Proportion for redemption of Quit Rents.	Net Purchase of Preference.	Proportion paid in at this date.
		Quarrées.	£. - Cy	£. - Cy	£. - Cy	£. - Cy	
Savanna Grande	British occupancy	60	8 5 -	495 - -	150 - -	345 - -	the entire.
—	D°	75	6 10 -	487 10 -	187 10 -	300 - -	ditto.
—	D°	27	25 - -	675 - -	62 10 -	612 10 -	ditto.
—	D°	50	5 10 -	275 - -	125 - -	150 - -	ditto.
—	Crown land	67⅔	13 5 -	896 11 8	169 3 4	727 8 4	ditto.
—	D°	10½	40 - -	420 - -	26 5 -	393 15 -	£.140 Cury
North Naparima	D°	58	2 10 -	145 - -	145 - -	- -	the entire
South Naparima	British occupancy	25	3 10 -	87 10 -	62 10 -	25 - -	ditto.
—	D°	50	15 - -	750 - -	125 - -	625 - -	ditto.
—	D°	25	3 10 -	87 10 -	62 10 -	25 10 -	ditto.
—	D°	50	3 10 -	175 - -	125 - -	50 - -	ditto.
—	D°	50	3 10 -	175 - -	125 - -	50 - -	ditto.
—	D°	100	7 - -	700 - -	250 - -	450 - -	ditto.
—	D°	100	8 - -	800 - -	250 - -	550 - -	ditto.
—	D°	35	6 - -	210 - -	87 10 -	122 10 -	ditto.
—	D°	100	8 - -	800 - -	250 - -	550 - -	ditto.
—	Crown land	100	3 10 -	350 - -	250 - -	100 - -	ditto.
—	British occupancy	100	5 - -	500 - -	250 - -	250 - -	ditto.
—	Crown land	100	3 10 -	350 - -	250 - -	100 - -	ditto.
—	D°	100	5 10 -	550 - -	250 - -	300 - -	ditto.
—	British occupancy	50	12 - -	600 - -	125 - -	475 - -	ditto.
—	D°	80	20 - -	1,600 - -	200 - -	1,400 - -	ditto.
—	D°	27	20 - -	550 - -	68 15 -	481 5 -	ditto.
—	D°	100	8 10 -	850 - -	250 - -	600 - -	ditto.
—	D°	44	6 10 -	286 - -	110 - -	176 - -	ditto.
—	Crown land	65¾	8 - -	526 - -	181 6 -	344 14 -	ditto.
—	British occupancy	100	6 10 -	650 - -	250 - -	400 - -	ditto.
—	D°	100	5 - -	500 - -	250 - -	250 - -	ditto.
—	Crown land	65¾	8 - -	526 - -	181 6 -	344 14 -	ditto.
Chaguanas	British occupancy	38½	5 - -	197 10 -	98 15 -	98 15 -	ditto.
—	Crown land	59	5 - -	295 - -	147 10 -	147 10 -	ditto.
—	British occupancy	85	5 10 -	467 10 -	212 10 -	255 - -	ditto.
—	D°	105½	5 10 -	580 5 -	263 15 -	316 10 -	ditto.
—	D°	30	5 10 -	165 - -	75 - -	90 - -	ditto.
—	D°	30	5 - -	150 - -	75 - -	75 - -	£.66 13 4 Cy
—	D°	50	14 - -	700 - -	125 - -	575 - -	the entire.
—	D°	100	5 - -	500 - -	250 - -	250 - -	ditto.
—	D°	50	5 - -	250 - -	125 - -	125 - -	ditto.
Point à Pierre	D°	100	3 10 -	350 - -	250 - -	100 - -	£.116 13 4
—	Crown land	87	4 - -	348 - -	217 10 -	130 10 -	the entire
Coura Savanetta, &c.	British occupancy	30	4 - -	120 - -	75 - -	45 - -	ditto.
—	D°	100	5 - -	500 - -	250 - -	250 - -	ditto.
—	D°	100	4 10 -	450 - -	250 - -	200 - -	ditto.
Santa Cruz	D°	13	5 - -	65 - -	32 10 -	32 10 -	ditto.
—	D°	27½	4 - -	110 - -	68 15 -	41 5 -	ditto.
—	D°	17½	4 - -	70 - -	43 15 -	26 5 -	ditto.
—	D°	20	4 - -	80 - -	50 - -	30 - -	ditto.
—	D°	6	4 - -	24 - -	15 - -	9 - -	ditto.
—	D°	20	4 - -	80 - -	50 - -	30 - -	ditto.
—	D°	25	4 - -	100 - -	62 10 -	37 10 -	ditto.
—	D°	31⅔	5 - -	136 13 4	79 3 4	57 10 -	ditto.
Caroni	D°	100	3 - -	300 - -	250 - -	50 - -	ditto.
—	D°	25	3 - -	75 - -	62 10 -	12 10 -	ditto.
Oropuche	D°	100	3 - -	300 - -	250 - -	50 - -	ditto.
Guanapo	Crown land	35	3 - -	105 - -	87 10 -	17 10 -	ditto.
Arima	D°	100	3 10 -	350 - -	250 - -	100 - -	ditto.
Point à Pierre	British occupancy	50	3 - -	150 - -	125 - -	25 - -	ditto.
—	Crown land	50	3 10 -	187 10 -	125 - -	62 10 -	ditto.
Couva	D°	31¼	3 5 -	164 1 3	78 2 6	85 18 9	ditto.

RECAPITULATION.

Extent in Quarrées.	Gross Amount of Sales.	Proportion for Redemption of Quit Rent.	Net Purchase of Preference.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
4,142 15/18	24,252 11 3 Currency.	10,389 1 2 Currency.	13,863 10 1 Currency.

12th October 1822.

(Signed) *Edmonstone Hodgkinson,*
Commissy of Population and Acts Survr General.

—N° 12.—

Return of all Sums received on account of the Sales of Preference to Crown Lands, since to the 30th

PURCHASER.	QUARTER.	Quantity in Quarrées.	Price per Quarrée.	FIRST INSTALMENT:			
				When paid.	Amount Currency.		
			Shillings.		£.	s.	d.
Fleming and Miller - -	North Naparima - -	100	60	1819: Nov. 5	100	–	–
D° - - - -	D° - - - -	100	55	- - -	91	13	4
D° - - - -	D° - - - -	50	110	- - -	91	13	4
Edward Paul, jun. - -	D° - - - -	100	55	Nov. 6	91	13	4
Samuel Samuel, for his minor children - - - -	D° - - - -	35	55	- - -	32	1	8
Samuel Samuel - - -	D° - - - -	33½	500	- - -	279	3	4
Horatio Huggins - - -	South Naparima - - -	35	120	- - -	70	–	–
D° - - - -	D° - - - -	100	160	- - -	266	13	4
D° - - - -	D° - - - -	100	70	- - -	116	13	4
William Holmes - - -	D° - - - -	25	70	- - -	29	3	4
John Lamont - - -	D° - - - -	100	110	- - -	183	6	8
D° - - - -	D° - - - -	100	170	- - -	283	6	8
B. W. Amory - - -	D° - - - -	50	70	- - -	58	6	8
Archibald Watherston - -	North Naparima - -	50	50	Nov. 8	41	13	4
Hugh Fraser - - -	D° - - - -	100	55	- - -	91	13	4
Thomas Brown - - -	South Naparima - -	25	70	- - -	29	3	4
Watherston and Brown - -	D° - - - -	50	240	- - -	200	–	–
D° - - - -	D° - - - -	80	400	- - -	533	6	8
Francis Brown - - -	D° - - - -	50	300	- - -	250	–	–
D° - - - -	D° - - - -	100	100	- - -	166	13	4
J. B. Bertrand - - -	North Naparima - -	25	55	Nov. 10	22	18	4
Placide Dumaine and Co. -	South Naparima - -	50	310	- - -	258	6	8
Joseph Blondin - - -	D° - - - -	50	70	Nov. 11	58	6	8
W. G. Pemberton - -	North Naparima - -	75	130	- - -	162	10	–
Joseph Blondin - - -	D° - - - -	60	165	- - -	165	–	–
Robert Mitchell - - -	D° - - - -	40	60	- - -	40	–	–
John Stuart - - - -	D° - - - -	100	70	- - -	116	13	4
J. B. Biquet - - -	South Naparima - -	30	400	Nov. 9	200	–	–
Charles Hugon - - -	D° - - - -	200	160	– 17	266	13	4
John Lamont - - -	D° - - - -	100	70	– 23	166	13	4
William Stuart - - -	D° - - - -	100	140	– 24	233	6	8
John Wilkinson - - -	North Naparima - -	100	70	– 23	116	13	4
Louis La Grenade - -	D° - - - -	60	265	Dec. 2	265	–	–
Charles Fabien - - -	South Naparima - -	75	150	- - -	187	10	–
Antonio Gomez - - -	Santa Cruz - - -	13	100	1821: Mar. 12	21	13	4
D° - - - -	D° - - - -	65	80	- - -	86	13	4
Robert Neilson - - -	Chaguanas - - -	59	100	Mar. 13	98	6	8
Mary R. Jarvis - - -	Couva - - - -	30	80	– 14	40	–	–
M'Jourdan J. Capet - -	South Naparima - -	65¼	160	- - -	175	6	8
Graham and Rauceo - -	Chaguanas - - -	85	110	Mar. 15	155	16	8
D° - - - -	D° - - - -	30	110	- - -	55	–	–
M'Jourdan J. Capet - -	South Naparima - - -	65¾	160	- - -	175	6	8
James Johnston - - -	D° - - - -	44	130	- - -	95	6	8
Graham and Fraser - -	D° - - - -	100	130	- - -	216	13	4
D° - - - -	D° - - - -	100	100	- - -	166	13	4
Thomas Le Gendre - -	Couva - - - -	100	100	- - -	166	13	4
Thomas St. Hill - - -	Chaguanas - - -	85	110	- - -	155	16	8
Rafael Urbanexa - - -	Santa Cruz - - -	51	80	Mar. 16	68	–	–
Josiah Durham - - -	Chaguanas - - -	25	100	- - -	41	13	4

- - - - - - - - —Nº 12.—

the Administration of the Government in this Colony by Sir *Ralph James Woodford*, Bart. of June 1822.

SECOND INSTALMENT.				THIRD INSTALMENT:				TOTAL Currency.			
When paid.	Amount Currency.			When paid	Amount Currency.						
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
1820: Apr. 3	100	–	–	1822: May 11	100	–	–	300	–	–	
- - -	91	13	4	- - -	-	-	-	183	6	8	
- - -	91	13	4	1821: Dec. 22	91	13	4	275	–	–	
Mar. 16	91	13	4	May 4	91	13	4	275	–	–	
Apr. 21	32	1	8	1822: May 11	32	1	8	96	5	–	
1822 · May 11	170	16	8	- - -	225	–	–	675	–	–	Found to contain only 27 quarrées by subsequent survey, the over-payment on the first instalment, refunded from the second instalment.
Feb. 26	70	–	–	- - -	70	–	–	210	–	–	
- - -	266	13	4	- - -	266	13	4	800	–	–	
- - -	116	13	4	- - -	116	13	4	350	–	–	
Feb. 2	29	3	4	May 9	29	3	4	87	10	–	
– 10	183	6	8	- - -	183	6	8	550	–	–	
- - -	283	6	8	- - -	283	6	8	850	–	–	
– 24	58	6	8	1821: May 4	58	6	8	175	–	–	
Mar. 29	41	13	4	Dec. 20	41	13	4	125	–	–	
Feb. 22	91	13	4	1820: May 31	91	13	4	275	–	–	
May 24	29	3	4	– 24	29	3	4	87	10	–	
- - -	200	–	–	1822: May 11	200	–	–	600	–	–	
- - -	533	6	8	- - -	533	6	8	1,600	–	–	
May 22	250	–	–	1820: May 31	250	–	–	750	–	–	
- - -	166	13	4	- - -	166	13	4	500	–	–	
Apr. 11	22	18	4	July 17	22	18	4	68	15	–	
- - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	258	6	8	Resumed by the Crown, the Purchasers having neglected to conform to the Conditions of Sale, they being duly notified
Mar. 4	58	6	8	1820. May 6	58	6	8	175	–	–	
Feb. 2	162	10	–	Aug. 3	162	10	–	487	10	–	
Mar. 16	165	–	–	1822 · Jan. 10	165	–	–	495	–	–	
Feb. 23	40	–	–	1820: Feb. 24	40	–	–	120	–	–	
- - -	116	13	4	Aug. 17	116	13	4	350	–	–	
May 24	185	–	–	- - -	185	–	–	570	–	–	Found to contain only 27¾ quarrées by subsequent survey, the over-payment on the first instalment refunded from the General Land Account.
Feb. 22	266	13	4	Sept. 23	266	13	4	800	–	–	
– 10	116	13	4	- - -	116	13	4	350	–	–	
May 24	233	6	8	1822 May 11	233	6	8	700	–	–	
Apr. 21	116	13	4	1820: Aug. 17	116	13	4	350	–	–	
– 11	265	–	–	- - -	265	–	–	795	–	–	
- - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	187	10	–	Purchased by James Sampson and transferred to Louis La Grenade. Resumed by the Crown, the Purchaser having neglected to conform to the Conditions of Sale, he being duly notified.
1821. Oct. 20	21	13	4	1821: Oct. 20	21	13	4	65	–	–	
- - -	86	13	4	- - -	86	13	4	260	–	–	
Nov. 20	72	13	4	1822: Feb. 18	85	10	–	256	10	–	Found to contain 51$\frac{3}{10}$ quarrées by subsequent survey, the over-payment on the first instalment, refunded from the second instalment.
- - -	40	–	–	- - -	40	–	–	120	–	–	
Nov. 12	175	6	8	1821: Nov. 12	175	6	8	526	–	–	
Oct. 20	155	16	8	Oct. 26	155	16	8	467	10	–	
- - -	55	–	–	Nov. 7	55	–	–	165	–	–	
Nov. 12	175	6	8	– 12	175	6	8	526	–	–	
Oct. 20	95	6	8	– 7	95	6	8	286	–	–	
- - -	216	13	4	– 7	216	13	4	650	–	–	
- - -	166	13	4	- - -	166	13	4	500	–	–	
Nov. 20	166	13	4	- - -	166	13	4	500	–	–	
- - -	155	16	8	- - -	155	16	8	467	10	–	
June 22	68	–	–	Sept. 25	68	–	–	204	–	–	
- - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	41	13	4	

(*continued.*)

N° 13.—Return of all Sums received on account of - - - - - - -

PURCHASER.	QUARTER.	Quantity in Quarrées.	Price per Quarrée.	FIRST INSTALMENT:	
				When paid.	Amount Currency.
			Shillings.		£. s. d.
David Bart - - - -	Point à Pierre - - -	87	80	1821: Mar. 16	116 – –
Etienne Blanc - - -	Chaguanas - - - -	50	100	- - -	83 6 8
John Smith - - - -	D° - - - - -	50	280	- - -	233 6 8
Alex. Campbell - - -	Point à Pierre - - -	100	70	- - -	116 13 4
Casimir du Mollard - -	Chaguanas - - - -	38½	100	- - -	64 3 4
D° - - - - -	Santa Cruz - - -	40	100	- - -	66 13 4
Lewis Pantin - - -	Couva - - - -	100	90	- - -	150 – –
Fuller and Condon - -	Chaguanas - - -	100	100	- - -	166 13 4
D° - - - -	D° - - - - -	100	100	- - -	166 13 4
Isabella M. Diarte - -	Santa Cruz - - -	8	80	Sept. 3	10 13 4
Manning and Anderdon -	Couva - - - - -	31¼	105	- - -	54 13 4
W. G. Pemberton - - -	North Naparima - -	10	60	– 24	10 – –
William Massy, jun. - -	Point à Pierre - - -	50	60	- - -	50 – –
Robert Fleming - - -	Savana Grande - - -	$25\frac{21}{16}$	100/3	1822: Jan.	- - -
Etienne Boissiere, for R. Bernard	North Naparima - -	10½	800	Feb. 1	140 – –
Charles Hugon - - -	Caroni - - - - -	25	60	– 8	- - -
André Espinet and Lise Pernon	Guanapo - - - -	100	70	– 19	- - -
John Smith - - - -	Chaguanas - - -	50	280	- - -	- - -
Nepumoceno Prietto - -	Guanapo - - - -	30	60	– 25	- - -
D° - - - - -	D° - - - -	5	60	April 16	- - -
Charles Mandilhon, by Mr. Danglade - -	Point à Pierre - - -	50	75	May 17	- - -

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CONDITIONS upon which the Sale of the Preference to certain Lots of the Crown Lands, in the Quarters of North and South Naparima, will be had, before the Intendant, on the 3d of November 1819, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

I. — The highest bidder, if approved, to be the purchaser.

II. — The purchase money to be paid into the colonial treasury, as follows:—

One-third previous to obtaining the court's order for possession, which is to be given to the purchaser by the Commissary of Population.

One third in three months from the day of sales.

III — Default of payment in a subsequent instalment, will forfeit those previously paid.

IV. — The title will only be given on payment of the last instalment, and the expense of it, according to the existing schedule, and the land will be surveyed at the expense of the purchaser.

V.—The

- - - - - - the Sales of Preference to Crown Lands—continued.

SECOND INSTALMENT:				THIRD INSTALMENT:				TOTAL*			
When paid.	Amount Currency.			When paid.	Amount Currency.			Currency			
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d	£.	s.	d.	
1821: June 22	116	-	-	1821: Sept. 25	116	-	-	348	-	-	
Nov. 12	83	6	8	- - -	83	6	8	250	-	-	Half of this land was sold by Smith to a person named Debruton, by permission of the tribunal. This half of the second and third instalments paid by Debruton; the other half afterwards by Smith. See below.
1822: Jan. 19	116	13	4	1822: Jan. 19	-	-	-	466	13	4	
- - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	116	13	4	
Nov. 20	64	3	4	Feb. 21	64	3	4	192	10	-	Found to contain only 31 ⅔ quarrées by subsequent survey: the over payment on the first instalment refunded from the second instalment.
1820. Mar. 25	38	17	7½	March 25	52	15	6¾	158	6	6¼	
- - -	150	-	-	- - -	150	-	-	450	-	-	
1821: Nov. 20	166	13	4	Feb. 21	166	13	4	500	-	-	
- - -	166	13	4	- - -	166	13	4	500	-	-	
Sept 3	10	13	4	1821: Sept. 30	10	13	4	32	-	-	
- - -	54	13	4	- - -	54	13	4	164	-	-	
- 24	10	-	-	- - -	10	-	-	30	-	-	
- - -	50	-	-	- - -	50	-	-	150	-	-	
- - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	129	15	-	
- - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	140	-	-	
- - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	75	-	-	
- - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	350	-	-	
1822 Feb. 21	116	13	4	Feb. 21	116	13	4	233	6	8	See above, for explanation of the first instalment.
- - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	90	-	-	
- - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	15	-	-	
- - -	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	187	10	-	
							£. Cur.	24,085	11	6¼*	

* Equal to sterling money at the current exchange; £.9,634 4 7¼

(Signed) *Henry St. Hill*,
Treasurer.

V.—The lands to be held subject to all the conditions attaching to the crown lands, except the payment of quit rent; and to receive the same title as other crown lands, viz. reserving mines, quarries, water and timber, for the use of His Majesty; and water and stones for the use of the neighbours, if it be absolutely necessary; and to keep one-fourth of it in cultivation. Any improvements found on any of the lands, made and now claimed by former settlers, to be paid for by the purchaser, on appraisement of two persons named by the parties, and sworn before the Commandant of the Quarter, or the Commissary of Population.

The labour bestowed on the road by any former settlers, will be repaid to them in the sums returned by the Commandant.

By Order of the Court. (Signed) *P. Gellineau*,
Escribano.

A true Copy. (Signed) *John Carter*,
Escribano of Intendant.

—N° 13.—

List of all *Spanish* OCCUPANCIES of which the Confirmation has not been prayed; showing t whom the same now belong; the extent, cultivation, produce and number of Slaves returned b each, or where the same have been united to other Properties, the Name and Owner of such Estate: distinguishing those that are abandoned.

QUARTER.	Original Occupant.	Present Occupant.	Number of Quarrées	Produce.			Number of Slaves.	Abandoned, or united to other Properties.
				Sugar.	Cocoa.	Cotton.		
			Quarrées	lbs	lbs.	lbs.		
Diego Martin	Louis Gautier - -	Success^rs of Park & Orr	60					
— - -	Anthony Audibert -	- Ditto - - -	58½	115,000	- -	- -	69	Forming La Puerto estate.
— - -	Felicité Ferré - -	- Ditto - - -	35					
— - -	Sazare Achard - -	John Waters - -	54	138,900	- -	-	115	D° Rich Plain estate.
— - -	Simon Martin - -	- Ditto - - -	30					
— - -	St. Hillaire Begorrat	St. Hillaire Begorrat	131½	45,000	440	990	44	D° Re-union & St. Sophie.
— - -	Claude E. Sicard -	James Cadett - -	73					
— - -	Benoit Audier - -	- Ditto - - -	32½	560,000	- -	- -	233	D° River estate.
— - -	William Seers - -	- Ditto - - -	37					
— - -	Mathurin Olivier -	Patrick O'Brien -	55	80,000	- -	- -	61	D° Diamond estate.
— - -	François Huyghue -	J. G. Worthington -	83¼	37,500	- -	- -	17	D° Greenhill d°
— - -	Adelaide & Claude	Guill^me Bardinet -	10	- -	- -	- -	- -	Provisions.
— - -	Joseph Bouillon -	Yandel & Julien -	33½	- -	- -	- -	- -	- D°
— - -	Claude & Montenegro	Marie C. Sureau -	5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- D°
Marival - -	Miguel Zesama -	M^rs La. Sauvagere	43	- -	700	200	8	
— - -	Louis Bouillon - -	— Deshayes (last)	35	- -	- -	- -	- -	Abandoned.
— - -	Francisco Mofa -	Maximin St. Claire	8⅔	- -	- -	- -	- -	Provisions.
— - -	Anthony Cipriani -	— Deshayes - -	37	- -	- -	- -	- -	Abandoned.
— - -	François Dumasel -	- Ditto - - -	31	- -	- -	- -	- -	- D°
— - -	Jean Julien - - -	Franchine - - -	19	- -	- -	- -	- -	Provisions.
— - -	Thomas de Miéres -	- - - -	4½	- -	- -	- -	- -	Abandoned.
— - -	Candido Pachecho -	- - - -	22¾	- -	- -	- -	- -	Provisions.
— - -	Mareos Azevedo -	Heirs of Josh. Louis	16¼	- -	- -	- -	- -	- D°
Mucurapo -	Eugene Allou - -	Widow Allou - -	47	- -	- -	- -	- -	- D°
— - -	Josef M. des Rosario	Board of Ordnance	26	- -	- -	- -	- -	No cultivation.
— - -	Peter Lovaton - -	Board of Cabildo -	25	- -	- -	- -	- -	Sundry small tenants.
— - -	— Campmall - -	H^y Fuller & others	20	- -	- -	- -	- -	United in part to Marli estate.
— - -	Gallien de Vitry -	M^rs S. Portel - -	29 9/10	- -	22,000	- -	29	St. Christoval estate.
St. Ann's -	André Jeannot - -	Heirs of Beauval -	20	- -	- -	- -	- -	Provisions.
— - -	André Bon - - -	Joseph St. Vincent	19 9/10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- D°
— - -	Carlos Votor - -	Heirs of Blanchery	10	- -	- -	- -	- -	No cultivation.
— - -	E. M. Noel - - -	Heirs of H^y Pechier	17	- -	- -	- -	- -	- D°
— - -	Simon Felix - -	L. Francois & D. Faure	16½	- -	- -	- -	- -	Provisions.
— - -	Peter Dufond - -	Widow P. Jacques -	15	- -	- -	- -	- -	- D°
— - -	J. B. Blau - - -	Widow Blau - -	10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- D°
— - -	Barry & Black - -	The Crown - - -	13⅛	- -	- -	- -	- -	A Government residence.
— - -	M. Antimi - - -	M. Mimé - - -	6½	- -	- -	- -	- -	Provisions.
— - -	Veronique Sylvestre	Heirs of Sylvestre -	19¾	- -	- -	- -	- -	- D°
— - -	Francis Lambert -	Succ^r of Lambert -	45½	- -	- -	1,200	10	
— - -	Toussaint Lambert	- Ditto - - -	5	- -	- -	- -	- -	Provisions.
— - -	Widow Doucet - -	Heirs of Savary -	3½	- -	- -	- -	- -	Abandoned.
— - -	Marie Touvancourt	- Ditto - - -	6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- D°
— - -	André Blanchery -	Heirs of Blanchery	12	- -	- -	- -	- -	- D°
— - -	Louis Patience - -	The Crown - - -	57 2/11	- -	- -	- -	- -	No cultivation.
— - -	Lambert François -	Succ^r of Lambert -	12	- -	- -	- -	- -	Provisions.
— - -	M. S. Cradoc - -	Heirs of Cradoc -	2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- D°
La Ventilla -	Joseph Cadisel - -	- - - -	8	- -	- -	- -	- -	Abandoned.
— - -	P. J. Dutaillant -	Heirs of Angeles -	5	- -	- -	- -	- -	Provisions.
— - -	M. L. Boisfermé -	- Ditto - - -	11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- D°
— - -	James Guide - -	- Ditto - - -	75	- -	- -	- -	- -	- D°
— - -	Heirs of Ireland -	Colonial Government	4	- -	- -	- -	- -	No cultivation.
— - -	R. Lescalier - -	Madam Monereau -	1⅙	- -	- -	- -	- -	Divided in town lots.

Nº 13.—Return of all Spanish Occupancies of which the Confirmation has not been prayed, &c.—*continued.*

QUARTER.	Original Occupant.	Present Occupant.	Number of Quarreés	Produce			Number of Slaves.	Abandoned, or united to other Properties.
				Sugar	Cocoa.	Cotton		
			Quarreés	*lbs.*	*lbs.*	*lbs.*		
La Ventilla	Gabriel Ferrol	Heirs of Ferrol	$15\frac{1}{6}$	- -	- -	- -	- -	Provisions.
—	Julia Cens	Madame Monereau	$3\frac{1}{3}$	- -	- -	- -	- -	No cultivation.
—	Vincent Rent	Vincent René	$4\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- -	- -	- -	Provisions.
—	Henriette Babousse	Heirs of Babousse	$7\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- -	- -	- -	Dº
—	Juan E. Diego	St. Etienne Jacques	$14\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- -	- -	- -	Dº
—	Victoria Louis	M. Girod	$21\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- -	- -	- -	Dº
—	Madam Mallard	Joseph Alcazar	9	- -	- -	- -	- -	Dº
Cimaronero	Juanna Ferray	John Black	13	- -	- -	- -	- -	Attached to Bavataria.
—	E. Marciel	Etienne Marciel	124	45,000	- -	- -	31	
—	Peter Bignon	Major Annesley	58	- -	- -	- -	- -	Abandoned.
Santa Cruz	Louis Rougine	J. M. Silva	31	- -	- -	- -	- -	Provisions.
—	T. F. Chassagnac	Heirs of T. M. Dancla	41	- -	- -	- -	- -	Dº
—	— Farfan	George Chape	$1\frac{9}{13}$	- -	- -	- -	5	A residence.
—	Sebastian Galea	Chomet	5	- -	- -	- -	- -	Provisions.
—	Juan Nado	Beaurisseau	13	- -	- -	- -	- -	Dº
—	Miguel Legros	Miguel Legros	$13\frac{1}{2}$					
—	T. C. Araby	Felix Olivier	- -	- -	275	700	1	Provisions.
—	A. G. Baldez	- - - -	$4\frac{5}{6}$	- -	- -	- -	- -	Dº
—	Louis Cesar	Louis Cesar	9	- -	- -	- -	- -	Dº
—	François Regis	- - - -	$5\frac{5}{6}$	- -	- -	- -	- -	Dº
—	Miguel Torneo	Felix Beaurisseau	58	- -	1,000	- -	2	
Aricagua	Louis Pilet	Eustache Martiel	$7\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- -	- -	-	Attached to La desirée estate.
—	F. Yriarté	Joseph Brunton	$1\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- -	- -	- -	Dº Pamplona Dº
—	Leon Nicholas	John Shine	$43\frac{1}{3}$	- -	- -	- -	- -	Abandoned.
—	Fran. Des Rieux	Succr of Blackwood	$92\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- -	- -	- -	Attached to Belle Plaine.
St. Joseph's	Marguerite Lopez	- - - -	4					
—	Fran. Santaella	- - - -	$5\frac{5}{6}$					
—	Andres Colon	John Clarke	$2\frac{1}{3}$	54,000	- -	- -	20	
—	Augustin Deslandes	- - - -	7					
—	Andres Garcia	- - - -	$10\frac{5}{6}$					
—	F. A. Garcia	- - - -	$8\frac{2}{3}$					
—	Diego Villafana	Heirs of Villafana	$2\frac{2}{3}$					
—	M. E. Mendoza	Mendoza	$1\frac{1}{2}$					
—	Louisa Penalver	— Penalver	$1\frac{1}{3}$					
Maracas	Mariano Casanova	- - - -	68					
—	Marcelina Lesama	Josef F. Farfan	24	- -	15,800	- -	31	
—	Manuel Valdez	- - - -	$21\frac{2}{3}$					
—	Dº	- - - -	24					
—	Pedro Ant. de Miéres	Antonia Mexia	$8\frac{2}{3}$	- -	36,000	- -	46	
—	Francisco Millan	- - - -	$15\frac{1}{4}$					
—	Juan C. Garcia	- - - -	$8\frac{2}{3}$					
—	Juan de Miéres	Bernardine Perez	$4\frac{1}{3}$	- -	- -	- -	- -	Provisions.
—	Louis J. de Leon	Faustino de Leon	$21\frac{2}{3}$	- -	- -	- -	- -	Attached to La Merced
—	Juan de Miéres	J. de Miéres	$31\frac{1}{3}$	- -	- -	- -	- -	Provisions.
—	Josef. M. Garcia	- - - -	15	- -	- -	- -	- -	Dº
—	Barbara de Leon	Philipe de Maurera	35	- -	- -	- -	- -	Dº
—	Pedro Hernandez	Juan Gayetano Orbaes	$30\frac{1}{3}$	- -	- -	- -	- -	Dº
—	Francisco Lopez	- - - -	$8\frac{2}{3}$	- -	- -	- -	- -	Dº
—	Bernardo Feliciano	Francisco Paradas	$6\frac{2}{3}$	- -	- -	- -	- -	Dº
—	Martin Peralta	Heirs of Peralta	$6\frac{2}{3}$	- -	- -	- -	- -	Dº
Tacarigua	John Black	R. Joseph and heirs of Span	350	153,000	8,400	- -	91	The proportion of the heirs of Span attached to Paradise estate.
—	Edward Price	- - - -	295	- -	- -	- -	- -	Abandoned.
—	Cecille Parfait	D. Abadie	205	- -	- -	- -	- -	Provisions.
—	Barbara Huerta	Noly Beaubrun	13	- -	- -	- -	- -	Attached to St. Augustin Estate.
—	Nicholas Sedeno	Dº	$2\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Caroni	Philipé Sanchez	Dancla & Layet	200	- -	- -	- -	- -	Abandoned.
—	Dom. Silvestrè	Dº	185	- -	- -	- -	- -	Dº
—	John Eiver	Rev. T. H. Clapham	100	- -	- -	- -	- -	Dº
Arima	Henry Frontin	none	120	- -	- -	- -	- -	Dº
—	Lucas Taylor	- - - -	170	- -	- -	- -	- -	Dº
—	Richard Joseph	- - - -	160	- -	- -	- -	- -	Dº
—	John Allison	- - - -	160	- -	- -	- -	- -	Dº
—	— Allarson	- - - -	244	- -	- -	- -	- -	Dº
—	— Scott	- - - -	244	- -	- -	- -	- -	Dº
Toco	J. B. Allou	- - - -	52	- -	- -	- -	- -	Dº
—	P. Dupuy	- - - -	$74\frac{1}{4}$	- -	- -	- -	- -	Dº

(continued.)

N° 13.—Return of all Spanish Occupancies of which the Confirmation has not been prayed, &c.—*continued.*

QUARTER.	Original Occupant.	Present Occupant.	Number of Quarreés	Produce.			Number of Slaves.	Abandoned, or united to other Properties.
				Sugar.	Cocoa.	Cotton.		
			Quarreés.	*lbs.*		*lbs.*		
Toco - - -	F. M. de Loza - -	- - - -	48	- -	- -	- -	- -	Abandoned.
— - -	Bernardo Proaez -	- - - -	30	- -	- -	- -	- -	- D°
— - -	— Moniquet - -	- - - -	$75\frac{5}{8}$	- -	- -	- -	- -	- D°
— - -	John Reullier - -	- - - -	$21\frac{2}{3}$	- -	- -	- -	- -	- D°
— - -	Narcisse Ayerzabal	Heirs of Lt. Col. Gledstone.	$152\frac{2}{3}$	- -	17,160	- -	33	- D°
— - -	Juan Guiraua - -	- - - -	$81\frac{1}{4}$	- -	- -	- -	- -	- D°
— - -	Marie Jean - - -	Bruneau - - - -	$20\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- -	- -	- -	Provisions.
— - -	Marie Lafeuille -	- - - -	53	- -	- -	- -	- -	- D°
— - -	Louis Charbonné -	Peter La Pompe -	$35\frac{1}{4}$	- -	- -	- -	- -	- D°
— - -	Pedro Santiago -	Richard Joell - -	101	13,000	- -	- -	6	
— - -	T. B. Rougier - -	- none - - -	$21\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- -	- -	- -	Abandoned.
— - -	Peter Ramanson -	- - - -	$28\frac{2}{3}$	- -	- -	- -	- -	- D°
— - -	William Labourel -	- - - -	$43\frac{1}{3}$	- -	- -	- -	- -	- D°
— - -	M. R. Guide - -	- - - -	$43\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- -	- -	- -	Provisions.
— - -	Peter Fontaine - -	Marianne Martin -	31	- -	- -	- -	- -	- D°
— - -	Juan Sitrono - -	- - - -	$32\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- -	- -	- -	Abandoned.
— - -	Louis Blans - -	François Martin -	$28\frac{2}{3}$	- -	- -	- -	- -	Provisions.
— - -	Peter Oudart - -	Joseph Rombert -	52	- -	- -	- -	- -	No cultivation.
Mayaro - -	T. B. Rougier - -	Heirs of Rougier -	$52\frac{2}{3}$	- -	- -	- -	- -	- D°
— - -	Paulsallier - - -	- - - -	207	- -	- -	- -	- -	Abandoned.
Hicacos - -	Pedro Bertet - -	- - - -	14	- -	- -	- -	- -	- D°
— - -	Simon Carlan - -	- - - -	15	- -	- -	- -	- -	- D°
— - -	François Cassagnac	- - - -	12	- -	- -	- -	- -	- D°
— - -	Widow Savanne -	- - - -	$8\frac{2}{3}$	- -	- -	- -	- -	- D°
— - -	Morgan & Smith -	- - - -	$20\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- -	- -	- -	- D°
— - -	Juan Tarcelon - -	- - - -	$6\frac{1}{4}$	- -	- -	- -	- -	- D°
— - -	Louis Savanne - -	- - - -	$13\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- -	- -	- -	- D°
— - -	Pedro Bresson - -	- - - -	10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- D°
— - -	Marie Louise - -	- - - -	6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- D°
Cedros - -	Juan Tarcelon - -	- - - -	unsurveyed	-	- -	- -	- -	- D°
Trois. - -	Sej. St. Catherine -	- - - -	104	- -	- -	- -	- -	- D°
— - -	Andrés Savanne -	Succ. of Perry - -	92	- -	- -	- -	- -	In Pasture.
— - -	Dom. Montesegur -	- - - -	$79\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- -	- -	- -	Abandoned.
— - -	P. Navacobitch -	- - - -	$113\frac{1}{4}$	- -	- -	- -	- -	- D°
— - -	Simon Lefebure -	- - - -	$119\frac{2}{3}$	- -	- -	- -	- -	- D°
— - -	André Castel - -	- - - -	23	- -	- -	- -	- -	- D°
— - -	Hubert Bourreau -	- - - -	150	- -	- -	- -	- -	- D°
— - -	John Sassaynac -	- - - -	$43\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- -	- -	- -	- D°
La Brea - -	David Ferguson -	- - - -	$206\frac{2}{3}$	- -	- -	- -	- -	- D°
— - -	- D° - - - -	- - - -	$23\frac{3}{4}$	- -	- -	- -	- -	- D°
— - -	Gertrude Reioz -	- - - -	$18\frac{5}{6}$	- -	- -	- -	- -	- D°
— - -	T. B. Boutumier -	- - - -	113	- -	- -	- -	- -	- D°
— - -	T. B. Dieupart - -	- - - -	80	- -	- -	- -	- -	- D°
— - -	F. X. Goujon - -	T. B. Bosse - -	70	- -	- -	- -	- -	No cultivation ret^d.
Point à Pierre	P. Bonfils Heude -	Heirs of Bagnell -	60	75,000	- -	- -	10	
— - -	Heirs of Woodyear	- - - -	$114\frac{11}{27}$	- -	- -	- -	- -	Abandoned.
Coura, &c. -	John Geagan - -	- - - -	$145\frac{1}{3}$	- -	- -	- -	- -	- D°
— - -	A. Clarke - - -	Lord Dufferin - -	103	32,900	- -	- -	17	
— - -	Arthur Robertson -	W. Lushington - -	$315\frac{2}{3}$	267,292	- -	- -	144	
— - -	St. Aurain - - -	Joseph Peschier -	107	140,270	- -	- -	29	
Erin - - -	G. Fougere - - -	Per. T. H. Clapham	200	- -	- -	- -	- -	Abandoned.
Caranage -	Ant. Gonsalez - -	Succ. of Sergend -	40	- -	- -	- -	- -	- D°
— - -	T. B. Namy Heudes	Succ. of W. Walker	136	187,200	- -	- -	48	Forming the Mount Pleasant estate.
— - -	Tho. Woolward -	- D° - - - -	$72\frac{1}{2}$					
— - -	Jean Bermadet -	- D° - - - -	53					
— - -	Anaud Caduc - -	- D° - - - -	51					
— - -	Fran. Ogerel - -	- D° - - - -	39	- -	- -	- -	- -	Parts of the Castle of Bellevue estates.
— - -	René Bertet - -	- D° - - - -	21					
— - -	Ant. Gardie - -	- - - -	116	- -	- -	- -	- -	Abandoned.

RECAPITULATION:

Number of Tenures held altogether, or in part, under Spanish Occupancy, unprayed for.	Extent thereof in Quarreés.
157	$9,106\frac{14}{27}$

12 October 1822.

(signed) *Edmonstone Hodgkinson,*
Commissary of Population and Act^g Surveyor General.

— Nº 14. —

Return of all Quit Rents redeemed, not included in any of the foregoing Returns, and the Appropriation of the same.

RECAPITULATION, showing the Amount and Appropriation of all Sums received in the Colonial Treasury, on account of Lands, during the administration of the government in this colony, by Sir *Ralph James Woodford*, bart. to the 30th of June 1822.

VOUCHERS.	SUMS RECEIVED.	AMOUNT CURRENCY. £.	s.	d.
Number 1	Sale of Preference to Crown Lands - - - - - -	24,085	11	6¼
2	Annual Quit Rents - - - - - - - -	3,037	8	8½
3	Redemption of Quit Rents - - - - - -	6,991	7	6
4	Fines - - - - - - - - - - -	2,688	-	-
	£.	36,802	7	9

	APPROPRIATION.	AMOUNT CURRENCY. £.	s.	d.
	Paid sundry Expenses in preparing titles, parchment, copper plates, seals, wax, clerk-hire, &c. - - - - - -	1,999	10	1¼
	J. B. Biguet, paid him the difference between supposed quantity of land purchased by him, and that found by actual survey -	15	-	-
	This sum credited in the public accounts of the Island, to the 30th of June 1822 - - - - - - -	34,787	17	7¾
	£.	36,802	7	9

—N° 15.— - - - - - - - -

A Return of the Fees paid to each Public Officer, upon each Grant; distinguishing any condemning the Parties in the same; distinguishing

TITLES DELIVERED - - - - - - - - -

Number of Proceedings.	Number of Folios.	NAMES of PETITIONERS.	Occupancies or Grants.				DISTRIBUTION OF THE FEES ON THE TITLES,			
			Spanish.	British.	Crown Lands.		Governor.	Assessor.	Escribano.	Attorney General.
		ARIMA.					£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
59	48	- - - - -	30 1/2	- -	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
			- -	96 1/2	- -	Title	4 -	1 -	4 -	4 -
59	48	Goin, Charles - -	- -	- -	100	Title	4 -	1 -	4 -	4 -
			- -	- -	Costs on the Proceedings		26 -	19 12	34 8	6 -
188	18	Le Blanc, F. - - -	115 2/3	- -	- -	Title	6 -	2 -	6 -	6 -
						costs	6 -	5 12	4 -	- -
246	8	Songui, Rose - - -	14	- -	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	nil.			
222	11	Proctor, John - - -	25	- -	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	nil.			
		ARICAGUA.								
120	20	Bime, Mr. J. Louis -	- -	7 8/11	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	2 -	1 -	4 10	- -
214	10	Sellier, F. Faucour -	34 8/9	- -	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	nil.			
154	36	Baker, Robert - -	17 3/7	- -	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	8 -	8 12	5 15	- -
345	16	Alvarez, Julian - -	40 13/14	- -	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	nil.			
93	16	Gonzalez, Antonio -	46 1/2	- -	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	nil.			
418	9	Latour, Regis - - -	29 1/7	- -	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	nil.			
138	12	Strickland, Martin -	96 1/2	- -	- -	Title	4 -	1 -	4 -	4 -
						costs	nil.			
122	13	Bonifaye, F. - - -	- -	5 1/7	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	nil.			
		TRAGARETE.								
413	6	Dakins, Thomas - -	6 1/3	- -	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	nil.			
444	10	Laureat, David - -	11 7/11	- -	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	nil.			
		Kerveneau, Cauppé -	12 7/9	- -	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
200	-	D° - - - - - -	8 3/8	- -	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	2 -	1 -	4 -	- -
		ST. JOSEPH.								
158	28	Mayan Joseph - -	50	- -	- -	Title	4 -	1 -	4 -	4 -
						costs	nil.			
435	11	Hermandez, V. P. J. J. R. & J. M. & P. J.	9 15/17	- -	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	nil.			
123	19	Burke, John F. - -	20	- -	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	nil.			
267	10	Zepero, J. J. & Pilar -	41	- -	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	nil.			
132	13	Sellier, Fabian - -	45 3/11	- -	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	nil.			

—N° 15.—

Taxed Costs that may have been ordered, and the Motives that appear upon the Records for the Titles issued, from those that remain Undelivered.

TITLES DELIVERED.

AND THE COSTS ON THE PROCEEDINGS					TOTAL FEES.	TOTAL COSTS.	MOTIVES That appear, on the Records, for condemning the Parties in the Costs
Commissary of Population	Secretary and Registrar.	Commandant of Quarters.	Porter	Taxador.			
£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	ARIMA.	
4 –	3 –	1 –	- -	- -	17 10		
5 10	4 10	2 –	- -	- -	25 –	£. s. d.	
5 10	4 10	2 –	- -	- -	25 –		
46 10	- -	- -	5 10	3 16	- -	141 16 –	Extra diligences, occasioned by the petitioner in establishing his claim to land prayed for.
8 10	6 –	3 –	- -	- -	37 10		
- -	- -	- -	1 10	1 14	- -	18 16 –	- - D° - - d°.
4 –	3 –	1 –	- -	- -	17 10		
4 –	3 –	1 –	- -	- -	17 10		
						ARICAGUA.	
4 –	3 –	1 –	- -	- -	17 10		
- -	- -	- -	1 –	1 6	- -	9 16 –	Incurred by petitioner's neglect in taking out the title, and paying the fees thereon.
4 –	3 –	1 –	- -	- -	17 10		
4 –	3 –	1 –	- -	- -	17 10		
2 –	- -	- -	2 –	3 2	- -	29 9 –	Extra diligences, occasioned by petitioner, in establishing his claim to the land prayed for.
4 –	3 –	1 –	- -	- -	17 10		
4 –	3 –	1 –	- -	- -	17 10		
4 –	3 –	1 –	- -	- -	17 10		
5 10	4 10	2 –	- -	- -	25 –		
4 –	3 –	1 –	- -	- -	17 10		
						TRAGARETE.	
4 –	3 –	1 –	- -	- -	17 10		
4 –	3 –	1 –	- -	- -	17 10		
4 –	3 –	1 –	- -	- -	17 10		
4 –	3 –	1 –	- -	- -	17 10		
- -	- -	- -	1 –	- 2	- -	8 2 –	Incurred by petitioner's neglect in taking out the title and paying the fees thereon.
						ST. JOSEPH.	
5 10	4 10	2 –	- -	- -	25 –		
4 –	3 –	1 –	- -	- -	17 10		
4 –	3 –	1 –	- -	- -	17 10		
4 –	3 –	1 –	- -	- -	17 10		
4 –	3 –	1 –	- -	- -	17 10		

(continued.)

N° 15.—Return of Fees paid to each public Officer, - - - - - - -

Number of Proceedings.	Number of Folios.	NAMES of PETITIONERS.	Occupancies or Grants.				DISTRIBUTION OF THE FEES ON THE TITLES.			
			Spanish	British.	Crown Lands.		Governor.	Assessor.	Escribano.	Attorney General.
		ST. JOSEPH—*continued.*					£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
125	13	Espada, Angel Felipe -	20 14/17	- -	- -	Title costs	3 – nil.	1 –	2 10	3 –
151	17	Hospidales, Antonio -	13 1/3	- -	- -	Title costs	3 – nil.	1 –	2 10	3 –
124	13	Orosco, Josef - - -	9 4/7	- -	- -	Title costs	3 – nil.	1 –	2 10	3 –
434	9	Dufour, Pierre - -	16 1/9	- -	- -	Title costs	3 – nil.	1 –	2 10	3 –
277	12	Fernandez, Jose Maria	47 11/34	- -	- -	Title costs	3 – nil.	1 –	2 10	3 –
		LA BREA and GUAPO.								
295	15	Ligoure, Francois -	150	- -	- -	Title costs	6 – nil.	2 –	6 –	6 –
376	9	Bugros, Francois - -	101	- -	- -	Title costs	6 – nil.	2 –	6 –	6 –
386	8	Audibert, Andre - -	46 2/3	- -	- -	Title costs	3 – nil.	1 –	2 10	3 –
225	13	Dessources, Massé and Reynal - -	200	- -	- -	Title costs	6 – nil.	2 –	6 –	6 –
280	19	Foullier, Mary Ann -	150	- -	- -	Title costs	6 – 2 –	2 – 1 –	6 – 3 –	6 – - -
88	–	Latour & Mathalony -	- -	100	- -	Title costs	4 – nil.	1 –	4 –	4 –
		CHAGUARAMUS.								
268	23	Boisfermé Felicite -	43	- -	- -	Title costs	3 – nil.	1 –	2 10	3 –
351	11	Legras, Celeste - -	45 10/23	- -	- -	Title costs	3 – nil.	1 –	2 10	3 –
		CHAGUANAS.								
243	12	Ferandiny, widow -	29 1/3	- -	- -	Title costs	3 – 2 –	1 – 1 –	2 10 4 10	3 – - -
330	32	Cipriani, widow - -	- -	283 15/19	- -	Title costs	6 – 8 –	2 – 5 –	6 – 6 5	6 – 6 –
329	15	D° - - - -	267	- -	- -	Title costs	6 – nil.	2 –	6 –	6 –
12	20	Navett & Smith - -	- -	55	- -	Title costs	4 – nil.	1 –	4 –	4 –
5	12	Graham, Joseph - -	- -	160	- -	Title costs	6 – nil.	2 –	6 –	6 –
60	28	Alçazar, Joseph - -	- -	50	- -	Title costs	4 – nil.	1 –	4 –	4 –
9	17	Debrullon, Louis - -	- -	55	- -	Title costs	4 – nil.	1 –	4 –	4 –
19	20	Houllier & Pillard -	167 1/2	- -	- -	Title costs	6 – nil.	2 –	6 –	6 –
14	17	Robbins, Josiah - -	- -	50	- -	Title costs	4 – 12 –	1 – 10 –	4 – 12 10	4 – 4 –
3	10	St. Hill, Mary - -	- -	62 1/2	- -	Title costs	4 – nil.	1 –	4 –	4 –
299	19	Ehrhardt, William -	40	- -	- -	Title costs	3 – nil.	1 –	2 10	3 –
3	–	St. Hill, Henry - -	- -	50	- -	Title costs	4 – nil.	1 –	4 –	4 –
236	–	Fuller, Henry - -	- -	170	- -	Title costs	6 – nil.	2 –	6 –	6 –

- - - - - upon each Grant; distinguishing Taxed Costs, &c.—*continued.*

AND THE COSTS ON THE PROCEEDINGS.					TOTAL FEES.	TOTAL COSTS.	MOTIVES That appear on the Records, for condemning the Parties in the Costs
Commissary of Population.	Secretary and Registrar.	Commandant of Quarters.	Porter.	Taxador.			
£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.		ST. JOSEPH—*continued.*
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10	£. s. d.	
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
							LA BREA and GUAPO.
8 10	6 -	3 -	- -	- -	37 10		
8 10	6 -	3 -	- -	- -	37 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
8 10	6 -	3 -	- -	- -	37 10		
8 10	6 -	3 -	- -	- -	37 10		
- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 8	- -	8 8 -	Incurred by petitioner's neglect in taking out the title, and paying the fees thereon.
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
							CHAGUARAMUS.
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
							CHAGUANAS.
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
- -	- -	- -	1 -	- 2	- -	8 12 -	Incurred by petitioner's neglect in taking out the title, and paying the Fees thereon.
8 10	6 -	3 -	- -	- -	37 10		
4 10	- -	- -	2 10	1 8	- -	31 3 -	Extra diligences, occasioned by petitioner in establishing her claim to the land prayed for.
8 10	6 -	3 -	- -	- -	37 10		
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
8 10	6 -	3 -	- -	- -	37 10		
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
8 10	6 -	3 -	- -	- -	37 10		
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
3 -	- -	- -	3 -	1 10	- -	46 -	Extra diligences, occasioned by petitioner in establishing his claim to the land prayed for, and for omission in taking out his title and paying the fees thereon.
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
8 10	6 -	3 -	- -	- -	37 10		

(*continued.*)

N° 15.—Return of Fees paid to each public Officer, - - - - - - -

Number of Proceedings.	Number of Folios.	NAMES of PETITIONERS.	Occupancies or Grants.				DISTRIBUTION OF THE FEES ON THE TITLES.			
			Spanish.	British.	Crown Lands.		Governor.	Assessor.	Escribano.	Attorney General.
							£. s.	£. s.	£. s. d.	£. s.
		CEDROS.								
364	- -	Chantemelle, Maria M.	- -	$57\frac{11}{17}$	- -	Title costs	4 – nil.	1 –	4 – –	4 –
20	25	Massiani, F. & T. -	$127\frac{1}{4}$	- -	- -	Title costs	6 – 2 –	2 – 1 –	6 – – 4 10 –	6 – - -
304	12	Macdonald & Ritchie	$95\frac{3}{4}$	- -	- -	Title costs	4 – nil.	1 –	4 – –	4 –
258	9	Dangaud & Vassal -	$61\frac{1}{10}$	- -	- -	Title costs	4 – nil.	1 –	4 – –	4 –
145	11	Malcolmson, John -	92	- -	- -	Title costs	4 – nil.	1 –	4 – –	4 –
234	13	Hughes, Benjamin -	230	- -	- -	Title costs	6 – nil.	2 –	6 – –	6 –
87	–	Geoffroy & Didier -	- -	108	- -	Title costs	6 – 2 –	2 – 1 –	6 – – 17 4 6	6 – - -
		P^ta PIEDRA.								
147	12	Boissiere, John - -	$52\frac{7}{10}$	- -	- -	Title costs	4 – nil.	1 –	4 – –	4 –
41	15	Annesley & Bart - -	100	- -	- -	Title costs	4 – nil.	1 –	4 – –	4 –
361	–	St. Bresson, A. N. -	100	- -	- -	Title costs	4 – nil.	1 –	4 – –	4 –
421	18	Mandilhon, R. - -	$83\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- -	Title costs	4 – 2 –	1 – 1 –	4 – – 4 10 –	4 – - -
422	17	Mandilhon, Louis -	- -	$42\frac{10}{29}$	- -	Title costs	3 – 2 –	1 – 1 –	2 10 – 4 10 –	3 – - -
616	14	Languerrande, Jos. -	- -	30	- -	Title costs	3 – nil.	1 –	2 10 –	3 –
27	15	Revillac, Sophy - -	- -	15	- -	Title costs	3 – 2 –	1 – 1 –	2 10 – 4 10 –	3 – - -
569	–	Massey, William - -	70	- -	- -	Title costs	4 – nil.	1 –	4 – –	4 –
–	–	D° - - - - -	- -	130	- -	Title costs	6 – nil.	2 –	6 – –	6 –
472	12	Baird, George - -	- -	10	- -	Title costs	3 – 2 –	1 – 1 –	2 10 – 4 10 –	3 – - -
		OROPUCHE.								
316	–	Bissoneau, M. C. -	80	- -	- -	Title costs	4 – 2 –	1 – 1 –	4 – – 2 16 6	4 – - -
81	13	Eccles, W. R. & Jas. -	- -	100	- -	Title costs	4 – nil.	1 –	4 – –	4 –
136	10	D° - - - -	- -	50	- -	Title costs	4 – nil.	1 –	4 – –	4 –
47	12	Carr, John - - -	- -	70	- -	Title costs	4 – nil.	1 –	4 – –	4 –
46	13	D° - - - -	80	- -	- -	Title costs	4 – nil.	1 –	4 – –	4 –
		IRODO.								
224	–	Dessources, Pierre -	- -	100	- -	Title costs	4 – nil.	1 –	4 – –	4 –
223	–	D° - - - -	$109\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- -	Title costs	6 – nil.	2 –	6 – –	6 –
325	–	Burnley & O'Brien -	132	- -	- -	Title costs	6 – nil.	2 –	6 – –	6 –

- - - - - upon each Grant; distinguishing Taxed Costs, &c.—*continued.*

AND THE COSTS ON THE PROCEEDINGS.							MOTIVES
Commissary of Population.	Secretary and Registrar.	Commandant of Quarters.	Porter.	Taxador.	TOTAL FEES.	TOTAL COSTS.	That appear on the Records, for condemning the Parties in the Costs
£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	CEDROS.	
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -	£. s. d.	
8 10	6 -	3 -	- -	- -	37 10		
- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 14	- -	10 4 -	Incurred by petitioner's neglect in taking out the title, and paying the fees thereon.
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
8 10	6 -	3 -	- -	- -	37 10		
8 10	6 -	3 -	- -	- -	37 10		
- -	- -	- -	5 10	2 4	- -	27 18 6	Extra diligence, occasioned by petitioners in establishing their claims to the land prayed for, and for omission in taking out the title.
						Pta PIEDRA.	
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 8	- -	9 18 -	Incurred by petitioner's neglect in taking out the title, and paying the fees thereon.
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	- -	9 10 -	- - Do - - do.
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
- -	- -	- -	- 10	- 2	- -	8 2 -	- - Do - - do.
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
8 10	6 -	3 -	- -	- -	37 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	- -	9 10 -	- - Do - - do.
						OROPUCHE.	
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
- -	- -	- -	- 10	1 10	- -	7 16 6	- - Do - - do.
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
						IRODO.	
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
8 10	6 -	3 -	- -	- -	37 10		
8 10	6 -	3 -	- -	- -	37 10		

(continued.)

N° 15.—Return of Fees paid to each public Officer, - - - - - - -

Number of Proceedings.	Number of Folios.	NAMES of PETITIONERS.	Occupancies or Grants.				DISTRIBUTION OF THE FEES ON THE TITLES.			
			Spanish.	British.	Crown Lands.		Governor.	Assessor.	Escribano.	Attorney General.
		ST. ANN.					£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
381	12	Dessin, J. Pierre - -	18 ⅕	- -	- -	Title	3 –	1 –	2 10	3 –
						costs	nil.			
521	17	Bugros, Maria F. - -	17	- -	- -	Title	3 –	1 –	2 10	3 –
						costs	nil.			
633	16	Montalambert, Baron	221	- -	- -	Title	6 –	2 –	6 –	6 –
						costs	nil.			
250	9	Forget, Jean - - -	12	- -	- -	Title	3 –	1 –	2 10	3 –
						costs	nil.			
480	22	Pietri, Peter - - -	23 8/21	- -	- -	Title	3 –	1 –	2 10	3 –
						costs	nil.			
359	9	Audibert and Beaupin	27	- -	- -	Title	3 –	1 –	2 10	3 –
						costs	nil.			
240	11	Roget, Auguste - -	13 16/17	- -	- -	Title	3 –	1 –	2 10	3 –
						costs	nil.			
395	12	Clement, Maria B. -	5 11/21	- -	- -	Title	3 –	1 –	2 10	3 –
						costs	nil.			
389	11	Layet, Honoré - -	27 3/17	- -	- -	Title	3 –	1 –	2 10	3 –
						costs	nil.			
291	21	Montsegur, J. C. - -	20 ¼	- -	- -	Title	3 –	1 –	2 10	3 –
						costs	6 –	4 –	5 –	3 –
463	9	Houllier, Marie Rose	19 3/17	- -	- -	Title	3 –	1 –	2 10	3 –
						costs	nil.			
360	12	Rehoney, widow - -	36	- -	- -	Title	3 –	1 –	2 10	3 –
						costs	nil.			
332	10	Audibert, Constant -	10 4/21	- -	- -	Title	3 –	1 –	2 10	3 –
						costs	nil.			
588	12	Dert, Marcel - - -	8 5/16	- -	- -	Title	3 –	1 –	2 10	3 –
						costs	2 –	1 –	4 10	- -
320	12	Bragelonge, Anastasie	12 21/22	- -	- -	Title	3 –	1 –	2 10	3 –
						costs	2 –	1 –	4 10	- -
393	14	St. Ville, Butel Francois	5 9/20	- -	- -	Title	3 –	1 –	2 10	3 –
						costs	2 –	1 –	4 –	- -
239	–	Degannes & Boissiere	20	- -	- -	Title	3 –	1 –	2 10	3 –
						costs	nil.			
		ERIN.								
523	18	St. Hill, Thomas - -	- -	60	- -	Title	4 –	1 –	4 –	4 –
						costs	nil.			
544	21	Dickson, Susanna -	- -	49	- -	Title	3 –	1 –	2 10	3 –
						costs	2 –	1 –	4 10	- -
–		D° - - - - -	40	- -	- -	Title	3 –	1 –	2 10	3 –
						costs	2 –	1 –	4 10	- -
		NORTH NAPARIMA.								
562	16	Mitchell, Margaret -	144	- -	- -	Title	6 –	2 –	6 –	6 –
						costs	2 –	1 –	4 10	- -
307	11	Marin, heirs of - -	60 8/23	- -	- -	Title	4 –	1 –	4 –	4 –
						costs	nil.			
162	10	Picou, Louis - - -	31 ½	- -	- -	Title	3 –	1 –	2 10	3 –
						costs	nil.			
432	15	Dunn, George - -	153 9/10	- -	- -	Title	6 –	2 –	6 –	6 –
						costs	nil.			
220	14	Boissiere & Pene - -	81	- -	- -	Title	4 –	1 –	4 –	4 –
						costs	nil.			
545	8	Hill, George - - -	200	- -	- -	Title	6 –	2 –	6 –	6 –
						costs	nil.			
202	32	Samuel, Samuel - -	- -	80	- -	Title	4 –	1 –	4 –	4 –
						costs	nil.			
192	14	Forget, Jean - - -	70	- -	- -	Title	4 –	1 –	4 –	4 –
						costs	nil.			
231	12	Fabien, Desir - - -	48 18/19	- -	- -	Title	3 –	1 –	2 10	3 –
						costs	2 –	1 –	4 10	- -

- - - - - upon each Grant; distinguishing Taxed Costs, &c.—*continued.*

AND THE COSTS ON THE PROCEEDINGS.					TOTAL FEES.	TOTAL COSTS.	MOTIVES That appear on the Records, for condemning the Parties in the Costs.
Commissary of Population.	Secretary and Registrar.	Commandant of Quarters	Porter.	Taxador.			
£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	ST. ANN.	
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10	£. s. d.	
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
8 10	6 -	3 -	- -	- -	37 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
- -	- -	- -	1 -	2 16	- -	21 16 -	Extra diligences, occasioned by the informality of the petitioner's documents.
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
- -	- -	- -	1 -	- 2	- -	8 12 -	Incurred by petitioner's neglect in taking out the title, and paying the fees thereon.
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
- -	- -	- -	1 -	- 2	- -	8 12 -	- D° - - d°.
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	- -	9 - -	- D° - - d°.
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
						ERIN.	
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 14	- -	10 4 -	- - D° - - d°.
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
- -	- -	- -	1 -	2 12	- -	11 2 -	Extra diligences, occasioned by petitioner in establishing her claim to the land prayed for.
						NORTH NAPARIMA.	
8 10	6 -	3 -	- -	- -	37 10		
- -	- -	- -	1 -	- 2	- -	8 12 -	Incurred by petitioner's neglect in taking out the title, and paying the fees thereon.
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
8 10	6 -	3 -	- -	- -	37 10		
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
8 10	6 -	3 -	- -	- -	37 10		
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
- -	- -	- -	1 -	- 2	- -	8 12 -	- - D° - - d°.

(*continued.*)

N° 15.—Return of Fees paid to each public Officer, - - - - - - -

Number of Proceedings.	Number of Folios.	NAMES of PETITIONERS.	Occupancies or Grants				DISTRIBUTION OF THE FEES ON THE TITLES.			
			Spanish.	British.	Crown Lands		Governor.	Assessor.	Escribano.	Attorney General.
		NORTH NAPARIMA—*continued.*					£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
102	8	Hall, Henrietta - -	$29\frac{2}{3}$	- -	- -	Title	3 –	1 –	2 10	3 –
						costs	nil.			
219	12	Bond, heirs of - - -	60	- -	- -	Title	4 –	1 –	4 –	4 –
						costs	nil.			
232	16	Fabien, Desir - - -	$127\frac{5}{8}$	- -	- -	Title	6 –	2 –	6 –	6 –
						costs	2 –	1 –	4 10	- -
206	15	Pierre, Philip - - -	25	- -	- -	Title	3 –	1 –	2 10	3 –
						costs	nil.			
		D° - - - - - -	$65\frac{3}{4}$	- -	- -	Title	4 –	1 –	4 –	4 –
						costs	nil.			
479	18	Blondin, J. A. - - -	- -	50	- -	Title	4 –	1 –	4 –	4 –
						costs	10 –	5 6	7 1	8 –
333	17	Alcala, Gregorio - -	- -	20	- -	Title	3 –	1 –	2 10	3 –
						costs	nil.			
279	16	Ignacia, Juan - - -	- -	10	- -	Title	3 –	1 –	2 10	3 –
						costs	2 –	1 –	4 10	- -
137	34	David, Pierre - - -	- -	50	- -	Title	4 –	1 –	4 –	4 –
						costs	2 –	1 –	3 –	- -
325	8	Gacon, Gabriel - -	$16\frac{11}{17}$	- -	- -	Title	3 –	1 –	2 10	3 –
						costs	nil.			
196	15	Navet, J. Baptiste -	$52\frac{4}{9}$	- -	- -	Title	4 –	1 –	4 –	4 –
						costs	nil.			
256	12	Bonttur, Vincent - -	50	- -	- -	Title	4 –	1 –	4 –	4 –
						costs	2 –	1 –	4 10	- -
171	13	Prieto, Nepomuceno, & Theresa Luisa Taffan	36	- -	- -	Title	3 –	1 –	2 10	3 –
						costs	nil.			
260	16	Bonttur, Vincent - -	$66\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- -	Title	4 –	1 –	4 –	4 –
						costs	12 –	7 4	13 1	- -
190	10	St. André, F. - - -	17	- -	- -	Title	3 –	1 –	2 10	3 –
						costs	2 –	1 –	4 10	- -
177	11	Medones, Felix - -	$5\frac{3}{4}$	- -	- -	Title	3 –	1 –	2 10	3 –
						costs	2 –	1 –	4 10	- -
181	9	Caille, B. Fillatrau -	7	- -	- -	Title	3 –	1 –	2 10	3 –
						costs	2 –	1 –	4 10	- -
180	11	Blondell, Roselle - -	6	- -	- -	Title	3 –	1 –	2 10	3 –
						costs	2 –	1 –	4 10	- -
–	20	Cochrane, Sir A. - -	- -	100	- -	Title	4 –	1 –	4 –	4 –
						costs	6 –	6 4	8 10	- -
		MAYARO and GUAYAGUAYARE.								
265	13	Clarac & Lafourcade -	162	- -	- -	Title	6 –	2 –	6 –	6 –
						costs	nil.			
492	10	Deveaux, Francois -	$43\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- -	Title	3 –	1 –	2 10	3 –
						costs	2 –	1 –	4 10	- -
470	9	Courtney, Mary Ann	$51\frac{9}{11}$	- -	- -	Title	4 –	1 –	4 –	4 –
						costs	nil.			
475	6	D° - - - - - -	37	- -	- -	Title	3 –	1 –	2 10	3 –
						costs	nil.			
489	10	Lehaye, Hypolite - -	54	- -	- -	Title	4 –	1 –	4 –	4 –
						costs	nil.			
474	8	Frontin, Joachim - -	$46\frac{8}{19}$	- -	- -	Title	3 –	1 –	2 10	3 –
						costs	nil.			
264	9	Niel, Francois - -	$64\frac{17}{22}$	- -	- -	Title	4 –	1 –	4 –	4 –
						costs	nil.			
488	13	Guignet, Raymond -	$36\frac{4}{7}$	- -	- -	Title	3 –	1 –	2 10	3 –
						costs	2 –	1 –	4 10	- -
244	10	Lafourcade & Coutreau	$120\frac{10}{11}$	- -	- -	Title	6 –	2 –	6 –	6 –
						costs	nil.			
514	14	Huyghue, Claude - -	$32\frac{7}{8}$	- -	- -	Title	3 –	1 –	2 10	3 –
						costs	2 –	1 –	4 10	- -

- - - - - - upon each Grant; distinguishing Taxed Costs, &c.—*continued.*

AND THE COSTS ON THE PROCEEDINGS.					TOTAL FEES.	TOTAL COSTS	MOTIVES That appear on the Records for condemning the Parties in the Costs.
Commissary of Population	Secretary and Registrar	Commandant of Quarters.	Porter	Taxador,			
£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s. d.	NORTH NAPARIMA—*continued.*
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
8 10	6 -	3 -	- -	- -	37 10		
- -	- -	- -	1 -	- 2	- -	8 12 -	Incurred by petitioner's neglect in taking out the title, and paying the fees thereon.
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	-	25 -		
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
3 -	- -	- -	2 -	1 10	- -	36 17 -	The petitioner to pay the expenses incurred by reason of the irregularity of his title.
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
- -	- -	- -	1 -	- 2	- -	8 12 -	Incurred by petitioner's neglect in taking out the title, and paying the fees thereon.
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
- -	- -	- -	1 -	3 -	- -	10 - -	- - D° - - d°
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
- -	- -	- -	1 -	- 2	- -	8 12 -	- - D° - - d°
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
6 -	- -	2 -	4 10	1 8	- -	46 3 -	Extra diligences, occasioned by the petitioner, in establishing his claim to the land prayed for
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
- -	- -	- -	1 -	- 2	- -	8 12 -	Incurred by the petitioner's neglect in taking out his title, and paying the fees thereon.
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
- -	- -	- -	1 -	- 2	- -	8 12 -	- - D° - - d°.
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
- -	- -	- -	1 -	- 2	- -	8 12 -	- - D° - - d°.
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
- -	- -	- -	1 -	- 2	- -	8 12 -	- - D° - - d°.
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
3 -	- -	- -	3 -	1 12	- -	28 6 -	Extra diligences in the proceedings, and for omission in taking out the title.
							MAYARO and GUAYAGUAYARE
8 10	6 -	3 -	- -	- -	37 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
- -	- -	- -	- 10	- 2	- -	8 2 -	Incurred by the petitioner's neglect in taking out the title, and paying the fees thereon.
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
- -	- -	- -	1 -	- 2	- -	8 12 -	- - D° - - d°.
8 10	6 -	3 -	- -	- -	37 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
- -	- -	- -	1 -	- 18	- -	9 8 -	- - D° - - d°.

(*continued.*)

N° 15.—Return of Fees paid to each public Officer, - - - - - - -

Number of Proceedings.	Number of Folios.	NAMES of PETITIONERS.	Occupancies or Grants. Spanish.	British	Crown Lands.		DISTRIBUTION OF THE FEES ON THE TITLES. Governor.	Assessor.	Escribano.	Attorney General.
		LAS CUEVAS.					£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
387	–	Pierre, Joseph Aaron	- -	20	- -	Title costs	3 – nil.	1 –	2 10	3 –
		MARAVAL.								
344	11	Mazeley, Rene - -	8 $\frac{7}{11}$	- -	- -	Title costs	3 – nil.	1 –	2 10	3 –
483	12	Leblanc, Pascal - -	12 $\frac{4}{9}$	- -	- -	Title costs	3 – nil.	1 –	2 10	3 –
239	21	Degannes, W. & Boissiere	40	- -	- -	Title costs	3 – nil.	1 –	2 10	3 –
–	–	D° - - - - - -	20	- -	- -	Title costs	3 – nil.	1 –	2 10	3 –
485	18	Dublandeau, Fras. -	10	- -	- -	Title costs	3 – nil.	1 –	2 10	3 –
		TACARIGUA and ARAUCA.								
100	11	Reyes, Manuel - -	52	- -	- -	Title costs	4 – nil.	1 –	4 –	4 –
247	14	Smith & Deshon -	100	- -	- -	Title costs	4 – 10 –	1 – 5 4	4 – 6 15	4 – 4 –
458	14	Geagan, Maria - -	133 $\frac{1}{4}$	- -	- -	Title costs	6 – nil.	2 –	6 –	6 –
91	14	M'David, John - -	- -	15	- -	Title costs	3 – nil.	1 –	2 10	3 –
276	10	Hernandez, J. Maria -	17 $\frac{3}{11}$	- -	- -	Title costs	3 – nil.	1 –	2 10	3 –
290	8	Martinez, Manuel -	10 $\frac{3}{7}$	- -	- -	Title costs	3 – nil.	1 –	2 10	3 –
103	11	Prieto, Bartolomeo -	30	- -	- -	Title costs	3 – 6 –	1 – 2 8	2 10 3 10	3 – - -
143	8	Medina, Anizeto - -	28	- -	- -	Title costs	3 – nil.	1 –	2 10	3 –
623	8	Mariano, Mateo - -	- -	- -	50	Title costs	4 – nil.	1 –	4 –	4 –
627	12	Montenegro, J. M. -	- -	- -	10	Title costs	3 – 2 –	1 – 1 –	2 10 4 10	3 – - -
		CARONY.								
113	11	Burnley, W. Hardin -	100	- -	- -	Title costs	4 – 2 –	1 – 1 –	4 – 4 10	4 – - -
380	14	Vallot, Jean Baptiste -	- -	60	- -	Title costs	4 – nil.	1 –	4 –	4 –
		MARACAS.								
441	16	Guebarra, Louisa - -	- -	15 $\frac{1}{3}$	- -	Title costs	3 – 8 –	1 – 5 –	2 10 8 –	3 – 3 –
269	10	Martinez, Jose M. -	- -	20 $\frac{4}{11}$	- -	Title costs	3 – 2 –	1 – 1 –	2 10 4 10	3 – - -
98	19	Hospidalez, Antonio -	- -	20	- -	Title costs	3 – nil.	1 –	2 10	3 –
302	20	Guiseppe, Felix - -	- -	50	- -	Title costs	4 – nil.	1 –	4 –	4 –
268	16	Aliendra, Maria - -	- -	6 $\frac{4}{7}$	- -	Title costs	3 – 2 –	1 – 1 –	2 10 4 10	3 – - -
326	8	Lesama, Eusebio - -	7	- -	- -	Title costs	3 – nil.	1 –	2 10	3 –
146	9	Lesama, M. A. - -	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- -	Title costs	3 – nil.	1 – - -	2 10 - -	3 – - -
586	15	D° - - - - -	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	- -	- -	Title costs on both titles	4 – 8 –	1 – 5 16	4 – 11 17	4 – - -

. . - - - - upon each Grant; distinguishing Taxed Costs; &c.—*continued.*

AND THE COSTS ON THE PROCEEDINGS.					TOTAL FEES.	TOTAL COSTS.	MOTIVES That appear on the Records, for condemning the Parties in the Costs.
Commissary of Population.	Secretary and Registrar.	Commandant of Quarters.	Porter.	Taxador.			
£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	LAS CUEVAS	
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10	£. s. d.	
						MARAVAL.	
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
						TACARIGUA and ARAUCÁ.	
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
3 -	- -	- -	2 -	3 4	- -	34 3 -	Extra diligences incurred by the petitioners in establishing their claim to the land prayed for.
8 10	6 -	3 -	- -	- -	37 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
- -	- -	- -	1 10	- 16	- -	14 4 -	- - Dº - - dº.
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
- -	- -	- -	1 -	- 16	- -	9 6 -	Incurred by the petitioner's neglect in taking out the title, and paying the fees thereon.
						CARONY.	
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
- -	- -	- -	1 -	- 2	- -	8 12 -	- - Dº - - dº.
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
						MARACAS.	
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
2 -	- -	- -	2 -	1 -	- -	29 - -	Extra diligences occasioned by petitioner in establishing her claim to the land prayed for.
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 10	- -	10 - -	- - Dº - - dº.
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
- -	- -	- -	1 -	- 2	- -	8 12 -	Incurred by petitioner's neglect in taking out the title, and paying the fees thereon.
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
2 -	- -	- -	4 -	1 8	- -	33 1 -	Incurred by the petitioner's causing a title to be unnecessarily prepared, and afterwards cancelled.

(*continued.*)

N° 15.—Return of Fees paid to each public Officer,

Number of Proceedings.	Number of Folios.	NAMES of PETITIONERS.	Occupancies or Grants				DISTRIBUTION OF THE FEES ON THE TITLES.			
			Spanish	British.	Crown Lands.		Governor	Assessor.	Escribano	Attorney General.
		MARACAS—*continued.*					£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
551	10	Mieres, Maria P. -	$12\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- -	Title costs	3 – nil.	1 –	2 10	3 –
293	12	Perez, Maria Josefa -	80	- -	- -	Title costs	4 – nil.	1 –	4 –	4 –
129	9	Jahan, Jean - -	$35\frac{3}{4}$	- -	- -	Title costs	3 – nil.	1 –	2 10	3 –
445	11	Paradas, Francisco -	$9\frac{2}{15}$	- -	- -	Title costs	3 – nil.	1 –	2 10	3 –
278	10	Unesty, Ignacia -	$13\frac{1}{4}$	- -	- -	Title costs	3 – nil.	1 –	2 10	3 –
327	10	Lesama, F. D. - -	$14\frac{2}{15}$	- -	- -	Title costs	3 – nil.	1 –	2 10	3 –
420	9	Ximenes, Roque -	$17\frac{9}{17}$	- -	- -	Title costs	3 – nil.	1 –	2 10	3 –
689	7	Zepero, José - -	$6\frac{2}{3}$	- -	- -	Title costs	3 – nil.	1 –	2 10	3 –
108	12	De Leon, Faustino -	$84\frac{5}{8}$	- -	- -	Title costs	4 – nil.	1 –	4 –	4 –
694	25	Jahan, Jean - -	- -	25	- -	Title costs	3 – nil.	1 –	2 10	3 –
		MUCURAPO.								
358	14	Carré, Francois -	$15\frac{7}{8}$	- -	- -	Title costs	3 – nil.	1 –	2 10	3 –
300	10	Pillard, J. F. - -	$8\frac{5}{15}$	- -	- -	Title costs	3 – 2 –	1 – 3 12	2 10 3 10	3 – - -
201	18	Kerveneau, Couppe -	$16\frac{1}{3}$	- -	- -	Title costs	3 – 2 –	1 – 4 4	2 10 3 10	3 – - -
		SOUTH NAPARIMA.								
94	35	Frazer, H.—Prayed for by W. S. Pemberton -	- -	100	- -	Title costs	4 – 12 –	1 – 8 4	4 – 18 3	4 – 6 –
–	12	Johnston, L. F. C. -	100	- -	- -	Title costs	4 – nil.	1 –	4 –	4 –
–	9	D° - - -	50	- -	- -	Title costs	4 – nil.	1 –	4 –	4 –
165	8	Simon, Hilaire - -	25	- -	- -	Title costs	3 – nil.	1 –	2 10	3 –
189	11	Hall, Henrietta -	$74\frac{1}{3}$	- -	- -	Title costs	4 – nil.	1 –	4 –	4 –
107	7	Crevel, Joseph - -	32	- -	- -	Title costs	3 – nil.	1 –	2 10	3 –
119	7	Prieur, Jean Pierre -	$12\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- -	Title costs	3 – nil.	1 –	2 10	3 –
164	10	Judie, Mary - -	25	- -	- -	Title costs	3 – nil.	1 –	2 10	3 –
296	8	Dieudonné, Emerie -	$12\frac{1}{4}$	- -	- -	Title costs	3 – nil.	1 –	2 10	3 –
259	10	Besson, Francis -	125	- -	- -	Title costs	6 – nil.	2 –	6 –	6 –
166	8	Thomasseau, Regis -	$12\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- -	Title costs	3 – nil.	1 –	2 10	3 –
121	19	Coryat, Henry - -	50	- -	- -	Title costs	4 – nil.	1 –	4 –	4 –
157	9	Patrice and Girod -	111	- -	- -	Title costs	6 – nil.	2 –	6 –	6 –
–	12	D° - - -	- -	80	- -	Title costs	4 – nil.	1 –	4 –	4 –
86	15	Brown, Thomas -	- -	100	- -	Title costs	4 – nil.	1 –	4 –	4 –
371	7	Corrie and Lamont -	$112\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- -	Title costs	6 – nil.	2 –	6 –	6 –

- - - - - upon each Grant; distinguishing Taxed Costs, &c.—*continued.*

AND THE COSTS ON THE PROCEEDINGS.					TOTAL FEES.	TOTAL COSTS.	MOTIVES That appear on the Records, for condemning the Parties in the Costs
Commissary of Population.	Secretary and Registrar.	Commandant of Quarters.	Porter.	Taxador.			
£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s. d.	
							MARACAS—*continued.*
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
5 10	4 -	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
							MUCURAPO.
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
- -	- -	- -	- 10	- 2	- -	9 14 -	Incurred by petitioner's neglect in taking out the title, and paying the fees thereon.
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
- -	- -	- -	- 10	- -	- -	10 4 -	- - D° - - d°.
							SOUTH NAPARIMA.
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
13 10	- -	12 -	5 -	2 2	- -	76 19 -	- - Extract from a decree of the tribunal of the Intendant, of the 26th of February 1820.—"When "documents, solemnly presented "to the executive or judicial authorities, having the signature "of respectable inhabitants, are "found to contain false statements, "and to be drawn up for the purpose of deception; and more "particularly, when, of those signatures, one is that of a public "officer, the confidence of this tribunal is necessarily withdrawn; "and those who have attempted "the imposition, are subject to be "required to answer for the same, "in due course of law." "To mark more particularly "the disapprobation of the court, "let the costs of these proceedings "be taxed, in the usual manner, "and charged; three-fourths to "Mr. Hugh Frazer, the present "possessor, as he admits to be "the cause of the mistake; and "one-fourth to Mr. Holmes, who, "as the surveyor, must have "known that Mr. Pemberton was "not, at that time, in possession "of the land."
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
8 10	6 -	3 -	- -	- -	37 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
8 10	6 -	3 -	- -	- -	37 10		
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
8 10	6 -	3 -	- -	- -	37 10		

(*continued.*)

N° 15.—Return of Fees paid to each public Officer, - - - - - -

Number of Proceedings.	Number of Folios.	NAMES of PETITIONERS.	Occupancies or Grants.				DISTRIBUTION OF THE FEES ON THE TITLES.							
			Spanish.	British.	Crown Lands.		Governor.		Assessor.		Escribano.		Attorney General.	
		SOUTH NAPARIMA—*continued.*					£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.
163	6	Crevel, Marie Rose -	10	- -	- -	Title	3	-	1		2	10	3	-
						costs	nil.							
127	10	Alley and Bicaise -	$69\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- -	Title	4	-	1	-	4	-	4	-
						costs	nil.							
266	13	Paul, Edward - -	$31\frac{1}{3}$	- -	- -	Title	3	-	1	-	2	10	3	-
						costs	2	-	1	-	4	10	-	-
116	14	Vendome, Pierre -	53	- -	- -	Title	4	-	1	-	4	-	4	-
						costs	2	-	1	-	4	10	-	-
118	16	Durity, Remy - -	$83\frac{1}{3}$	- -	- -	Title	4	-	1	-	4	-	4	-
						costs	6	-	4	8	3	-	-	-
228	13	Philip, Louis and Susan	144	- -	- -	Title	6	-	2	-	6	-	6	-
							4	-	1	-	4	-	4	-
229	-	D° - - - -	$85\frac{7}{8}$	- -	- -	costs	nil.							
167	10	Rose, Judith - -	15	- -	- -	Title	3	-	1	-	2	10	3	-
						costs	nil.							
111	7	Debay, widow - -	$37\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- -	Title	3	-	1	-	2	10	3	-
						costs	nil.							
103	15	David, Pierre - -	25	- -	- -	Title	3	-	1	-	2	10	3	-
						costs	nil.							
190	13	Saturnin and Cazabon -	$84\frac{2}{7}$	- -	- -	Title	4	-	1	-	4	-	4	-
						costs	nil.							
109	16	Crevel, J. B. - -	- -	80	- -	Title	4	-	1	-	4	-	4	-
						costs	8	-	4	-	6	12	-	-
428	11	Rambert, Anne -	16	- -	- -	Title	3	-	1	-	2	10	3	-
						costs	nil.							
105	13	Lucas, Dominique -	50	- -	- -	Title	4	-	1	-	4	-	4	-
						costs	nil.							
122	16	Bonifaye, Andrew -	20	- -	- -	Title	3	-	1	-	2	10	3	-
						costs	2	-	1	-	4	10	-	-
106	10	Crevel, Noel - -	32	- -	- -	Title	3	-	1	-	2	10	3	-
						costs	nil.							
191	11	Cognet, Magdalen -	$150\frac{1}{10}$	- -	- -	Title	6	-	2	-	6	-	6	-
						costs	nil.							
209	17	Johnston, L. F. C. & W. R.	100	- -	- -	Title	4	-	1	-	4	-	4	-
						costs	2	-	1	-	4	10	-	-
128	17	Cognet and Lalhuillerie	- -	$62\frac{8}{10}$	- -	Title	4	-	1	-	4	-	4	-
						costs	2	-	1	-	4	10	-	-
-	12	Rambert, Maria Claire	$5\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- -	Title	3	-	1	-	2	10	3	-
						costs	2	-	1	-	4	-	-	-
537	20	Dumaine, Cedaline, Luce, Maria, Louisonne, & Paul	25	- -	- -	Title	3	-	1	-	2	10	3	-
						costs	nil.							
150	18	Borde, Toussaint -	$23\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- -	Title	3	-	1	-	2	10	3	-
						costs	2	-	1	-	4	10	-	-
172	18	Bernard, Raymond -	60	- -	- -	Title	4	-	1	-	4	-	4	-
						costs	nil.							
		CARENAGE.												
587	10	Faltine, John - -	$109\frac{1}{17}$	- -	- -	Title	6	-	2	-	6	-	6	-
						costs	nil.							
342	12	Bellerand, J. B. -	$31\frac{3}{7}$	- -	- -	Title	3	-	1	-	2	10	3	-
						costs	nil.							
455	25	Dubuisson, J. B. -	$75\frac{2}{3}$	- -	- -	Title	4	-	1	-	4	-	4	-
						costs	10	-	2	-	8	-	12	5
311	10	Dageville, Francois -	$27\frac{3}{10}$	- -	- -	Title	3	-	1	-	2	10	3	-
						costs	nil.							
449	17	Bidot, Louis - -	$25\frac{7}{18}$	- -	- -	Title	3	-	1	-	2	10	3	-
						costs	10	-	6	-	10	15	-	-
385	18	Olingue and Roy -	100	- -	- -	Title	4	-	1	-	4	-	4	-
						costs	2	-	1	-	4	-	-	-
294	13	Inglis, Ellice and Co. -	109	- -	- -	Title	6	-	2	-	6	-	6	-
						costs	6	-	4	-	4	10	-	-

- - - - - - - - upon each Grant; distinguishing Taxed Costs, &c.—*continued.*

AND THE COSTS ON THE PROCEEDINGS					TOTAL FEES.	TOTAL COSTS.	MOTIVES That appear on the Records, for condemning the Parties in the Costs
Commissary of Population.	Secretary and Registrar.	Commandant of Quarters.	Porter.	Taxador.			
£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s. d.	SOUTH NAPARIMA—*continued.*
4 –	–	1 –	- -	- -	17 10		
5 10	4 10	2 –	- -	- -	25 –		
4 –	3 –	1 –	- -	- -	17 10		
- -	- -	- -	1 –	1 4	- -	9 14 –	Incurred by petitioner's neglect in taking out the title, and paying the fees thereon.
5 10	4 10	2 –	- -	- -	25 –		
- -	- -	- -	1 –	– 2	- -	8 12 –	- - D° - - d°.
5 10	4 10	2 –	- -	- -	25 –		
- -	- -	- -	1 10	1 8	- -	16 6 –	Extra diligences, occasioned by the petitioner, in establishing his claim to the land prayed for.
8 10	6 –	3 –	- -	- -	37 10		
5 10	4 10	2 –	- -	- -	25 10		
4 –	3 –	1 –	- -	- -	17 10		
4 –	3 –	1 –	- -	- -	17 10		
4 –	3 –	1 –	- -	- -	17 10		
5 10	4 10	2 –	- -	- -	25 –		
5 10	4 10	2 –	- -	- -	25 –		
3 –	- -	2 –	1 10	1 8	- -	26 10 –	- - D° - - d°.
4 –	3 –	1 –	- -	- -	17 10		
5 10	4 10	2 –	- -	- -	25 –		
4 –	3 –	1 –	- -	- -	17 10		
- -	- -	- -	1 –	– 2	- -	8 12 –	Incurred by the petitioner's neglect in taking out the Title and paying the costs thereon,
4 –	3 –	1 –	- -	- -	17 10		
8 10	–	3 –	- -	- -	37 10		
5 10	4 10	2 –	- -	- -	25 –		
- -	- -	- -	1 –	– 2	- -	8 12 –	- - D° - - d°.
5 10	4 10	2 –	- -	- -	25 –		
- -	- -	- -	1 –	– 2	- -	8 12 –	- - D° - - d°.
4 –	3 –	1 –	- -	- -	17 10		
- -	- -	- -	– 10	– 2	- -	7 12 –	- - D° - - d°.
4 –	3 –	1 –	- -	- -	17 10		
4 –	3 –	1 –	- -	- -	17 10		
- -	- -	- -	1 –	1 12	- -	10 2 –	- - D° - - d°.
5 10	4 –	2 –	- -	- -	25 –		
							CARENAGE.
8 10	6 –	3 –	- -	- -	37 10		
4 –	3 –	1 –	- -	- -	17 10		
5 10	4 10	2 –	- -	- -	25 –		
- -	- -	- -	3 10	2 –	- -	37 15 –	Extra diligences occasioned by the petitioner, in establishing his claim to the land prayed for.
4 –	3 –	1 –	- -	- -	17 10		
4 –	3 –	1 –	- -	- -	17 10		
3 –	- -	1 –	2 10	1 6	- -	34 11 –	D°, and omission in taking out his title.
5 10	4 10	2 –	- -	- -	25 –		
- -	- -	- -	1 –	1 8	- -	9 8 –	Incurred by petitioner's neglect in taking out his title, and paying the fees thereon.
8 10	6 –	3 –	- -	- -	37 10		
- -	- -	- -	– 10	1 –	- -	16 – –	- - D° - - d°.

(*continued.*)

N° 15.—Return of Fees paid to each public Officer, - - - - - - -

Number of Proceedings	Number of Folios	NAMES of PETITIONERS.	Occupancies or Grants.				DISTRIBUTION OF THE FEES ON THE TITLES.			
			Spanish	British.	Crown Lands.		Governor.	Assessor.	Escribano.	Attorney General.
		SANTA CRUZ.					£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
249	8	Derieux, Francis - -	68	- -	- -	Title	4 -	1 -	4 -	4 -
						costs	10 -	6	9 18	4 -
392	8	Bertineau, Eliz. - -	$15\frac{14}{15}$	- -	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	nil.			
72	9	Lopez, Augustin - -	- -	$38\frac{2}{10}$	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	nil.			
321	15	Eugene, Jean - - -	- -	$7\frac{1}{2}$	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	nil.			
292	-	Danela, Celestin - -	$50\frac{1}{4}$	- -	- -	Title	4 -	1 -	4 -	4 -
						costs	nil.			
597	17	Gomez, Antonio - -	$176\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- -	Title	6 -	2 -	6 -	6 -
						costs	- -	- -	5 8	- -
169	16	Balde, Adelaide - -	- -	8	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	14 -	6 12	14 2	4 -
475	14	Farfan, Miguel - -	- -	$14\frac{1}{2}$	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	4 -	3 4	3 17	- -
331	50	Dupont, Pierre - -	$128\frac{11}{23}$	- -	- -	Title	6 -	2 -	6 -	6 -
						costs	14 -	15 4	12 7	6 -
262	17	Hernandez, Tomas -	$9\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	nil.			
		Hernandez, Josefa -	$9\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	nil.			
		Carrion, Jose Ant. -	$9\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	nil.			
343	12	Lesama, Ala. Polon -	$10\frac{4}{5}$	- -	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	nil.			
-	-	D° - - - -	$8\frac{7}{10}$	- -	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	nil.			
437	9	Vendel, Juan Luis -	$34\frac{6}{11}$	- -	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	nil.			
238	11	Lapaz, Josef - - -	$18\frac{8}{9}$	- -	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	nil.			
540	9	Bompart & Salva -	$17\frac{6}{17}$	- -	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	nil.			
334	10	Diaz, Marcelino - -	$10\frac{13}{16}$	- -	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	nil.			
593	14	Villafana, Felipe - -	$16\frac{15}{16}$	- -	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	12 -	5 12	9 15	- -
353	16	Renaud, Successor of -	17	- -	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	2 -	1 -	4 14	- -
242	17	Farfan, Manuel - -	- -	$14\frac{1}{3}$	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	4 -	1 -	6 4	- -
390	17	Férré, Alexander -	- -	28	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	2 -	3 12	4 14	- -
348	14	Farfan, Angel A. - -	$36\frac{3}{4}$	- -	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	nil.			
310	10	Riano, Dionisio - -	$15\frac{3}{7}$	- -	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	nil.			
357	10	Farfan, Juan Fran. -	$11\frac{1}{3}$	- -	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	nil.			
356	10	Despagne, Luiz P. -	$29\frac{11}{20}$	- -	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	nil.			
354	9	Perret, William - -	$17\frac{7}{17}$	- -	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	nil.			
95	8	Villafana, Juan Ber. -	- -	$23\frac{5}{15}$	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	nil.			

- - - - - upon each Grant; distinguishing Taxed Costs, &c.—*continued.*

AND THE COSTS ON THE PROCEEDINGS.					TOTAL FEES.	TOTAL COSTS.	MOTIVES That appear on the Records, for condemning the Parties in the Costs
Commissary of Population.	Secretary and Registrar.	Commandant of Quarters.	Porter.	Taxador.			
£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	SANTA	CRUZ.
						£. s. d.	
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		Extra diligences, occasioned by petitioner in proving his claim to the land herein granted, the same having been prayed for by two persons in separate proceedings.
9 10	- -	2 -	2 -	1 18	- -	46 4 -	
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
8 10	6 -	3 -	- -	- -	37 10	6 8 -	Extra diligences, occasioned by petitioner in establishing his claim to the land prayed for.
- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		D° and for costs incurred by petitioner's neglect in taking the title, and paying the fees thereon
2 -	- -	- -	3 -	2 -	- -	45 14 -	
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		Incurred by petitioner's neglect in taking out the title, and paying the fees thereon.
- -	- -	- -	2 -	- 2	- -	13 3 -	
8 10	6 -	3 -	- -	- -	37 10		Extra diligences, occasioned by petitioner in establishing his claim to seven different portions of land comprized in the grant.
4 10	- -	- -	4 10	4 16	- -	61 7 -	
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		Extra diligences, occasioned by petitioner in establishing his claim to the land prayed for, and for omission in taking his title.
2 -	- -	- -	3 -	1 4	- -	33 11 -	
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		Incurred by petitioner's neglect in taking the title, and paying the fees thereon.
- -	- -	- -	1 -	- 2	- -	8 16 -	
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
- -	- -	- -	1 10	1 8	- -	14 2 -	- - D° - - d°.
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
- -	- -	- -	1 -	- 2	- -	11 8 -	- - D° - - d°.
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		

(*continued.*)

N° 15.—Return of Fees paid to each public Officer, - - - - - - -

Number of Proceedings.	Number of Folios.	NAMES of PETITIONERS.	Occupancies or Grants.				DISTRIBUTION OF THE FEES ON THE TITLES,			
			Spanish	British.	Crown Lands.		Governor.	Assessor.	Escribano.	Attorney General.
		SANTA CRUZ—*continued.*					£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
656	14	Colomb, François -	- -	10	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	2 -	1	4 10	- -
297	32	Hernandez, Miguel -	33	- -	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	nil.			
285	19	Raymond, Antonio -	69 $\frac{1}{11}$	- -	- -	Title	4 -	1 -	4 -	4 -
						costs	2 -	1 -	4 10	- -
339	12	Figeroux, Jean Pierre	73 $\frac{3}{23}$	- -	- -	Title	4 -	1 -	4 -	4 -
						costs	nil.			
382	12	Villafana, Pascuala -	6 $\frac{7}{33}$	- -	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	2 -	1 -	4 10	- -
		DIEGO MARTIN.								
367	12	Surreaux, Mary A. P.	15 $\frac{2}{19}$	- -	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	6 -	3 16	4 10	- -
218	17	Garcin, Jean - - -	52 $\frac{2}{9}$	- -	- -	Title	4 -	1 -	4 -	4 -
						costs	10 -	6 4	9 14	4 -
394	15	Paly, Henry - - -	1 $\frac{3}{7}$	- -	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	nil.			
		D° - - - - -	45	- -	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	nil.			
424	11	Pacheco, Juana T. -	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	nil.			
455	43	Geoffroy, Justin - -	129 $\frac{169}{175}$	- -	- -	Title	6 -	2 -	6 -	6 -
						costs	nil.			
490	17	Ozon, Ann Rose - -	8 $\frac{2}{17}$	- -	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	2 -	1 -	4 10	- -
512	13	Florent, Pierre - -	41 $\frac{1}{7}$	- -	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	2 -	1 -	4 10	- -
514	12	Villafana, Mary M. -	4	- -	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	2 -	1 -	4 10	- -
476	11	Surreau, Joseph - -	17 $\frac{3}{7}$	- -	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	- -	- -	3 10	- -
424	-	Pacheco, Juana T. -	7	- -	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	nil.			
		LA VENTILLA.								
423	9	Crevel, J. B. - - -	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	nil.			
448	10	Thuillier, Alexis - -	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	nil.			
412	10	Duplex, Margaret -	10 $\frac{3}{23}$	- -	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	nil.			
168	9	Michel, Philip - -	30	- -	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	nil.			
481	12	Vincent, Honoré - -	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	nil.			
383	18	Boneterre, St. Ives -	20	- -	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	nil.			
498	10	Rivierre, Victoire -	8 $\frac{3}{33}$	- -	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	nil.			
155	28	Patrice, Vincent - -	46 $\frac{1}{5}$	- -	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	nil.			
350	8	Masson, François - -	5	- -	- -	Title	3 -	1 -	2 10	3 -
						costs	nil.			

upon each Grant; distinguishing Taxed Costs, &c.—*continued.*

AND THE COSTS ON THE PROCEEDINGS.					TOTAL FEES.	TOTAL COSTS.	MOTIVES That appear on the Records, for condemning the Parties in the Costs
Commissary of Population.	Secretary and Registrar.	Commandant of Quarters.	Porter.	Taxador.			
£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	SANTA CRUZ—*continued.*	
						£. s. d.	
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	- -	9 10 -	Incurred by petitioner's neglect in taking out the title, and paying the fees thereon.
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
- -	- -	- -	1 -	- 2	- -	8 12 -	- - D° - - d°.
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
- -	- -	- -	1 -	- 2	- -	8 12 -	- - D° - - d°.
						DIEGO MARTIN.	
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
2 -	- -	- -	- 10	- 18	- -	17 14 -	- - D° - - d°.
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
3 -	- -	- -	3 -	1 8	- -	37 6 -	- - D° - and extra diligences.
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
8 10	6 -	3 -	- -	- -	37 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 8	- -	9 18 -	- - D° - - d°.
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	- -	9 10 -	- - D° - - d°.
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
- -	- -	- -	1 -	- 2	- -	8 12 -	- - D° - - d°.
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
- -	- -	- -	- 10	- -	- -	4 - -	- - D° - - d°.
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
						LA VENTILLA.	
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		

(*continued.*)

N° 15.—Return of Fees paid to each public Officer - - - - - - -

Number of Proceedings.	Number of Folios.	NAMES of PETITIONERS.	Occupancies or Grants.				DISTRIBUTION OF THE FEES ON THE TITLES.			
			Spanish	British.	Crown Lands		Governor.	Assessor.	Escribano.	Attorney General.
		SAVONETA CUBA.					£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
520	16	Peschier, F. as attorney of Baron Montalambert - - - -	150	- -	- -	Title	6 –	2 –	6 –	6 –
						costs	nil.			
509	16	Peschier, J. & C. -	327	- -	- -	Title	6 –	2 –	6 –	6 –
						costs	nil.			
519	14	Peschier, Francis -	108	- -	- -	Title	6 –	2 –	6 –	6 –
						costs	2 –	1 –	4 –	- -
32	18	Emery, Thomas - -	- -	100	- -	Title	4 –	1 –	4 –	4 –
						costs	2 –	1 –	4 10	- -
153	9	Ritchie, Archibald -	142 $\frac{1}{10}$	- -	- -	Title	6 –	2 –	6 –	6 –
						costs	nil.			
637	18	Jack, Alexander - -	- -	100	- -	Title	4 –	1 –	4 –	4 –
						costs	2 –	1 –	4 10	- -
142	13	Cochrane, Sir Alex. -	150	- -	- -	Title	6 –	2 –	6 –	6 –
						costs	2 –	1 –	4 10	- -
186	13	Rousseau, J. B. -	- -	100	- -	Title	4 –	1 –	4 –	4 –
						costs	nil.			
403	10	Manning & Anderdon	85 $\frac{9}{11}$	- -	- -	Title	4 –	1 –	4 –	4 –
						costs	2 –	1 –	2 –	- -
502	46	Collins, Charles* -	- -	- -	50	Title	4 –	1 –	4 –	4 –
						costs	22 –	14 16	31 14	25 –
		* See Report of the Attorney General and Copy of the Decree attached hereto.								
		GUANAPO.								
705	35	Llanos, Francisco - -	- -	- -	75	Title	4 –	1 –	4 –	4 –
						costs	nil.			
204	15	Pouchet, William -	55	- -	- -	Title	4 –	1 –	4 –	4 –
						costs	2 –	1 –	4 10	- -
–	–	Guebarra, Cayetano -	- -	- -	- -	Title	4 –	1 –	4 –	4 –
						costs	nil.			
		HICACOS.								
447	9	Ozon, Honore - - -	20	- -	- -	Title	3 –	1 –	2 10	3 –
						costs	2 –	1 –	4 10	- -
308	11	Desmarques, F. - -	59 $\frac{14}{15}$	- -	- -	Title	4 –	1 –	4 –	4 –
						costs	nil.			
506	20	St. Bresson & Park -	102 $\frac{1}{3}$	- -	- -	Title	6 –	2 –	6 –	6 –
						costs	2 –	1 –	4 10	- -
319	13	Soille, Philip - - -	38 $\frac{1}{8}$	- -	- -	Title	3 –	1 –	2 10	3 –
						costs	nil.			
388	14	Marechaux, A. - -	38 $\frac{4}{5}$	- -	- -	Title	3 –	1 –	2 10	3 –
						costs	nil.			
396	24	Achard, Elizabeth -	55	- -	- -	Title	4 –	1 –	4 –	4 –
						costs	nil.			
494	12	Caveland, J. & Nesbitt	8	- -	- -	Title	3 –	1 –	2 10	3 –
						costs	nil.			
493	10	Caveland & wife - -	12	- -	- -	Title	3 –	1 –	2 10	3 –
						costs	nil.			
503	16	Sanders & Joyeaux -	76	- -	- -	Title	4 –	1 –	4 –	4 –
						costs	2 –	1 –	4 10	- -
456	11	Ramsay, John - -	23 $\frac{9}{21}$	- -	- -	Title	3 –	1 –	2 10	3 –
						costs	2 –	1 –	4 10	- -
464	11	Carbon, Alexander -	14 $\frac{11}{16}$	- -	- -	Title	3 –	1 –	2 10	3 –
						costs	2 –	1 –	4 10	- -
457	11	Messe, Florent - -	9 $\frac{4}{7}$	- -	- -	Title	3 –	1 –	2 10	3 –
						costs	2 –	1 –	4 10	- -

13 October 1822.

- - - - - - upon each Grant; distinguishing Taxed Costs, &c.—*continued.*

AND THE COSTS ON THE PROCEEDINGS.					TOTAL FEES.	TOTAL COSTS	MOTIVES That appear on the Records, for condemning the Parties in the Costs.
Commissary of Population.	Secretary and Registrar.	Commandant of Quarters.	Porter.	Taxador.			
£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	SAVONETA CUBA.	
						£. s. d.	
8 10	6 -	3 -	- -	- -	37 10		
8 10	6 -	3 -	- -	- -	37 10		
8 10	6 -	3 -	- -	- -	37 10		Incurred by petitioner's neglect in taking out the title, and paying the fees thereon.
- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	- -	9 - -	
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
- -	- -	- -	1 -	- 2	- -	8 12 -	- - D° - - d°.
8 10	6 -	3 -	- -	- -	37 10		
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 10	- -	10 - -	- - D° - - d°.
8 10	6 -	3 -	- -	- -	37 10		
- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 4	- -	9 14 -	- - D° - - d°.
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 - -	- - D° - - d°.
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		Extra diligences occasioned by the petitioner having occupied and cultivated Crown lands without authority, and for delay in the payment of the fine imposed, and the redemption of the quit rent
6 -	- -	- -	7 10	4 2	- -	111 2 -	
						GUANAPO.	
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		Incurred by petitioner's neglect in taking out the title, and paying the fees thereon.
- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	- -	9 10 -	
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
						HICACOS.	
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
- -	- -	- -	1 -	- 2	- -	8 12 -	- - D° - - d°.
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
8 10	6 -	3 -	- -	- -	37 10		
- -	- -	- -	1 -	- 2	- -	8 12 -	- - D° - - d°.
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
5 10	4 10	2 -	- -	- -	25 -		
- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 8	- -	9 18 -	- - D° - - d°.
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
- -	- -	- -	1 -	- 2	- -	8 12 -	- - D° - - d°.
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
- -	- -	- -	1 -	- 18	- -	9 8 -	- - D° - - d°.
4 -	3 -	1 -	- -	- -	17 10		
- -	- -	- -	1 -	- 2	- -	8 12 -	- - D° - - d°.

(signed) *John Carter*, Escribano of Intendant.

N° 15.—Return of Fees paid to each public Officer upon each Grant, &c.—*continued.*

RECAPITULATION of the FEES and COSTS received by each public Officer upon the ISSUE of the foregoing Titles, between the month of December 1815 and the month of October 1822.

	Fees on the Titles.		Costs on the Proceedings.		TOTAL AMOUNT.	
	£. currency.	£. sterling.	£. currency.	£. sterling.	£. currency.	£. sterling.
The Governor - - - -	1,090 - -	436 - -	392 - -	156 16 -	1,482 - -	592 16 -
Assessor - - - - -	335 - -	134 - -	248 4 -	91 5 9	583 4 -	225 5 9
Escribano - - - -	1,605 - -	402 - -	567 4 6	226 17 10	1,572 4 6	628 17 10
Attorney General - -	1,090 - -	436 - -	89 5 -	35 14 -	1,179 5 -	471 14 -
Commissary of Population -	1,487 10 -	595 - -	119 - -	47 12 -	1,606 10 -	642 12 -
Registrar - - -	1,132 10 -	453 - -	- - -	- - -	1,132 10 -	453 - -
Commandants of Quarters -	460 - -	184 - -	19 - -	7 12 -	479 - -	191 12 -
Porter - - - - -	- - -	- - -	139 - -	55 12 -	139 - -	55 12 -
Taxador - - - - -	- - -	- - -	92 16 -	37 2 -	92 16 -	37 2 -
TOTAL - - £.	6,600 - -	2,640 - -	1,666 9 6	658 11 7	8,266 9 6	3,298 11 7

LIST of TITLES remaining UNDELIVERED by reason of the Contumacy of the Parties.

NAMES	QUARTERS.	Number of Quarrées.	NAMES.	QUARTERS.	Number of Quarrées.
Begorrat, St. Hilaire - -	Oropuche, East -	66	Pantaleon, Manuela - -	Diego Martin -	18 7/12
D° - - - - -	- - - - -	31 4/5	Patience, Louis - -	Guayaguayare -	51 9/11
Annesley, Richard - -	Pointe a Piedra -	100	La Chancellerie, V. - -	Hicacos - -	32 2/5
Heude, Catherine Bonfils -	D° - -	50	Devenish, Edward - -	Mucurapo -	63 11/16
Walker, W. } Messrs. Lewis & Redhead, Executors.	Diego Martin -	54	Rigaud, Honoré - -	Mayaro - -	48
D° - - } Messrs. Lewis & Redhead, Executors.	D° - -	100	Guide, John Baptiste - -	D° - -	51 9/11
D° - - } Messrs. Lewis & Redhead, Executors.	D° - -	54	Huyghue, Anne - -	D° - -	64 11/17
Le Cadre, Francis - -	D° - -	55 1/4	Blandin, Michel - -	South Naparima	10
Miehel, Felicite - -	La Brea & Guapo	94 11/23	André, Bonifaye - -	D° - -	60
Boussac, Marie Catherine -	D° - -	131	Outten, Eliza - - -	D° - -	50
Boyer, Veuve - - - -	D° - -	124 2/3	Annesley, Richard - -	D° - -	97
Laubot, Thomas - -	D° - -	47 1/6	Blondin & Douglas - -	D° - -	64 1/4
Guiria, Antomatei & Agostini	D° - -	192 3/4	Renaud, widow - -	D° - -	67 5/17
Amaro, widow - - -	Matura - -	50	Dumain, Paul - - -	D° - -	59 1/17
Dufour, Moriano - -	D° - -	20	Rambert, Euphrosine, Mariane & Jos. - } - -	D° - -	5 1/4
Gibbes, J. Thomas - -	Maracas - -	99 1/3	Bardenave, Rene John -	D° - -	15
Mieres, Juana Justa - -	D° - -	9 1/3	Holmes, William - -	D° - -	70
Latine, Maryane Loutard -	Maraval - -	13 3/4	Boissiere, John - -	D° - -	100
Hardison, Etienne - -	D° - -	87 1/6	Hicaire, Elizabeth - -	North Naparima	25 1/4
Degannes, Honorine, J. & Victoire - - } -	D° - -	30	Palmer, Ann and children -	D° - -	106
Belleisle, Pierre de la haute -	Ancagua - -	53 2/3	Loreilhe & Smith - -	D° - -	191 1/7
Dutasta & Robin - -	D° - -	29 3/4	D° - - - - -	D° - -	45
Chomett, Blaise - -	Arima - -	50	Clacks & C° - - -	D° - -	60
Hawkins, Thomas - -	D° - -	20	Songui, Marie Rose - -	D° - -	5
Robertson, Hugh - -	Chaguanas -	100	Mitchell, Margaret - -	D° - -	100
Blanc, Etienne - -	D° - -	50	Noble, Innocent - -	D° - -	50
Caveland, John & Michel -	Cedros - -	112 2/3	Voisin, J. B. Nicholas -	D° - -	60 1/3
Corrie, John - - -	Couva Savoneta	100	Bonaire, Frere - -	Santa Cruz -	35
Thornhill, William - -	D° - -	216	Beaumisseau, Jeremiah -	Oropuche, South	60
Gloster, Archibald - -	D° - -	247 1/2	O'Brian, Patrick - -	D° - -	60
Secard, Bridgette - -	Diego Martin -	23	Winniett, George - -	Tragarete -	4
Beaupré, Marie Therese -	D° - -	9 1/7			

13th October 1822. (signed) *John Carter*, Escribano of Intendant.

Report of the Attorney General, and copy of Decree, (referred to in p. 56.)

Port of Spain, 2d April 1822.

IT is impossible for the petitioner, in any sense or manner, to justify his having taken possession of and cultivated the lands of the crown without the smallest permission or right, any more than he could pretend to justify the taking and cultivating the land of an individual; for, in either case, he is as he would be liable, not only to lose all his cultivations and improvements, but subject himself to a prosecution. It remains, therefore, to be considered, under all the circumstances stated by him, and with reference to the intentions of the government, as declared at that time, with respect to the cultivations of the waste lands of the Island, whether there may not be some circumstances attending this usurped possession as may render the petitioner a fit object for the lenient consideration of the government.

By the Proclamation of the 5th of December 1815, it is, among other things, therein declared and notified to the inhabitants of this island, that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, having taken into his gracious consideration the great benefit that might be derived to the inhabitants and others, from a cultivation of many parts of the most fertile lands of this colony, was pleased to authorize his Excellency the Governor to confer grants upon the conditions therein prescribed; the first of which was, that it should be shown, to the satisfaction of the government, that persons applying for lands were possessed of the means of cultivating them, and rendering them valuable.

It appears that the petitioner, in consequence of this proclamation, applied, by petition, for 100 quarrées, on the 22d of March 1817, upon a certificate of the commissary of population, that the land he applied for had never been cultivated, accompanied by a certificate from the commandant of the quarter, to the same effect; and it also now appears, that the petitioner had, as he has shown, the means of cultivating and rendering the lands in question valuable; but although the petitioner did not, as he states, but which is accounted for by the reasons assigned in the decree, receive any answer to his petition, yet still he had no right whatever, directly or indirectly, to open or take possession of any part of the crown lands; but still the attorney general cannot but observe, that this petitioner was allowed openly, by the commandant of the quarter, to form a sugar estate in his neighbourhood, that his name appears on this quantity of land on the map of the quarter, in the office of the commissary of population, and that the cultivation has been going on for four years; and the petitioner making his annual returns of cultivation into the office of the commissary of population, through the commandant of the quarter, during all that time, without any warning or prohibition; so that, under all these circumstances, he may have improperly considered himself as having the tacit, or implied permission of these officers of the government for such his continued cultivation; and the more so, when he was never directed or warned to desist from cultivating; and when, by the presentation of his petition, he thought that he would be considered on the same footing as others, although the attorney general does not admit that any such cultivation, without some express permission, has ever been before him, except in the three instances in question.

The result of all this has been, that the petitioner has, during these four years, cleared a tract of uncultivated land to a great extent, and placed thereon a certain number of slaves; considering, therefore, the intentions of the government as to the cultivation of the waste lands of the colony, but not admitting that the petitioner can justify this usurpation, but, on the contrary, that he is liable to be expelled; but seeing that he has honestly confessed and submitted himself to the mercy of the government, the attorney general, although he cannot consent to wave or lessen, in any one iota, the just rights and immutable prerogatives of the Crown, and as it cannot be permitted for the said petitioner to pass unpunished, for an infraction that cannot be tolerated; for although the petitioner did not obtain an answer, he ought to have renewed his application, and if he did not then receive an answer, he might have presumed that the government had, as in fact it has, changed its intention, and, instead of giving away, has come to the determination of selling the lands which are the actual property of the Crown; and on no principle the most strained or perverted can the petitioner, or any other person, assume the right of cultivating the lands of the Crown, without express licence and authority.

Nevertheless and under all the circumstances, and as there are only three cases out of such a great number of applications, the attorney general, in the belief that it was not intended daringly or wantonly to set at defiance either the laws of the Island or the rights of the Crown, but that this petitioner has been misled or been too anxious to commence his cultivations, has the honour to submit to his Excellency the Governor, that there are two ways of punishing the petitioner, either by having his lands, cultivated and improved as they now are valued (excluding the slaves, buildings, and moveables, which the petitioner would, on the Crown resuming the land, have due liberty to remove), and that he should have such appraised value, but which the attorney general does not press, or that his grant should be limited to fifty quarrées; and that the petitioner should be adjudged to pay what the attorney general conceives to be a fair and moderate value, by way of penalty for this infraction; to wit, the sum of 10*l.* currency per quarrée, including the quit rent; and that as to the payment of the appraised value, if his Excellency should so decree, or the fine, the attorney general submits that the petitioner might be allowed to pay the same in the proportions following; one-third down, one-third in six months, and one-third in twelve months; and that on the same being entirely paid, that the petitioner do then receive a royal grant of the said fifty quarrées.

(signed) *Henry Fuller*,
£. 20. Attorney General.

11th April 1821.

THERE can be no doubt of the right of the Crown to resume the land that has been occupied by the petitioners, without any authority; and although they have not merely cultivated the soil, but have erected buildings and established works, and have thereby shown a more glaring defiance of the laws; yet it is not the wish of this tribunal to act harshly towards those that acknowledge themselves culpable. It is, however, necessary to punish such presumption, and to deter others. The attorney general's report is therefore confirmed, and the time recommended is also conceded; but if the instalments are not paid with the utmost punctuality, the rights of the Crown will be held to be unimpaired.

Upon the explanation afforded by the commissary of population and the commandant of the quarter, they are discharged from their responsibility in this case.

Let the title to the fifty quarrées be prepared, and the survey had, so as to include the works and the cultivation of most importance to the petitioners.

Let the costs be taxed and paid.

(signed) *Ralph Woodford*,
£. 4.

Before me (signed) *Philip D. Souper*,
£. 1. Secretary and Escribano.

A true copy.
(signed) *John Carter*,
Escribano of Intendant.

October 13th 1822.

—Nº 16.—

List of all LANDS taken for the use of the Crown under the Proclamation of the 5th of December 1815, and for which the Proprietor was remunerated in other Crown Lands, or in Money; and the Extent and Valuation thereof, and the Amount paid, or agreed to be paid, and to whom.

Previous Holder of the Land.	Quarter.	Extent of Land taken.	Valuation of Land taken.	Land given in Remuneration.	Quarter.	Sum paid in Money.
						£. s. d.
Heirs of Somersall -	St. Ann's - -	$13\frac{1}{3}$ Quarrées	as paid for	none	- - -	1,237 1 9 Currency.

(signed) *Edmonstone Hodgkinson,*

12th October 1822. Commiss^y^ of Population, Act^g^ Surv^r^ Gen^l^.

—Nº 17.—

List of all LANDS granted by the Governor, Sir *Ralph Woodford*, Bart. without any other consideration to the Public than the Quit Rent, and to whom such Grants were made.

QUARTER.	GRANTEE.	Number of Quarrées granted.	REMARKS.
Chaguanas - - - -	Henry Fuller - -	$42\frac{2}{3}$ Quar^s^ - -	Attached to an Occupancy.
Ditto - - - -	Henry St. Hill - -	50 - - -	- - ditto.
Savana Grande - - -	Sir A. Cochrane, G. C. B.	100 - - -	Granted on a special application.
Point à Pierre - - -	William Massey - -	30 - - -	Attached to an Occupancy.
Maracas Valley - - - -	Afateo Marcano - -	50 - - -	
Ditto - - - -	Jean Jahan - -	25 - - -	Attached to an Occupancy.
Matura - - - -	L. & U. De Leon -	50 - - -	
La Brea - - - -	Arettassé - - -	20 - - -	Attached to an Occupancy.
Las Cuevas - - - -	P. J. Aron - - -	60 - - -	
Toco - - - - -	André Rolland - -	40 - - -	Attached to an Occupancy.
Mayaro - - - -	Fran^s^ Niel - - -	100 - - -	
Arima - - - -	Charles Goin - -	100 - - -	
Couva, &c. - - -	Manning & Anderdon -	$47\frac{17}{21}$ - - -	Attached to an Occupancy.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of Grants made by Sir Ralph Woodford, Bt. for Quit Rent only.	Number of Quarrées contained therein.	Amount of Quit Rent payable thereon.
		£. s. d.
13	$715\frac{6}{13}$ Quarrées	107. 6. 5. Curr^y^ per annum.

(signed) *Edmonstone Hodgkinson,*

12th October 1822. Comm^r^ of Population, and Act^g^ Surv^r^ General.

—Nº 18.—

Copies of the PROCLAMATIONS issued by the Governor of *Trinidad*, on the 5th of December 1815, the 7th of November 1816, and on the 1st of December 1818.

BY his Excellency Sir *Ralph James Woodford*, Bart. Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the said Island and its Dependencies, and Vice Admiral thereof, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Ralph James Woodford.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appearing that a great proportion of the titles to land, in this colony, are defective, or absolutely void, either as arising from the neglect of the parties themselves, or from an abuse or violation of their respective grants, or from want of some specific declaration of the royal pleasure thereupon; His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, taking these circumstances into his consideration, as well as the advantages that the inhabitants now and hereafter will derive from a secure tenure, and unmolested possession of their lands, has been pleased to declare, as it is hereby proclaimed and declared:

That in all and every case where, previous to the date of this proclamation, the lands occupied or granted, either under Spanish or British authority (excepting those hereinafter mentioned) have been put and now are in a state of cultivation, the tenures and titles of such lands shall be confirmed to the extent of such land in cultivation, together with such further proportion as shall be equal to the quantity in cultivation; provided always, that in case the lands so occupied, granted and cultivated, shall be required for the public service, the same shall be retained, and the owner or occupier thereof shall receive in land, a full equivalent to those of which he has been deprived; and provided always, that from and after the date of this proclamation, the persons holding, or claiming to hold such lands, shall in the month of June in the ensuing and every succeeding year, pay into the colonial treasury, for and in consideration of such confirmation, the sum of five shillings currency for every quarrée of land confirmed and granted; the said sum to be a perpetual charge and incumbrance on the lands so held and confirmed.

Three Acres and one-fifth.

And His Royal Highness has also been pleased to declare, that nothing hereinbefore declared shall extend to such grants or titles of lands as have been made and registered in strict conformity to the royal cedula of his Catholic Majesty, dated San Lorenzo, 24th November 1783, and previous to the surrender of the Island to His Majesty's arms.

And whereas amongst the grants or titles herein last recited, there are found to be many, the lands whereof are entirely uncultivated or abandoned, contrary to the spirit and letter of the above mentioned order, and to the present and future disadvantage and inconvenience of the colony at large; His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been further pleased to declare, that unless the said lands shall, within the space of two years from and after the date of this proclamation, be put into a state of cultivation in a proportion of one-fourth part at least to the whole extent of the land held, and be so continued; and unless there shall be placed by the owner, and employed thereon, a number of negroes or labourers, amounting at least to the proportion of one negroe or labourer to every five quarrées of land so held, the owners thereof shall pay to the colonial treasurer, in the month of June next after the determination of the said term, and in the said month of every succeeding year, the sum of five shillings currency per quarrée; and in case the said annual payment shall not be made at the first annual period next succeeding the determination of the said term, the said lands shall be taken and considered as abandoned, and shall be resumed and seized as forfeited to His Majesty, His heirs and successors.

And whereas, among those persons who from time to time obtained permission from the several British governors of the colony, to occupy lands under certain conditions and restrictions, there are many who have violated the same; His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased to give a power to his Excellency the Governor, to confirm the grants of such parts of those lands as are cultivated, with the reserve of such portion of them as may be wanted for the public service, in manner as aforesaid, on payment, by the occupiers thereof, into the colonial treasury, of the sum of 100*l.* currency, by way of fine and penalty, for the violation of the conditions and restrictions of their several permissions of occupancy; the said lands being also held subject to the annual quit rent or charge of five shillings per quarrée, payable in the same manner and period as are herein more particularly described.

And whereas permissions have also been obtained from the several British governors, to occupy lands in the colony, which said lands have remained, and are now uncultivated; His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased to declare, that all such grants and permissions shall be considered and taken, as they are hereby declared to be, void; with a reservation, nevertheless, to such nominal occupiers, to pray for a grant of the same, on such conditions as are hereinafter declared in the case of new settlers.

And His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, having taken into his gracious consideration the great benefit that might be derived to the inhabitants and others, from the cultivation of many parts, of the most fertile lands of this colony, has been further pleased to authorize his Excellency the Governor to confer grants upon the following conditions:

First.—That it be shown, to the satisfaction of the Governor, that the persons applying for lands, are possessed of the means of cultivating them, and rendering them valuable.

Second.—That no new grant to a resident of the Island, shall exceed in the first instance, one hundred quarrées, except in cases where the nature of the intended cultivation shall render a relaxation of this condition indispensable.

Third.—That if strangers shall be desirous of settling, with any great number of slaves, from other British colonies, and requiring any greater extent of land than is hereinbefore limited, they will be recommended to his Royal Highness's gracious favour.

Fourth.—That the said grants of new lands shall, in all cases, be given upon condition of cultivating of one-fourth part of the same within the period of five years, from the date of the grant; and in failure thereof, all title of dominion and of occupancy, or otherwise, shall revert to the crown.

Fifth.—That the right of His Majesty to all minerals, as well as quarries, timber and water, when required for the public service, with free ingress and regress to and from the same, be reserved.

Sixth.—That the three chains on the sea-coast (comprehending fifty paces,) from the height of the spring tides, be held and reserved for the use of His Majesty and the public service.

That, to avoid any differences or disputes in this respect, no building of whatever description, shall be erected within the line of this chain, without express permission of the government, first obtained through the commandant of the quarter, and the commissary of population; and in all such permissions, the right to demolish and abate at will, shall be reserved.

Seventh.—That the right of tracing and directing new roads, canals, or other means of communication to be opened, be preserved to His Majesty.

Eighth.—That all lands granted to new settlers shall, in like manner as all other lands hereafter to be cultivated, be held subject to the payment of the annual quit rent of five shillings currency per quarrée.

Ninth.—That in case any of the lands now to be confirmed and granted, or hereafter to be granted to new settlers, shall cease to be cultivated, according to the proportion hereinbefore prescribed, for and during the space of three years, then and in such case, and after notice given by the attorney general, or law officer of the crown for the time being, and judgment of abandonment given in the court of the intendant, the said lands shall be resumed by the crown, and become absolutely forfeited to His Majesty, his heirs and successors.

And it is hereby further ordered and declared, that in default of payment of the quit rent hereby imposed on all lands hereby granted and confirmed, or hereafter to be granted, into the treasury of the Island, in every month of June, the said quit rent shall be sued for, levied, and recovered, in the same manner as all other debts of His Majesty now are recoverable, and under the same privileges, rights and preference, which by the laws in force, are provided and declared in respect of debts contracted to the crown; and in default of other property, that the lands so granted, the said lands shall revert to the crown.

And it is hereby also declared, that if any one shall feel himself aggrieved by any matter or thing that may be done in the execution of the orders of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, herein set forth, such person may present and prefer his petition to his Excellency the Governor, in his court of intendant, where the same shall be exclusively heard and determined, under the provisions of the proclamation of the 19th of June 1813.

All applications for confirmation of grants, or for new grants, are hereby directed to be made, by petition to his Excellency the Governor, according to the tenor of certain instructions, which will be filed in the office of the commissary of population.

And lastly, I do hereby, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, will and require, and strictly charge and command the judges of all the courts and tribunals of the said Island, the law officer of the crown, the commandants of quarters, the commissary of population, the public treasurer, the alguazil mayor, and all magistrates and alcaldes de barrio, all land surveyors, and all other His Majesty's loving subjects within the said island, duly to obey and observe these presents, and to govern themselves accordingly.

(L. S.) In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the Island to be hereunto affixed, at government house, in the town of Port of Spain, the 5th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1815, and in the fifty-sixth year of His Majesty's reign.

By command of his Excellency,
(signed) *P. Reinagle*, Secy.

(L. S.) BY his Excellency Sir *Ralph James Woodford*, Bart. Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the said Island and its dependencies, Vice Admiral thereof, Intendant of the Royal Treasury, and Judge of the Crown Lands.

(signed) *Ralph James Woodford.*

WHEREAS, in consequence of a representation made by His Majesty's council to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, through His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the colonial department, on the expediency of exempting all lands that had been held, granted or occupied previous to the conquest of the Island by His Britannic Majesty's arms, on the 18th of February 1797, from the payment of the annual quit rent of five shillings currency per quarrée that was imposed by the proclamation of the 5th of December 1815, however defective the grant, tenure, or occupation of the said lands may have been, His Royal Highness has been pleased to signify his gracious commands, that the said annual quit rent on the lands hereinbefore particularly mentioned should be repealed.

It is therefore hereby ordered, proclaimed, and declared by virtue of the aforesaid royal commands, that the said annual quit rent of five shillings currency per quarrée shall be, as the same is hereby repealed and declared to be of no effect in respect to all such lands as shall have been granted, held, or occupied previous to the conquest of the Island by His Majesty's arms as aforesaid; provided always, that the present occupiers of such lands shall, within the period of two months from the date hereof, pray for a confirmation of the same; and provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be held to exempt the said occupiers, their heirs, or assigns, from the obligation of conforming to the third clause of the said proclamation of the 5th of December 1815, and from putting the said lands into a state of cultivation within the period of two years from the date of the said last proclamation, in a proportion of one-fourth part at least to the whole extent of land so held, granted and occupied, and from placing and employing thereon a number of negroes or labourers, amounting at least to the proportion of one negro or labourer to every five quarrées of land so held, granted and occupied; and that in failure thereof, the said quit rent of five shillings currency per quarrée be exacted, and the penalty of resumption of the said land enforced in failure of payment.

In Witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the said Island of Trinidad to be hereunto affixed, at government house, in the town of Port of Spain, the seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and in the fifty-seventh year of His Majesty's reign.

By his Excellency's command,
(signed) *Geo. Martin*, Acting Sec.

BY his Excellency Sir *Ralph James Woodford*, Bart. Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the said Island and its Dependencies, and (L. S.) Vice Admiral thereof, Intendant of the Royal Treasury, and Judge of Crown Lands, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Ralph James Woodford.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by a proclamation issued on the fifth December 1815, provisions were declared for the confirmation of titles to the lands then in cultivation, as well as for the distribution of new lands in this colony.

And whereas, by another proclamation issued on the seventh day of November 1816, it was notified that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent had been graciously pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to relieve from the payment of quit rent to the crown, all lands held, enjoyed or occupied, previous to the surrender of this island to His Majesty's arms.

And His Royal Highness being desirous of further promoting the cultivation of the fertile lands of the colony, has been graciously pleased to command that it be, as it is hereby declared to be, proclaimed as follows:

First.—That the fine imposed by the 3d clause of the proclamation of the 5th December 1815, upon such settlers as departed from the tenure of the grants of occupancy conceded to them by His Majesty's former governors, shall be limited to 50*l.* currency.

Second.—That the quit rent to be paid on all lands hitherto occupied by virtue of the permission of His Majesty's governors, and which may be confirmed under the proclamation of the 5th December 1815, shall not exceed three shillings currency per quarrée; the same to be payable into the treasury annually.

Third.—That it shall be competent to all proprietors desirous of redeeming the quit rents of their lands, to purchase the same by a payment not exceeding 50 shillings currency per quarrée, by any one payment, within the annual periods of payment, into the colonial treasury; in consideration whereof, such proprietor will receive a title of dominion, free from all future charge of quit rent.

And whereas, there are certain lands held in virtue of grants given by his Catholic Majesty's governors, under the royal cedula of 1783, which were not enregistered in obedience to the 3d clause of that order, and others which having been granted previously thereto, are equally unrecorded; His Royal Highness has been further pleased to direct, that all such grants shall be, as they are hereby declared to be, equally as valid as if the same had been duly registered, provided they be presented for that purpose within six months from the date hereof, to the commissary of population for the time being, which officer is likewise hereby authorized and directed strictly to comply and carry into effect such instructions as may be issued to him, in addition to those of the 1st of February 1816, in this behalf.

In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the Island to be fixed at government house, in the town of Port of Spain, this first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and in the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty's reign.

By his Excellency's command,
(Signed) *P. Gellineau*, Assist. Sec.

BY his Excellency Sir *Ralph James Woodford*, Bart. Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the said Island and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral thereof, &c. &c. &c.

Instructions to the Commissary of Population of the said Island, under and by virtue of the Proclamation of the 5th of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, relative to the confirmation of old Grants of Land, and the granting and cultivating of the new Lands of this Colony.

WHEREAS to give effect to the gracious intentions of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, as declared in the said proclamation, as well as to revise the instructions given to the commissary of population by Governor Chacon; it is expedient that one uniform mode should be adopted in giving confirmation of old grants, and validity both in form and substance, to such new grants as may henceforth be demanded, and that every practicable security be afforded for the preservation and due registration of the same, for the prevention of any future disputes or litigation either as to the quantity or boundaries of the lands so confirmed and granted.

In virtue of the powers and authorities in me vested, I have resolved to declare and establish the following rules, regulations, and instructions, in that behalf:

1.—All persons requiring confirmation of lands not being a royal grant, registered in conformity to the royal cedula of the 24th of November one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, or persons requiring confirmations of the tenure of lands assumed by them, or of those granted by former governors, or new grants of uncultivated lands, must present a petition addressed to his Excellency the Governor, as intendant of the royal treasury and judge of crown lands; and in which must be discribed with accuracy, the lands prayed for, the time when, and by whom originally acquired, and by what authority.

2.—The present cultivation of the lands in extent and kind, must be attested by the commandant of the quarter, and two witnesses neighbours of the petitioner; together with a certificate, or return of the slaves, from the registrar's office in proof of the property in the said slaves; and where new lands are prayed for, the certificate of the commandant, as to their actual state of uncultivation, and as not interfering with any free settlers, together with the means of the petitioner to render the same available, must be duly set forth.

3.—The petition will then be passed to the commissary of population and surveyor general, who will certify, from the records in his office, the quantity of land possessed by the petitioner, and the proportion of new land to which he is entitled, under the proclamation, together with such further remarks as may appear necessary.

4.—The petition will afterwards be referred to the attorney general, or law officer of the crown, whose duty it will be, in the conservation of His Majesty's rights, to submit to his Excellency the Governor, as intendant, any observations or objections that he may have to make, upon or against the prayer of the petition, as he may deem expedient, and he will accordingly prepare and submit the royal grant.

5.—If in the grants hereafter to be made, the quantity of land so granted shall be greater or less than the surveys actually made; or if any doubts shall arise therefrom, or upon the boundaries, a new survey shall take place by order of the commissary of population, and with citation to all the neighbouring owners, whose rights may be involved in or affected by the new boundary line.

6.—The grant being approved by the governor's signature, and that of the attorney general, and the great seal of the Island being affixed thereto, will be enrolled, by the deputy secretary, and registered at length, in a proper book of registry, to be provided for that special purpose; together with all the documents appertaining thereto; and a certificate of such enregistration and of the number of pages that the same may occupy in the book of registry will be indorsed, by the deputy secretary and registrar, upon the grant.

7.—The same will be passed to the commissary of population for the like purpose of registry, and will be by him abstracted and noted in the Libro Becerro, as provided by the former instructions to the commissary of population; and on payment of the fees, according to the subjoined docket, the original grant will then be delivered to the grantee or his duly authorized attorney.

8.—The present regulations will not extend to poor settlers, peons, or free men of colour, who have already cultivated any portion of land, or established conucos or gardens not exceeding 5 quarrées of land; and it will only be required of them to produce to the commissary of population, a certificate from the commandant of their respective quarters, of the quantity of land occupied by each, and in actual cultivation. This certificate will be submitted to the Governor, and when approved by his signature, will be deemed and taken as a confirmation to such occupiers of their property and tenure of the quantity of land they hold, subject to the payment of the annual quit rent. No fees will be demanded or taken for such certificates or sanction; but if the persons to whom this indulgence shall be granted, may hereafter wish to dispose of such quantity of land as they now possess and occupy, either, by sale or bequest, or exchange, they shall first obtain the sanction and licence of his Excellency the Governor.

9.The commissary of population is authorized, whenever he shall deem it necessary to call for the production of any deeds, titles or documents, relative to any lands petitioned for or plans or diagrams of the same; which are hereby directed to be delivered to the commissary of population, on his granting a receipt for the same.

It is hereby declared, to be the especial duty of the several commandants of quarters and the commissary of population, to report to the governor, in writing from time to time, the abandonment of the cultivation of old grants, or of lands assumed in their districts, as well as the non-observance of the conditions of tenure contained in the proclamation of the 5th of December last past.

Every proprietor of land is hereby ordered from this date, to keep the boundary lines, between his own lands and that of his neighbours, clear and open, and to preserve the land marks; and whenever the same shall be neglected, the commissary of population shall have the lands remeasured and surveyed again at the expense of the party neglecting the same.

All sales and transfers of lands must continue to be accompanied by a certified description of the extent and boundaries thereof, from the commissary of population, who will note and register the same in his office.

The petitions of the commandants of quarters whom the proclamation of the 5th December may affect, will be disposed of in the first instance; and after that, the petitions will be considered by quarters.

Government House, (signed) *Ralph Woodford.*
1st February 1816.
By his Excellency's command,
(signed) *Geo. Martin*, Acting Sec.

The docket of Fees is transmitted to His Majesty's principal secretary of state, for the purpose of receiving the sanction of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

BY His Excellency Sir *James Ralph Woodford*, Bart. Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the said Island and its Dependencies, Vice Admiral thereof, Intendant and Judge of Crown Lands, &c. &c. &c.

Additional Instructions to the Commissary of Population, on the Issue of Titles, and the Grants of Lands.

HIS Royal Highness the Prince Regent having been graciously pleased to direct that the proclamation, of the 5th of December, should be carried into effect, subject to the alteration made by virtue of the declarations expressed in that of the 7th of November 1816, as well as to those which have been proclaimed on the 1st of December instant; you will forthwith prepare,

First.—A List of the lands resumed under the 4th clause in the 7th page of the proclamation of the 5th of December, as having been uncultivated at that period, and that may now be disposed of for the public benefit.

Second.—You will also prepare Lists of such settlers as departed from the conditions of their grants of occupancy, as the said conditions stand recorded in your office.

Third.—Where lands have been cultivated without authority; or where, in disobedience to the regulations of your office, the temporary occupancy has been transferred and sold without any permission to that effect, the shape of the lot, when granted in confirmation, will, if necessary, be reduced to frontage, without interfering with the actual cultivation.

Fourth.—You will require, from the commandants, lists in duplicate, of the free settlers, of their quarters, and of the quantity of land in actual cultivation by each settler, as well as the quantity that they solicit, requiring the commandants to state if the settlers wish to retain such lands; and in such case, and as soon as circumstances will permit, you will order a surveyor to survey their grounds, so that they be not hereafter molested in the enjoyment of the same,—the expense of which survey will be divided among them, and such a portion of land included therein, as it may be necessary to reserve for their increasing families.

Fifth.—You will adopt the precautions above-mentioned, for the security of the American settlers, as well as for the lands of the Indian missions, or Spanish villages.

Sixth.—As it is of great importance to the general benefit, that all free persons be encouraged to form settlements, and to cultivate lands, you will take care to reserve lands for this purpose accordingly.

Seventh.—Where the same lands are petitioned for by more than one individual, unless an authority shall have been given to permit the cultivation of them to be commenced, such tracts will be put up to public sale, before the intendant's court, as the fairest mode of disposing of the same.

Eighth.—In apportioning these, and all other lands, in future, and particularly those on the banks of rivers, you will take care that the frontage be always moderate, and that each lot of land do partake equally with the variety of soil prevailing in such direction, as the present instructions of your office require. In all districts, lands are to be reserved for public purposes,—villages, military posts, and similar objects; and the lands near the sources of rivers are to be carefully reserved, and placed under the charge of the commandants, who shall be bound to preserve the wood.

Ninth.—Previous to the future distribution of lands, you will cause the high roads to be traced in the most necessary directions; and in providing for the same, you will submit the estimated expense for my approval; and when the road is traced or made, surveyed and measured, and the lots laid down, they will be exposed to public sale, at a sum not less than the cost that shall have been incurred.

Tenth.—Where lands were abandoned in those quarters, which, at considerable expense, have since formed roads, and laid gravel on them, such lots as fall within the 3d article of the instructions of February 1816, will be put up for public sale, at a sum not less than the proportion the lot bears to the general expense incurred; and back settlers, that have been allowed to place themselves in such quarters, and who will necessarily make use of the same road, will be required to pay such a sum, for the use of the road, as shall be considered reasonable by the commissioners, to be named for that purpose in the quarter, subject to the approbation of the governor; unless it shall be found that the expense, which, by reason of the nature of the soil, they are obliged to incur for their own accommodation, shall be in the same proportion as that of the lower settlers; and that these are found to derive a reasonable advantage from the communication that is opened in the new lands. In which case, such settlers will only be held to bear a proportion of the expense incurred in bridges, or works of magnitude.

Eleventh.—All surveys are to be lodged with the commissary of population, without whose orders surveys cannot be taken; and the boundaries of lands, confirmed or granted, are required to be planted with the pyramidal willow, at a distance of 200 paces from each other, within six months after the grant is notified, to be ready for delivery to the parties, under a penalty of 100*l.* currency for each default.

Twelfth.—In future, the inhabitants will give in their annual returns to the commandants, upon oath; and the open and defined state of their boundaries, as required by law, and now particularly provided for, will form part of their declaration.

Thirteenth.—All persons prepared to redeem the quit rent on their lands, are required to give notice thereof to the escribano of the intendant's tribunal, before the titles can be prepared.

Fourteenth.—Titles for the Spanish occupancies being in course of preparation; the confirmation of English occupancies will next be considered, and by quarters.

Such further instructions as may be found necessary for carrying the orders of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent into effect, will be addressed, from time to time, to the commissary of population for the time being; but neither these, nor the former instructions of February 1816, are intended to abrogate the instructions given to the commissary of population, by the governors of his Catholic Majesty, where the same shall not have been repealed by these, or the former instructions; or the proclamations, or orders, issued from time to time, for the better government of this department of the public service, or that of the colony in general.

Government House,
the 1st of May 1819.

(signed) *Ralph Woodford.*

By his Excellency's command,
(signed) *P. Reinagle*, Sec.

N° 19.

Copy of Sir RALPH WOODFORD's Despatch, N° 219, of 9th February 1817; in Answer to Charges brought against his Government, &c.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EARL BATHURST,
&c. &c. &c.

Trinidad, 9th February 1817.

MY LORD,

I HAVE had the honour to receive Your Lordship's despatch, N° 122; transmitting a copy of a Statement of the Committee appointed by the Landholders in Trinidad, dated the 1st November 1816; setting forth a variety of representations, which are professed to be founded on confidential communications, addressed to the committee by persons of respectability and character in this colony; in which the general administration of this government, and my individual conduct, are equally arraigned and traduced.

Before I proceed to reply to the same, I hope I may be allowed to question the authority upon which the committee act in the service they have undertaken.

It is certainly true that, by some persons who took the lead in signing, and in procuring signatures to the petition against the proclamation for the Registry of Grants of Land, though, from the inconsiderable and precarious interests they hold in it, they were the least interested of any persons in the colony in setting aside the proclamation, the merchants who have signed the statement were appointed, to promote an appeal against it before the Privy Council; but I have the best foundations for believing that their appointment as a committee was limited to this object alone, and any thing contained in their representation beyond it I attribute to motives that have nothing in common, either with the prosperity, the good government, or the real sentiments of the landholders of Trinidad.

It is not unknown too, that for some time past the person who stands first in the committee has written to his present correspondent in this island, to transmit to him information of any kind that he considered useful for his avowed purpose of collecting charges against me, whose only offence towards him has been that of declining to sanction all his charges against the colony in the expenditure of the 50,000 *l.* granted to the island by Parliament, until the authority for those charges was duly substantiated by proof. In this conduct I was supported by the unanimous and concurrent opinion of His Majesty's Council, whose Report, transmitted to your Lordship on the 7th of February 1815, will most fully display the grounds of my conduct towards Mr. Marryat, and of his subsequent resignation of the colonial agency.

It is insinuated by the committee, that the fear of provoking my resentment has silenced the just complaints of the inhabitants of Trinidad; and that it is by the committee alone that these complaints can be made known.

If indeed the committee had stated any instance in which I had been so base as to suffer my public duty to be warped by personal feeling;—where I had ever manifested a spirit of vengeance by the infliction of a punishment that the laws did not warrant;—where I had ever used the authority, which is said to inspire so much fear, for the purpose of suppressing or punishing the just complaint of any one individual; and, if I had not been in the constant habit of listening to all with attention;—there might have been some foundation for the usurped substitution of a committee of five London merchants, for the purpose of expressing the representations of the inhabitants of Trinidad. Until, however, such charges can be proved against me, and as long as the inhabitants of Trinidad continue to represent their grievances to me in their own way, I must be allowed to suspect that the mysterious concealment of the names of the respectable persons mentioned by the committee is a very shallow pretext for conveying to your Lordship, with impunity, imputations against me as illiberal as I shall prove them to be unjust.

That it is the voice of Mr. Marryat and his correspondent, I firmly believe; and those persons to whom they are known will not affect surprize at this declaration.

Increase of Taxes.

It is made a charge against me, that the duty of 3½ per cent. on imports and exports, which, without other sources of revenue, were found ample in the government of General Picton in 1801, were not equally so in 1813; and the whole of that long interval, and the influence of the last war on the prices of colonial produce, and the late and still unceasing contentions on the Spanish Main, are entirely forgotten or omitted.

That the only tax levied in Trinidad during the government of General Picton was the duty on imports and exports, and that 100,000 dollars were in the chest when he was associated with the other commissioners in the government is true; but it should be recollected that at that period the reputed fertility of the island after its conquest, and the facility of making new settlements by the easy purchase of African negroes, added to the circumstance of Port of Spain being then a free port, attracted a large portion of commercial and agricultural speculation, that has since been disappointed by heavy losses. The trade was then so extensive that the duty as levied amounted to no more than 1½ per cent. as General Picton reported to Mr. Secretary Dundas on the 10th May 1799. Some defalcation afterwards took place, and in 1803 the full amount of the duty was ordered by Lord Hobart to be exacted, and the commissioners in council directed the superintendant to enforce the same; but it was nevertheless evaded, so much so that as soon as the superintendant was replaced by a custom-house, vessels being no longer under the control of this colonial officer departed the port without paying the colonial duties; and what with the expenses of the commissioners, and the measures necessary to be adopted on the declaration of a new war, the surplus revenue was soon converted into debt. The difficulty of ascertaining the real value of imports and exports was, in the case of the Mary, particularly reported by General Hislop, on the 10th October 1803: the statement of the value of the cargo on which the duty was to be paid having been given in at 1,831 *l.* sterling, while the real invoice amounted to 7,831 *l.* sterling. Thus the duties and expenses ceased to bear their
App^{x} former proportions; so that a balance of £.C^{y}9,238. 9*s.* 7*d.* was due to the
(N° 1) treasurer on the 31st December 1804, of which he had borrowed £.C^{y}4,185 from private persons, on his own responsibility.

Repeated applications were made to His Majesty's Government to obtain the King's authority to levy the taxes necessary to support the government, and in 1805, the Attorney General was empowered by the Governor and council to repair to England to obtain a decision on the subject.

On the 8th January 1806, General Hislop reported the distress of the government from want of funds, and urged some measures to be taken for a permanent revenue.

App^{x} The Report of the committee of council on the debts of the treasury in 1806
(N° 2.) 1807 and 1808, and the state of the colonial chest, will show that this distress continued to augment, for in December 1807, the treasury owed £.C^{y}45,218.

In 1810 and 1811, the American trade, which out of 69,695 dollars, the amount of the receipts of the treasury from January to November 1804, had furnished
App^{x} 33,886 dollars, nearly ceased; and in 1813, when I arrived, the treasury was so
(N° 3.) impoverished, that it had a few weeks before been obliged to borrow £.C^{y}540: and
App^{x} to enable General Munro to make up his accounts on the 13th June 1813, he gave
(N° 4.) warrants for 4,816*l.* 6*s.* which were paid from the receipts collected after my arrival: these warrants, indeed, consumed the greater proportion of the receipts for the remainder of the year, so that when the council, on advising the Governor to give effect to the order in council of 21st July 1813 for levying a revenue, called
App^{x} for the treasurer's report, it was found that a sum of £.C^{y}27,219. 16*s.* 6½ *d.*
(N° 5.) would be due on the 31st December 1813, and that to meet this demand, the cash then in hand in the chest amounted to £.C^{y}351. 15*s.* 4*d.*

This sum of 27,219*l.* did not include 7,274*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* due to the workmen on the gaol and church, whose demands had been postponed to those of the colonial agent, and the purchase of articles that could only be used when the church was finished.

That His Majesty's Government must have been impressed with the necessity of providing for the better support of the colonial revenue, is evident from the foregoing minutes from time to time brought before them; but it is proved by the order which His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was advised to issue in council on the 21st July 1813, and which empowered the Governor to raise the taxes imposed on the 18th of December following.

As these, with the exception of the wine duty, were not payable till the month of June 1813, and as it was considered advisable to provide as speedily as possible for the current expences of the government, recourse was had to a more rigorous exaction of the 3½ per cent. duty on imports: this measure, together with the unexpected produce of the duty on the import of wines and spirits, gave a temporary relief to the treasury, until the payment of the new taxes enabled me to discharge the debts. Thus the current salaries and the contingencies were brought into more regularity, and the credit of the government re-established. By the 31st December 1814, the island debts, and the salaries then due, were punctually paid off, which had not been the case for eleven years before.

I trust this statement will be sufficient to justify the increase of the colonial revenue, if even it were necessary for me to justify an act which was authorized by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent and His Majesty's privy council.

It is however attempted to be urged by the committee, that this deficit in the revenue arose from the decline of the trade of this island with the Spanish Main, and that my harsh and impolitic treatment of the independent party, who either communicated with us from thence, or fled for refuge hither, alienated their former good will and free intercourse.

I am willing to admit that the intercourse between this island and the Main is highly beneficial to its prosperity and commerce, and as far as personal considerations can be supposed to influence me in opposition to your Lordship's instructions I had a motive for encouraging it, which from the view the committee have taken of other parts of my conduct, they must suppose to be very powerful. I derived a fee upon the arrival of every launch!—Unfortunately however for the argument of the committee, the trade with the Spanish Main had declined considerably during the government of my predecessors, as the subjoined documents will show. From the considerable sum of a million, and even 1,200,000 dollars, at which the exports had been valued in 1803, 1804, 1805 and 1806, they had fallen off three-fourths in the year 1811, which was the second of the Spanish independence.

Appx (N° 6.) continued to 1821, (6 A)

Gen. Hislop's Reports to the Secretary of State in July 1804 and July 1806 —Vide Addition to the Appendix.

Equally untrue is the account given by the committee of my conduct towards the Spanish emigrants:—

From the period of my arrival in the colony, and until November 1814, one emigration only took place, and that was of royalists in July 1813, after the defeat of General Monteverde at the battle of Maturin: and so far from my forcing back the independent emigrants into the power of their enemies, by whom they were immediately massacred, 704 were admitted to a free asylum without expense, during the first emigration of that party in November and December 1814: vessels were hired and sent down to the islands of Chacachacaré and Pato to bring up the people, who having fled in crowded boats, could not reach Port of Spain; and in the month of March following, Jean Baptiste Bideau, the chief of the independent government at Guiria, landed at Chaguaramas and came by land to the town, was received and protected from the fury and revenge of his associates, whom he had treacherously abandoned in the night upon the approach of the royalist force. A vessel in the harbour was prevailed upon to convey Bideau and his principal friends to St. Bartholomews, while his family and children were admitted to a residence here. The passage was paid for those who represented themselves to be without means, and a royalist flechera, then in the port, was kept under the guns of the fort until Bideau was out of their reach or pursuit.

Appx (N° 7.)

Of the share that Bideau had in the revolutionary measures on the Spanish Main, I have frequently had occasion to inform your Lordship, and conceiving that the residence of such a chief would be the means of transferring hither all the violence and animosity that prevailed in Venezuela, I considered it expedient to afford him the means of removing in safety to a distant and neutral island, giving protection at the same time to his family and property.

On the 10th of August 1814, Mr. Robbins, an American merchant, residing under Bideau's government, sent up, through a countryman residing here, his petition, praying to be admitted to a residence, but offering no security for his good conduct; as I considered it advisable to admit as few as possible of the white settlers who had submitted to a government composed of people of colour, and who, like Mr. Robbins, had acted under it, his request was denied; but on the 23d of the same month, was agreed to on Mr. O'Brien's becoming his security: Mr. Robbins, however, did not arrive until the 11th of October following, and he has since purchased an estate here. App^x (N° 8.)

Don José Ramirez and his wife came from Cumana in 1812; in September 1814, he solicited permission for his son Francisco, then at Guyria, to be received to a residence in Trinidad.

At that moment the slaves were in insurrection in Guyria, and had already been declared free at Cumana; I therefore did not think it prudent to run the risk of giving a previous sanction to the arrival of any more of the independent party, who were connected with measures that promised such extensive danger to this and all other West India colonies, as a declaration of freedom to insurgent slaves; information of which had not reached me when a promise of admission was given to Mr. Robbins. Had Francisco Ramirez and his wife emigrated in distress, or had they actually arrived, asking leave to land, they would have been admitted as freely as others were, unless of particularly bad or suspicious character; but Guyria was a French colony, composed of persons who had been conspicuous in the revolutions of Martinique and Guadaloupe, and commanded by one of the natives of the latter island. In admitting 3,823 people from the Spanish Main under these circumstances, and with the information I procured of the character and conduct of each individual, I did not think myself called upon, nor do I now, to declare the reasons which made me decline giving permissions of residence to every individual that asked it. 2435 Emigrants. 1388 Passengers. App^x (N° 9)

The encouragement of perpetual and personal intercourse between the Spanish Main and this island, where many of both parties were assembled, much inflamed against each other, was a policy which, if pursued to the unlimited extent that the committee appear to contend for, might ere now have laid waste the property that they possess in this island; and it therefore required considerable caution to be observed in the reception of them. I cannot therefore here forbear the expression of a doubt, whether the persons who have instructed the committee on this point are really so interested in landed property in Trinidad as they pretend to be, and whether the unlimited and indiscriminate introduction of a population, whose character and moral conduct are more than doubtful, under the pretence of a liberal neutrality, be not a pretext for other schemes, much less favourable to the interests of the committee than to the designs of some of those persons by whom they are instructed.

The ease with which the assemblage and departure of the expedition from Chacachacaré to Guyria, in January 1813, was effected, by which the misery of those unhappy provinces was renewed by a desolating war without quarter, and which was concerted and executed by the insurgent chiefs, who had been permitted to return here in the previous month of October, in breach of His Majesty's neutrality, were, to my view, sufficient reasons for guarding against a too general admission of persons, from scenes of horrible and unrelenting cruelties; and I preferred receiving the mass of the population without their principal chiefs, or most ferocious and sanguinary conductors. Many of the officers and heads of administration have resided here unmolested, although General Morillo laid claim to them, as I reported to your Lordship on the 17th June 1815.

In pursuing this conduct, I may, perhaps, appear inconsistent, but before your Lordship condemns it, I beg that advertence may be had to the many reports I have transmitted on the subject of the almost constant changes in the success of the two parties that are contending for the possession of the neighbouring provinces; the difficulty and indeed impossibility of confining the intercourse to the purposes of innocent commerce, the complexion of the settlement at Guyria, which consisted of French people of colour, and not of Spanish independents. The risk which must have attended the unrestrained intercourse of such characters with our slave and poor free-coloured population, and which was seen with just alarm and apprehension by the inhabitants, many of whose estates bordering on the Gulph, afforded every temptation and facility to escape; and from its tranquil waters, security in the smallest canoe. All these reasons induced me to view with caution, rather than with satisfaction, the numerous arrivals of the inhabitants of the Spanish Main, whither indeed, since General Bolivar again declared the freedom of the slaves in the month of June last, some few have fled.

The most profitable trade carried on between this island and the Spanish Main, was that of Guyana, which has always remained faithful to the Spanish sovereign. By this channel we received the produce of the province of Varinas and of Santa Fé; but the Gulph of Paria has been so long infested by independent armed boats and canoes, equipped for every purpose but that of commerce, that, as there was no colonial vessel to protect them, and as His Majesty's ships were often absent, and when present, declined all interference, the trade has entirely ceased.

The protection afforded to the independents in this island also contributed to render less frequent the visits of the royalists, both because the governor of Angostura restrained the intercourse, and that it was not only hazardous, but personally unpleasant to them when in the port, from the political quarrels and names of opprobrium with which the two parties met each other.

It sometimes occurred, that suspicious characters (chiefly Frenchmen) came disguised as sailors in the independent boats; but this offence was not visited by any other severity than a proper security of the suspected person till the boat went back.

With the independents, however, the war has been so long an uninterrupted massacre and pillage, that they ceased to carry on any trade: their vessels were employed in expeditions against the Spanish marine, and their boats were engaged either in scouring the Gulph against the royalists from the Orinoco, in collecting provisions for their troops, or sometimes in piratical cruizes. No produce was raised, and they had no money. The slaves were made free, and converted into troops, and the estates were abandoned. Under the royalist government, and under the most disadvantageous circumstances, commerce revived. Vessels came from Guyana and La Guayra, and though restrictions were put on the cattle trade, the intercourse continued until the retreat of the Spanish troops from these parts in May last; and notwithstanding every freedom and facility to the arrival and admission of the vessels of the independents (short of carrying their flag in the port), it has not resumed its former activity. The real cause of this change is the want of vessels, and the entire depopulation of the country from the general ruin and massacre, which have been the only fruits of the efforts for independence in these provinces of the Spanish colonies.

The committee next assert, that the produce of the new taxes greatly exceeds the annual charge, and that the appropriation of the surplus has not been made according to the preamble of the proclamation under which the taxes were levied. The calculation by the committee of the amount of the import duty may prove correct in the present year, but the duty on exports is exaggerated. The hogshead of sugar which formerly paid 1 dollar and ¼th, or 12*s.* currency, now pays, on an average, 22*s.* 6*d.* and not 30*s.* as stated. The best answer to the first part of this charge would be the production of the colonial accounts, if a board of colonial audit had not been established by the authority of Parliament for the purpose of examining them: and as to the accusation of my not having spent one shilling upon the roads, I will simply refer to the certificate and return of the colonial treasurer for the amount of the expenditure incurred for making and repairing roads. App^x (N° 10.)

Permission has been solicited from your Lordship for other works on the roads, which, when received, will be put in execution as our means will permit.

It has also been made a ground of charge, that the proprietors of houses and town lots have been compelled to pay the expense of paving and gravelling the fronts of their respective houses: in answer to this, I contend, that the treasury could not be considered bound to have defrayed this expense. In the Spanish and former British governments, every lot holder was obliged to pave before his own front, upon the order of the governor or the cabildo. The old pavement, consisting of limestone, had been much damaged, and in many places rendered dangerous, by the fire of 1808, since which it had not been repaired; a renewal was therefore inevitable; and the former plan being inconvenient, and too expensive for the less populous

Appx (N° 11.)

populous parts of the town, I summoned the magistrates and regidors of the cabildo, under the 2d law of the 16th title of the 4th book of the Indies, and they determined upon a new plan, which having completely succeeded, is still carrying on. By this arrangement the work is executed under proper inspection; and when a certain portion is finished, the accounts of the expenditure are examined by the magistrates above named, and if found correct, are apportioned among the lot holders. The whole operation is thus not only more uniformly and more cheaply done than if it were left to each individual, but it saves much trouble and confusion.

Appx (N° 12.)

The cabildo advanced the money in the first instance: that board has also paid 10,000 dollars for sewers and drains, for which the town remains in debt to them; and it is by no means true that the expense of such works, or of paving the town, is to be borne by their funds, although it be competent to them to make such appropriation of them if they think it expedient. In like manner they have paid £. Cy 2,703. 7*s.* 8*d.* for repairs of bridges and roads near the town, one of which was in a very dangerous and nearly impassable state.

The duties with which the laws have charged the cabildos, are the preservation of order and cleanliness in towns, and the entrances to them; the care and control of the weights and measures; and that of ensuring a cheap and abundant supply in all the markets. The first has generally been well attended to, and in the second they have not been deficient: in the third, all that could depend upon them has been done. The supply of cattle from the Main, in consequence of the animosity of the two contending parties, has been attended with the loss of many lives; and the continuance of it will always be precarious, as long as the power of each party is nearly balanced. From the facility afforded to the independents the supply has lately increased; the want of vessels, however, has induced British traders to fetch cattle from the Main as well as Porto Rico and America, so that while within the last twelve months 531 head of cattle have been imported from the Spanish Main, in Spanish launches, 418 have been brought into the island by British vessels. The cabildo, it is alleged, raise a separate revenue, exclusive of the government taxes; whereas they derive their funds from their licences to retail rum, and from ground rents and small duties on fish and meat, to keep in repair those markets.

Appx (N° 6.)
(N° 13.)

That I have laid the foundation of a new catholic church is already reported to your Lordship. I did it at the request of the vicar, who informed me that he had made a subscription of 10,000 dollars to commence the building. I did not omit personally to inspect the condition of the old church, which, it appeared to me, could not last above four or five years; and as the new one could only proceed as money might be collected from individuals, or could be afforded from the colonial treasury, it was thought desirable to stimulate their zeal by a commencement of the work; but I beg your Lordship to believe that it is by no means abandoned. Measures were adopted to secure the best disposal of the subscription, which has since been accounted for and published, and I herewith annex a copy of the account.

Appx (N° 14.)

That the want of it becomes daily more urgent, is to be collected from the report of two respectable carpenters (one of whom built it), and who lately inspected it at my request; and who have upon oath declared, that by patching and repairs, the church may last two years.

Appx (N° 15.)

Whatever local information the committee may have received respecting the durability of the catholic church, I do not imagine that they will be disposed to doubt this attestation; and as to its very insufficient accommodation, I beg leave to refer your Lordship to the acting vicar's report. My only fear is, that a new edifice cannot be prepared previous to its entire decay, from the very trifling assistance I am able to afford from the colonial revenues.

(N° 15.)

With respect to other public buildings, your Lordship will recollect, that in 1808 nearly the whole and all the most valuable part of the town was consumed by fire, many of the inhabitants ruined, and the public property in buildings lost.

On the 29th August 1809 the Governor and council petitioned the King for assistance, praying that the sum of 110,000*l.* sterling might be granted to the island for various public edifices and works; and among them, for a protestant church, a gaol, a house for the governor's residence, and an hotel de ville, to contain the tribunals and all the public offices.

' Parliament granted 50,000*l.*; of which it was determined " to devote 20,000*l.* " to a goal and church, and with the remainder to build the government house, " after providing a handsome lodge in the country for the governor."

The gaol, which was designed in Trinidad, is not quite completed, and has cost 33,000*l.* sterling, besides the ground upon which it is built, and which is yet unpaid.

A drawing from England being required for the church, the model of the chapel at Pentonville was selected as the most proper; and with some alterations, which were not improvements, this plan was adopted. The colonial agent was directed and employed to send out all the materials except timber and lime: though both of them were unnecessary, they were sent notwithstanding; and the church was commenced in the centre of Brunswick-square, in direct opposition to the provisions of the law and the wishes of the inhabitants, who presented a petition, and afterwards held a public meeting for the purpose of soliciting that it might be placed in some other spot, a former church having been removed from the centre of the square and placed on the side of it previous to the fire. The new building, however, was nevertheless commenced in the centre, and the church walls were already raised on my arrival. I was then repeatedly assured, by the chairman of the building committee, that there was not only money enough to complete the church, but that a balance of 2,000*l.* would remain, wherewith to commence a government house. Much as I doubted this report, and after waiting for the account from the 15th June to the 30th July 1813, I was equally surprized and concerned to find, that so far from their being a sufficiency of funds to complete the church, that the balance in the agent's hands would not cover the expenses of labour due in the colony, and the articles which were then preparing in London; that £. Cy 12,195 would be required to complete the church, and that there were no funds in the treasury.

Appx (No 16)

Appx (No 17.)

Under these circumstances I had no resource but to stop the works, until I reported to your Lordship our distress; when I solicited further assistance, which I have not been fortunate enough to obtain.

All the particulars are fully stated in the report of the council; and whether a greater or less degree of blame is to be attributed to the colonial agent, or to the chairman of the building committee in this island, I am sure that your Lordship will find that the result was beneficial only to Mr. Marryat, while the very taxes that he now arraigns have been the necessary consequences of the extravagance in which he shared.

The great and obvious inconvenience in the plan of the church, pointed out by the resident captain of engineers, and the commissary of population, in their report; to which I beg particularly again to request your Lordship's attention, of there being only one entrance to the church, and the absolute necessity of lowering the windows, for the admission of air, would have caused an additional expense of £. Cy 4,056. The employment of columns composed of glued woodwork, and the wooden turret, which would only last a very few years in this climate, were important objections to its completion.

Appx to Report of the Council of 7th February 1815.

Appx (No 17)

The wish of the inhabitants to see the square restored to its former purposes, the disadvantage of any building in the centre of it to the government house, of which it would intercept both the view and the air, were motives for changing its position, and for adopting a different style of building, which combined the important objects of space, easy access, and ventilation. I cannot give a stronger proof of the concurrence of the protestant portion of the community in this measure than that they voluntarily subscribed for the removal of the building.

I am also charged with appropriating 10,000*l.* to the building of a market-house, when by my unjust and mistaken policy I have driven away from the island the Spanish launches that brought and supplied cattle to the market.

To this I have to answer, that the cabildo are building the market-house from their funds, and not the colonial government, and that a greater quantity of beef has been sold in the market during the last six months, than for some time preceding.

So great is the facility accorded to the admission of Spanish vessels of all descriptions for the purposes of trade, that one of those that composed the fleet of Bolivar, has been trading lately between the island and the Main, on the single condition of putting her guns in the hold. Respecting the state of the present

App^x (N° 18.) market-house, I beg to refer your Lordship to the report of the regidor, and of the carpenter who attended him in inspecting it, as well as the fish-house, which, from its bad position, is a nuisance to the most frequented part of the town. Its state is so ruinious and decayed, that the first storm of wind would destroy it, and nothing but the want of funds has prevented the commencement of a new one.

A late fire that burnt the harbour master's office, and consumed all his books and papers, prevents my sending a return of the number of fishing boats; but that neither the fish or the meat market has been less abundantly supplied than formerly, is proved by the augmented rent at which the cabildo let out the small duties paid to them. App^x (N° 19.)

The greater part of the independent emigrants who have taken refuge here are fishermen; and their labour increases the supply of fish, at the same time that it answers their own purpose, by facilitating their communication with the Main.

That every doubt may be, as far as depends upon myself, effaced from your Lordship's mind of the propriety and impartiality pursued by me towards the vessels and persons of the independents coming from the Spanish Main, against whom I am charged with such acts of public hostility as are detrimental to the interests of the colony, I subjoin the copy of an examination taken by the council, of the harbour master, in which reference is also made to the former and actual number of fishing boats; all of which I hope will afford satisfaction to your Lordship. App^x (N° 20.)

Registry of Slaves.

THAT the registry of slaves is a distinct branch of taxation is not very evident. The sum paid constitutes the remuneration of a service performed. The receipts of the registrar have not exceeded a fair recompense for his trouble; and after deducting the expense of clerk hire, the fees received have not added above 300*l.* sterling per annum to his salary.

It is stated, by the committee, that 1,400 processes have been entered in the different tribunals, in consequence of the order in council for the registry of slaves. It is difficult to conceive any statement less conformable to truth than this. The only proceedings that can or have arisen out of this order in council, are in the nature of appeal from the refusal of the registrar to admit or alter returns of slaves; and this appeal is ordered to be made to the tribunal of supreme jurisdiction, and to no other.

Fifty-eight cases were decided by the registrar, and admitted without any other expense to the parties than the fees of registration. Eight were refused and appealed from, three of which have been decided, and the remainder are in a state of sentence. App^x (N° 21.)

If any of the inhabitants found it inconvenient to come to Port of Spain between the first and last day of January (and not the eleven last days of the month), the order in council of the 11th November last has relieved them from the annual, by imposing only a triennial performance of that duty; and if delay has been experienced by any planters in dispatching their business at the registry office, it will be found to have arisen from their extreme ignorance and carelessness in making out their returns, and their great aversion to taking the slightest trouble. The expense incurred by the commissioners under the order in council, in correcting the returns of absentees and incapacitated persons, though considerable, was found to be of great importance, for the original returns were generally defective and imperfect.

The commissioners went round the island, and did not oblige the planters to go to them (except in and about Port of Spain), which is undoubtedly the best plan to secure an exact return.

The alleged expense of living, with horses and servants at an inn, will mislead only those persons who are unacquainted with this colony.

Increase of Fees of Office.

No record is to be found of any docket of fees settled by General Picton, and published in 1798, or at any other time, by him. The Caraccas docket of 1791 for the alcaldes in ordinary, and for the subordinate officers of the courts, was augmented in 1810. Both are annexed, and I know of no other. But it having lately appeared that some irregularity prevailed in the taxations, the taxing officer was examined upon the subject, and it was considered advisable to revise the docket, and establish the charges, according to present practice, upon such a footing as to exclude the exercise of any discretion in the taxador. After this docket had been completed at great pains by the chief judge, it was sanctioned and published in August last, together with those established in the chief judge's court and the court of appeal, and of the intendant. Appx (N° 20.)

By the docket of 1810 the fee of a protest was 40 bits and not 24; the dollar was then considered to be worth 8*s.* 3*d.* currency, so that it was nearly 5 dollars. The great augmentation since that period, of every article of necessity and subsistence, the addition of 3 dollars which was made by the Spanish escribanos, and is now continued, is not more than is necessary. Bills of sale of slaves were charged by the Spanish escribanos at 5 dollars; the usual charge for them now is 6 dollars, and they are executed even for 4 dollars. It is stated, that 24 dollars have been charged for a bill of sale of a slave with translation, and that under the old system none of this expense was incurred, the Spanish escribano being lawyers as well as notaries. Appx (N° 22) Appx (N° 23.) Appx (N° 24) Appx (N° 25)

The fact is, that under that system the translation of a deed (when drawn in Spanish) was often necessary, and that now it is not so; all public deeds being drawn and kept in English; and the escribanos, whose absence is lamented by the committee, were licensed notaries and not lawyers. When they were examined before the cabildo in 1813, they denied that they drew up petitions for suitors whose causes were pending before them, such practice being forbidden by the law; though they acknowledged that they did not prevent their clerks from doing so. The escribano is the depositary of the proceedings of a cause, and the officer of the tribunal; his duties of attestation and notification of decrees are most important, and the omissions of them often fatal to a suit. These duties were too frequently neglected for the more profitable employment of the drawing and registering of deeds, in which each escribano enjoyed a peculiar advantage, from keeping in his own possession the registry or protocol of deeds executed before them, by which they were enabled to prepare and record deeds and instruments for the transfer of property without any other expense than the fees that they demanded. It was found, however, when effect was to be given to His Majesty's commission to the island secretary and register, dated in 1809, and one protocol only established, (and that in the English language) that a continuance of the protocols of the several Spanish escribanos became impracticable and useless.

There is nothing in the existing regulations to prevent the former escribanos from drawing deeds, except their ignorance of the English language. Their removal, however, is stated as a grievance, and considered imputable to me.

When I arrived in this colony, the complaints made both by the alcaldes, the cabildo, advocates and individuals were loud and general against the Spanish escribanos; and for the purpose of checking the irregularities which prevailed in their offices, the regulations were framed which I transmitted to your Lordship on the 18th of October 1813, and which are again subjoined. Appx (N° 26)

By these regulations it was no longer in the power of an escribano to delay a suit to favour one of the parties, and the propriety and utility of these rules was, I believe, generally felt and acknowledged by every impartial person in the colony.

However, in the month of December following, in obedience to His Royal Highness's commands, the English language was directed to be adopted in all courts of the colony for the future; and thus an end was put to the perpetual source of subterfuge and expense which arose from the delay and cost of translating petitions; but the Spanish escribanos, not being acquainted with the language, immediately and voluntarily retired. For the senior of them, who had purchased his licence to keep his registry of mortgages, a provision was made by the cabildo, whose secretary he was; and in 1814, one escribano was considered sufficient for the alcaldes; one being also named for the court of the chief judge; but as these persons were prevented by the new regulations from drawing deeds and notarial acts, for the reasons before stated, it was thought right to give that power to the advocates, so that the public might have the benefit of the best legal advice in matters of importance;

tance; and for ordinary purposes they may still have recourse to solicitors, of which several then existed, and the number has since been increased.

Appx (N° 27.) The cost of deeds drawn by either of them is shown in their letters annexed; and the charges will, on an average, be found moderate, by those who are acquainted with the expense of the country.

On my arrival I found that wills had been very irregularly proved and kept; and as they had formerly been frequently proved before General Hislop, it was directed in the proclamation establishing the jurisdiction of the courts, that they should be proved before the governor, which is conformable to the practice in the other colonies; but so far from the fee amounting to the sum stated by the committee, Appx (N° 22.) of 50 to 100 dollars, the fee to the governor was fixed to 12; of these 2 are now given to the escribano for his attestation, and the remaining 10 are all that the governor receives for opening the will, receiving the deposition of three witnesses, Appx (N° 28.) signing and decreeing the same to be protocoled. The fee to the secretary and register for receiving and attesting the will amounts to 8 dollars; and the average expense of copying to a similar sum. The last expense, it is in contemplation to supersede; so that the whole expense amounts to no more than it was seven Appx (N° 29.) years ago, as the letter of the late clerk in ordinary will attest, *viz.* 16*l.* currency, or 32 dollars.

The committee state that the fees, according to the "old table," were 104 bits, which was the fee of the Caraccas table of 1791, (when that sum was equal to Appx (N° 22.) 13 dollars and not 9 ¼) but 174 bits for the escribano and 32 for the alcalde, was the fee of each fixed by General Hislop in 1810; and the escribanos attest that the Appx (N° 30.) whole expense generally amounted to 80 dollars, which is the sum I am accused of charging; while in fact it amounts only to 10.

Appx (N° 22.) By the old docket, the fee for an alcalde's decree was 2 bits; in 1810 it was raised to 4; in 1811 it was fixed at 1 dollar, and for the first in a cause, at 2 dollars.

The chief judge's fee is 4 dollars, and not 6, as stated by the committee on the first petition; and 2 dollars, and not 4, on every other petition: and these charges are the same as were expressed in the docket of Mr. Smith, the chief judge's predecessor, which received His Majesty's approbation and signature, but with this considerable difference, that in the chief judge's schedule, they include the fee Appx (N° 31.) for the decree, which was a separate charge in that of Mr. Smith, as the certificate of the taxing officer will attest, and by which your Lordship may clearly judge, whether the difference in the fees of the court is not really much smaller, while it is stated by the committee to be much greater, than formerly.

Appx (N° 22.) The governor, as intendant, received 4 dollars for each decree, including presentations; but in appeal causes, he receives for the principal petition 18 dollars, being the fee fixed by the late council, for appeal to him; but one petition and reply only is allowed of this class. The remaining fees were fixed after the practice of the order's appeal court, or will be found authorized by the royal sign manual; Appx (N° 31. A.) the number of causes in each court will be found in the Appendix.

Appx (N° 22.) Mr. Smith's fee for the examination of a witness was 4 dollars, and not 12, as the committee assert, and Mr. Bigge has reduced that item to 2 dollars.

Suitors in the alcaldes courts are allowed to prepare their own petitions; but the practice is not so common as the committee would wish your Lordship to believe, though they are more frequently signed by solicitors than advocates; the document Appx (N° 32.) in the Appendix will not only confirm this, but show to your Lordship, that for the last three years not one single petition that was prepared by a suitor, has ever been presented with an advocate's signature; nor can I find any trace of Spanish or any other advocates lending their names for 2 bits: and I can only say, that constituted as the courts now are, it would be considered as an insult by any one of them, and a prostitution of his name and character.

Mr. Smith, on his first arrival, gave a general permission to the parties before him to prepare their own petitions, but the confusion created by it, and the detriment to the mutual interests of the suitors, convinced him of the propriety of recalling it; and the same error was therefore carefully avoided by the chief judge, who reserves to himself the discretionary right of admitting a petition without an advocate's interference, where the nature of the case does not require it; and that many petitions have been so presented and received, the certificate of the escribano will attest. But it is not true that the lowest fee ever taken upon petitions is 16 dollars to the advocate, and 6$ to the judge. Almost every proceeding will show that many letters, acts and declarations are presented and executed without any interference of an advocate, and that no fees are charged for the presentation of such papers to the court; and the document in the Appendix will attest that the fees of advocates, so far from never being less than 16 dollars, vary from 2*l.* or 4 dollars, to 6*l.* or 12 dollars, and only in special cases exceed that sum. The advocate is required to note his fees at the end of the petition: if they appear to the judge to be too large, it is in his power to reduce them; but I am not aware that in the tribunals of first instance the advocates have increased their charges, or that their average amount can be considered exorbitant, when compared with those of the English islands. It is possible that the fees charged upon the petitions do not include retaining fees; but the amount of the latter depends entirely upon the will of a suitor, and the estimate that he makes of the services of the advocate whom he retains. This amount never has been attempted to be checked in any country; certainly not in any British colony; and although the fees of the advocates in Trinidad must, like the remuneration of all other services, bear a proportion to the expenses of living, which are very great, yet, by the Appendix, your Lordship will find, that during the Spanish government the fees of Spanish advocates exceeded even 400 dollars.

App^x (N° 33)

App^x (N° 34)

There is, I believe I may venture to affirm, no instance here in which an annual retaining fee is charged by any advocate in the same cause, if it is not settled in the first and second year, which is the custom in all the British islands. The advocate here is also obliged to keep a running account with his client, and seldom receives his fee in cash; and he almost always performs the duties of a solicitor, whose assistance is seldom resorted to in law suits here, so that the advocate includes all charges under his own fees. In suits, for the recovery of debts from 200 to 2,000 dollars, the plaintiff is at no expense beyond the first fee of £. 10 or £. Cy 20.

The tribunals of the alcaldes in ordinary are equally courts of first instance as that of the chief judge, the intendant, &c. and they have been retained in their jurisdiction; but as the proceedings held before them previous to my arrival were found to be very numerous and defective, it was therefore thought expedient to facilitate their removal to the court of the chief judge on the petition of either party, and on giving security for payment of the costs.

This facility may, no doubt, have been sometimes abused for the purposes of delay, but as the alcaldes are bound to take the opinion of an advocate and assessor in making their decrees, and as the assessor is allowed both time and considerable fees for reviewing the process before he advises upon it, the expense and delay will not be found less in the alcaldes courts than in that of the chief judge, in which a vastly greater proportion of causes has been entered since 1814, than in the courts of the alcaldes.

So far from increasing the expense of law proceedings, the regulations of 1813 for escribanos, and now strictly pursued, have relieved suitors from several charges; particularly those of the decree and notifications, which attended the order of the judge for the production of the proceedings, to which every petition related that was brought before him.

By the present practice, the petitions are attached to the proceedings, and the fee and notification consequently avoided.

Since the year 1814, the useless forms of the pregones previous to the sale of property taken in execution, have been abolished, and expense and delay avoided.

While I have discountenanced the employment of advocates, by not admitting petitions prepared by them in any matters not pending before my tribunals, I have sought to reduce their charges by increasing their number. Three Spanish advocates of the independent party, and of considerable professional eminence, have been admitted to practice here, and their services are in general request and estimation.

It is true, that by the Spanish law, citation must be served upon the party, or left at his dwelling; and it is also true, that process can be entered for less than 100 dollars (not 20) in the complaint court of the chief judge (the alcaldes have no such jurisdiction); where the proceedings are verbal, and the costs very trifling; but I have not violated any of these rules.

The form of citation was punctually complied with in seeking to recover for the colony, the remuneration paid to the commissioners appointed under the order in council to inspect the slaves, and verify the returns of absentees, widows, minors and lunatics.

The salaries and expenses of four gentlemen appointed to this duty, that number being absolutely necessary from their fatigue and consequent illness, and hardly sufficient to secure the attendance of the number required, amounted to £.Cy 2,794. 10s. Appx (N° 35.) and of the fees payable for the 2,935 slaves inspected by them, only £.Cy 1,467. 10s. was recovered. The fee allowed for this service by the order in council was too small, and the deficiency necessarily became a charge upon the colonial funds; but the sum that was received was collected by the commandants, to whom lists were Appx (N° 37.) sent with a circular letter, and a copy of the order of government; and when received by them was paid into the treasury without any fee or any expense, to the Appx (N° 36) parties whatever. The names of those persons who were returned by the commandants as absent or removed, were afterwards advertized in the gazette, as the only and least expensive mode of apprising them of their default, and the consequences of it.

After waiting some time, and upon a report that many who were capable of paying their share of the expense were wilfully contumacious, executions were issued, and only one instance occurred in which a law suit was instituted or pursued. The executions were necessarily issued from the intendant's court, wherein alone debts due to the crown can be recovered, and the fee of which was upon that occasion considerably reduced.

Appx (N° 37) The governor's fee for a permission of residence is 5 dollars, as fixed by the late council in 1813, to whom the consideration of the governor's fees, as well as those of his secretary, were submitted by me on my arrival. No former record of fees then existed, and a schedule was therefore drawn up, altered and approved by the council, and by that docket the fees have since been uniformly received.

I had the honour to lay it before your Lordship in my despatch N° 35, and it has not been disapproved.

If this fee is too high, or altogether improper, I shall doubtless receive your Lordship's instructions to discontinue the receipt of it; until then I shall consider myself justified in receiving it in cases where I am not disposed, from motives of civility or humanity, to dispense with it. But I will beg leave to state to your Appx (N° 38.) Lordship, that 2,435 Spanish emigrants have been received here without any payment of a fee for their license of residence. Their names are all recorded in my secretary's office; and at those periods of emigration which were caused by the reverse of fortune in either party, not only were they received without fee or security, but those who could reach the shore in any way were allowed to remain in the country, after reporting themselves to the commandant of the quarter, until it suited their health or convenience to come to Port of Spain, where, to those who were unable to assist themselves, medical attendance and good nourishment were procured for them; soup was distributed to some, and money to others, and the bounty of the cabildo is still extended to them; that board having expended Appx (N° 39.) £.Cy 1,170. 6s. 6d. upon this service, to which I had no authority to appropriate the colonial revenues.

But as I did not consider myself bound to admit, for the reasons before stated, every chief of the revolution, so in like manner did I think it prudent to discourage all those emigrants from coming to this island who had been living in other British colonies, which they had afterwards either quitted voluntarily, or had been obliged to leave from inability to give the security that was required from them.

This island was suffering at that particular moment, and severely, from the scarcity of provisions, the prices of which each emigration only served to augment; and the committee have been greatly misinformed respecting the general habits and character of the refugees from the Spanish Main, if they have been brought to believe that industry formed any part of either.

All those who showed a disposition to work for themselves were encouraged to do so; some who had a reputation for skill in mechanics were selected and assisted; but I regret to say, that the efforts made for them, with the exception of a few cocoa planters, have altogether failed, either from their own indolence or incapacity, or from their yielding to the first temptation that the partial successes of the independent party offered for their return to the Main.

When the Spanish continent was tranquil, under either government, I also deemed it necessary to check the arrival of those who, not having emigrated in periods of public commotion, had no ostensible reason for coming to this island. I had ground to conclude that their real object was to unite the scattered fragments of a party destined to renew their unequal conflict whenever their means allowed. Their re-union in Trinidad was not unknown to the royalists, and as long as it became the rendezvous of their enemies, it was in vain to expect friendly or commercial intercourse with them.

Of these two classes, viz. passengers from the Spanish Main, in times of tranquillity, and Spaniards from other colonies, several who were in affluence paid their fees, or a proportion of them; and among these last were (it has been found from inquiry) the persons cited in the memorial, who state that they paid the proportions stated in the document of the Appendix. App^{x} (N° 40.)

As the names of persons who pay fees are not preserved, no account beyond the sum annually received under this head can be given.

By this it appears, that in the years 1814 and 1815, the sum of £. C^{y} 1,265. 9*s.* was the amount of the fees received by the governor for the permissions of residence of 3,519 transient persons, affording an average fee of 7 bits per head for each; and that by adding the 2,435 Spanish emigrants that were admitted gratis, the average of this fee of the governor's would be reduced to 4*s.* 3*d.* currency (about 2*s.* sterling), and that of his secretary to half that sum; and when the number in family was great, or consisted of children, the fee was reduced; and where the parties were poor, it was never exacted; and I feel certain that those who urged their inability, never pleaded in vain. The governor's fees are received by his secretary, and I am satisfied that mine has not been wanting in due consideration of the claims of humanity or distress. App^{x} (N° 41.) App^{x} (N° 38) App^{x} (N° 41)

However, for your Lordship's more entire satisfaction upon this particular charge, I request your Lordship's reference to the examination upon oath of my secretary before His Majesty's council, which will be found in the Appendix. App^{x} (N° 42)

The mode suggested by the committee of ascertaining the truth of their allegations as to the fees that were formerly taken, and are now received in the courts, has been attended to, and your Lordship can judge of the result when compared with their assertions.

I can have no objection to any inquiry relative to the conduct of the Spanish escribanos and their fees, and their conduct in their offices, because I am sure the propriety of the alterations that have taken place would be put beyond the doubt even of the committee. I should also be happy to see any account of the fees taken by former governors and their secretaries, or copies of the tables of fees fixed up in the different tribunals and public offices, at the different periods mentioned by the committee.

The Appendix will show the amount of fines levied; some smaller ones have been paid occasionally to the cabildo, or the alguazils, for contraventions of the town police; and I can only say, that if all had been levied that had been incurred, the revenue would have been greatly benefited. App^{x} (N° 43.)

In whatever your Lordship may determine upon the fees of the public officers, or if your Lordship should deem it proper to control the fees of the legal practitioners, it is right to apprize your Lordship, that the expense of living in this island exceeds every other in the West Indies, arising from the great disproportion of the labouring population to the extent of the island, from the facility of raising ground provisions, and from the encouragement which that facility affords to the indolence and inactivity of the free coloured inhabitants.

Proclamation respecting Grants of Land.

It is not necessary to repeat here the whole detail of the correspondence with which I have had occasion to trouble your Lordship from time to time, upon the subject of the titles and the crown lands in this colony.

There can be no doubt but that His Majesty's Government will advise the recall of the approbation already signified by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in

Council, of the proclamation of the 5th December 1815, if it be found, as represented by the committee, that the parts of the former proclamation that have been retained are as unjust, or more oppressive than the fines or quit rents; but I must here deny that either the one or the other deserve that interpretation: with regard to fines I have to state, that in the occupancies granted by Generals Hislop and Monro, the permission to cultivate was expressly confined to provisions, subject to such fines and quit rents as His Majesty might afterwards think fit to impose. While several hundreds have scrupulously fulfilled these terms, there are some known to have violated them: they did so at great risk, to seek great profits. In confirming them all, it was but just that some difference should be made; and in fixing upon a moderate fine of £. Cy 100, it was thought that the individual as well as the general interests were best consulted.

It is not proper for me to say that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent is to grant away the crown lands, without some reimbursement here or in England; but your Lordship knows that the quit rents were never held out by myself, or by the present council, as a source of financial emolument. That it has been in contemplation for many years, that the occupancies, when confirmed, should pay a quit rent, and a considerable one, is amply shown, both in the petitions of those who solicited them, binding themselves to "pay such fines or quit rents, or obey such orders as His Majesty's Government might in future impose," and in the frequent applications formerly made by His Majesty's governors for authority to confirm them.

Appx (N° 44.)

On the 1st March 1804 the council urged, that power should be given to the governor to grant lands in occupancy, subject to such future fines and quit rents as His Majesty might thereafter impose.

On the 12th July 1807 General Hislop again solicited a determination upon the subject, and on the 1st July 1809 proposed a quit rent of 2*s.* 6*d.* sterling per acre; more than three times the amount of that which has been now adopted.

Appx (N°s 55. 137. 188. 215.)

I have already detailed to your Lordship the cogent motives for this provision; and in my various despatches upon the subject I believe I have anticipated, or answered, the objections that have been or now are urged against it; but I shall nevertheless endeavour to prove to your Lordship, that the statement of the committee is unfounded.

Appx (N° 45.)

Appx (N° 45.)

Although, by the second article of the cedula of 1783, the King of Spain offered lands in Trinidad gratuitously, and in perpetuity, to new colonists, he did not intend to dispense with the condition of cultivation, or the probationary period of five years, that was necessary to render the grantees naturalized subjects of Spain; in proof of which, by the 7th article, the lands that had been given to settlers who quitted the island within the first five years after their admission were to revert to the crown, and with them the improvements that had been made upon them; so that, to secure to themselves the right of selling their lands, and at the same time the alienation of them from the crown, the several settlers found it necessary to petition the governor, after a residence of five years; describing the lands assigned to them on their arrival; showing that they had cultivated the proportion required for the five preceding years; and that, as they had the means of giving value to the remainder, they solicited a title of *property* to the same. This was granted upon the inspection and report of the commissary of population, that the petition was true, and conformable to the cedula.

Copies of the document establishing this proof, and the governor's concession of the *titulo de propriedad* formed the title given to the parties, which was ordered to be enregistered in the libro becerro.

Appx (N° 46.)

Titles in this precise form were asked and given within ten days of the capitulation; and if the granting of lands had not been suspended, would doubtless have continued. Even the officers of the Spanish government, who contended that the registry in the libro becerro affected foreigners only, did not fail to obtain their "titulo de propriedad" in due form, enregistering them in the libro de mercedes of the treasury; but the proclamation of Governor Chacon, of 1785, to which I request your Lordship's particular attention, shows the difficulty he found in establishing among the old settlers, order and regularity as to their titles.

But that the plans or surveys of the lands only were to constitute titles to the lands is no where shown, except in the "statement," and is in contradiction to the

3d article quoted by the committee, which enacts and orders that the entry of the names of the party, and of the land given to them, shall be their title to the property. The Surveyor General was not mentioned in the cedula; no such officer was in existence. The commissaries of population were appointed in 1787, four years after the cedula was issued, in consequence of the confusion that had arisen in the plans and boundaries of estates, the unlimited and unwarrantable monopoly of land, that was claimed by several indolent cultivators, and the abuses that had taken place in the grants. The instructions to the officers gave them authority to order lands that are applied for to be surveyed, after which they are to report on the means of the party, and the propriety of admitting or rejecting the application; and their report was laid before the governor, who accordingly granted or rejected the petition, and a grant was then prepared. But I can find neither authority nor practice for the allegation of the committee, that the mere survey of the land was a title equivalent to these proceedings, and to the governor's act of concession of the lands.

It was undoubtedly the duty of the King of Spain's officers to enregister these grants, but the grant says, the party shall obtain them upon their own application; but the committee assert (upon no authority whatever) that the officers of the Spanish government were to prepare the grants of lands, and that the escribanos were to execute the diligences without fee or reward; although they had bought their places of the King of Spain, and although his commission entitled them to the fees and emoluments of their respective offices.

The declaration in the 2d article, by which the King of Spain promises the lands *gratuitously*, refers to the composition paid in other parts of the Spanish American dominions on a grant of crown land, on which a quit rent is fixed according to its value, and the quit rent is commuted for a sum of money paid into the royal treasury, and called "composicion;" and the meaning of the term "perpetuity" imports the right of dominion which the King intended to give the grantee; but which could be only alienated or assigned by some legal act or instrument on the part of some officer having authority for the same, and certainly not by the mere act of surveying a plot of land. App^{x} (N° 47.)

To hold lands, therefore, in the terms of the cedula, it was indispensable to obtain a grant in which the concession of the lands, gratuitously and in perpetuity, was an act in the name of the sovereign by his representative; and that your Lordship may be satisfied of the same, I annex a copy of a translated grant or titulo de propriedad. App^{x} (N° 48.)

By the Spanish law, the granting of crown lands is within the jurisdiction of the exchequer or treasury, and the officer is a subdelegate of that tribunal. The intervention of an escribano is indispensable, and the whole partakes of form of a common legal proceeding; for the costs are taxed at the conclusion according to the schedule. App^{x} (Supplement D°, N° 48.)

Every settler might obtain leave to cultivate; but the title of perpetual dominion was, as I have stated, not to be asked for under the cedula, until by five years residence, cultivation, and improvement, the settler could offer some indemnity to the crown for the alienation of the land, and some security for his continuing to cultivate it.

15,746 quarreés of land were granted and recorded in this manner; 3,929 quarreés were granted partly to Spanish officers as before alluded to, and partly to foreigners before the libro becerro was received, who neglected afterwards to comply with the order to return their titles for registry, which Governor Chacon issued in December 1784 on the receipt of it. Of many of these grants no trace existed in the office of the commissary of population. App^{x} (N° 49.) (N° 49.) App^{x} (N° 50.)

140 grants were solicited of 9,215 quarreés, but never granted; and of 20,007 quarreés assumed by 394 persons, nothing but the surveys existed, on the scraps of paper which Colonel Rutherford had denounced to the governor and counsel on the 8th August 1803, when he stated the necessity of examining into the titles, that it might be ascertained what were royal lands and what were not. App^{x} (N° 49.) (N° 49.) App^{x} (N° 51.)

A copy of each of these titles was transmitted to your Lordship on the 3d October 1814, as well as the account of the number of quarreés granted in occupancy by British governors, amounting to 34,837, without any other tenure than the future App^{x} (N° 49.)

orders and pleasure of His Majesty's government. Upon many a great expense had been incurred, in the cultivation of others the parties had departed from the condition of the occupancy, while, upon many more, no improvement had been made at all; by which the progress of the lands that had been opened was interrupted, while such as were held by persons who would not, or could not, cultivate, only served to increase the expenses of communication, and to prevent the cleared land from becoming healthy.

All those who had cultivated their occupancies were solicitous of obtaining some safer title to them; those who had incurred the penalty of forfeiture were anxious to be relieved from the state of uncertainty in which their own conduct had placed them; and the importance daily increased, of establishing some definite period for the cultivation of at least a proportion of the lands, or for the resumption of that right which, by law, was inherent in the crown of Spain, in case the lands should remain uncultivated, or were not taken possession of, which was the case in very
App^x (N° 52.) many instances. This right is declared in the 11th law of the 12th title of the 4th book of the Indies; and all former grants were held to have been made subject
App^x (N° 53.) to it, as will appear by the instructions of Governor Chacon to the commissaries of population.

App^x (N° 54.) The above law, as well as those transmitted in my despatch, N° 215, and annexed in the Appendix, were confirmed in 1786 (three years after the cedula) when the instructions to the Spanish intendants were issued, and these officers were ordered to conform to and abide by the said law, the spirit and terms of which plainly attest that cultivation was the indispensable obligation attaching to, and inherent in, a grant of crown land.

To those acquainted with the island, the inconvenience which is felt, particularly near Port of Spain, from the lands having been obtained in large parcels, only very partially cultivated, and to be purchased at very exorbitant prices, is well known.

The provision of the proclamation of the 5th December requiring a labourer for every five quarreés, to be placed on abandoned lands, although regularly granted, was intended to promote the sale of such lands, which it has already effected in two instances, and removed nuisances that were the constant source of complaint in the quarters in which they are situated.

The inconvenience of them to their neighbours, to whose runaway slaves they afford shelter, and the burthen they entail upon the effective estates in augmenting the labour on the roads, were evils requiring remedies; if the augmented quantity of bad air engendered by uncleared lands, so prejudicial to health, was not of itself a sufficient motive for checking the progress of a nuisance, which arises from the absurd valuations originally given to lands, which the owner now, who has perhaps lost his slaves, will not sell but at an exorbitant price.

Land thus situated, and even lots in the town are thus unprofitably kept, where the parties are unable to make use of them, and still refuse to dispose of them, but at excessive prices.

The right of reserving crown lands for crown uses your Lordship will probably not think quite so new or uncommon as the committee do.

App^x (N° 55.) The 14th law of the 12th title of the 4th book of the laws of the Indies, directs, that the reservation of land for the uses of the crown, and for all public purposes, of lands not held by just and proper titles, be made before every thing. The Prince Regent has consented to give the owners an equivalent in lands, which they may either hold or dispose of; and though the committee state that this is no solid remuneration, and that it may be true, that much bad land may be bought in Trinidad for less expense than the cost in clearing it, yet as it is in my power to apply very fine and fertile spots for their indemnification, the re-imbursement is not quite so problematical as is represented.

I have laid before your Lordship, in my despatch, N° 188, the case of Belmont; and as it is now to be decided by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in council, as a question of law, it is not necessary, and it would not be decorous in me to revert to the subject; but I must submit to your Lordship, that the inference attempted to be drawn from the decree of the royal council of Madrid, in favour of Mr. Barry's title, and against the effect of the proclamation of the 5th December 1815, is most unfounded.

The question of good or bad title in Mr. Barry, to the property that was ordered to be restored to him on security, by the audience of Caraccas and the council of Madrid (and of which property Belmont forms a very small part), was never raised in the whole course of the dispute between him and Mr. Dawson. No claim was ever made on the part of the crown, until the execution and appraisement was attempted to be enforced on a late occasion by Barry's creditors against Belmont, and when the right of resumption of the lands was enforced under the proclamation.

Messrs. Barry and Black petitioned Governor Chacon for a title to Belmont, but did not obtain it. Copies of the petition and survey are herewith annexed. App^x (N° 56)

As the granting of any lands had been expressly forbidden, His Majesty's former governors of Trinidad had not caused the titles to be examined into or classed. They offered to buy the land of Belmont, provided Mr. Barry could give a good title to it, which he never could produce.

When the alcalde in 1812 issued a writ of execution against Belmont, General Monro denied Mr. Barry's right to the buildings; and had he or General Hislop been aware that Mr. Barry had no good title to the land, they would doubtless not have paid the rent they allowed for the place. It was, indeed, so exorbitant in amount, that proof of the terms of the agreement was called for by the chief judge, when the cause was before him, and I did not think myself justified, for these reasons, in continuing to pay it, until I should find myself compelled to do so by due course of law; but after the confirmation of the proclamation, I found that the government was in a condition to claim, as a matter of right, that which had been considered as in suspence, until the declaration of the royal will. I therefore lost no time in securing to the colony the possession of the land, of little intrinsic value, but upon which large sums had been expended by the colony for building a residence, however inadequate, for the governor; and I conceive that if I had not done so, I might have been justly taxed with sacrificing, to the interests of Mr. Barry and his heirs, the rights of the crown, which, by the proclamation of the 15th December 1815, and the order in council of the 30th March, were made complete.

I beg leave to annex a copy of my assessor's opinion on this case, formerly transmitted, and to observe, that if his Royal Highness, in His Majesty's privy council, is pleased to reverse the decree now given in favour of the crown, no other act will be necessary to confirm and declare legal and valid the imperfect title of Mr. Barry to Belmont, as well as all similarly imperfect titles; but it is for His Royal Highness alone to relinquish His Majesty's just rights, which any act of mine would be incompetent to do, as is laid down in the last article of my instructions. App^x (N° 57)

It is said, however, that the system of confiscation is endless, and the resumption of the Union Estate is cited as another instance of usurpation and oppression.

It is an estate adjoining to Belmont, consisting of the hills and bottom of a deep ravine. The small part of it that has ever been cultivated has been for many years abandoned, and served only as a place of concealment for runaway negroes, while the whole of it augmented the pernicious miasmata, that are both created and transmitted in the foul and uncleared ravines of the vicinity of the town.

The want of pasture for the mules employed in the public works, and of more ground for the negro gardens of the colony gang, together with the advantage of clearing a considerable surface of foul land, induced me to propose to the creditors, who had left it in a state of abandonment for six years, to accept in lieu of it an equivalent value in lands that they might select; and as the affairs were before the chief judge's court, application was made by the attorney general for the resumption, to which, as the majority of the creditors did not object, it was granted to them. If it had been cultivated, it would not of course have been occupied by my authority for colonial purposes; but your Lordship knows full well, that no land was reserved for the public service in the town of Port of Spain, or in its vicinity, to the great and daily prejudice of the inhabitants, and in direct violation of all the laws of the Indies.

I would then be permitted to ask, where is either the injustice or impolicy of the crown's exercising a right that still remains entire, where the exercise of the right is attended with advantages to the public, and a saving of its pecuniary means; where an useful and important branch of the public service is promoted, and where the right of the individual is secured to him in a better property than that which is taken from him?

From the motives I have here exposed, your Lordship will be enabled to judge of the object and propriety of the general measure promoted by the proclamation of the 5th December, respecting the grants of lands: the confusion and irregularity which it is intended to remedy, was complained of in 1785 by Governor Chacon, and in 1803 by Colonel Rutherford; and I leave to your Lordship to decide whether this confusion must not have accumulated greatly in the interval, and whether some acknowledgment of the necessity of it, and some proof of the acquiescence of the inhabitants in its provisions, may not be found in the fact of 480 petitions having been presented since the month of March last, notwithstanding the personal exertions that are made by the friends of the London committee in the colony to dissuade the lower orders of the inhabitants from complying with it. Appx (No 59.)

I omit the mention of the grievance complained of by the imposition of the quit rent upon the old settlers, the repeal of which was recommended by His Majesty's council in this island, and without any communication or suggestion from any committee of merchants in London. The quit rent on these has been repealed, and affords an instance of the ready and gracious attention shown by the government of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent to the interests of the colony, when fairly laid before them, and transmitted in a lawful and accredited channel.

It is, however, alleged by the committee, that the greatest grievance, namely, the arbitrary resumption of lands, declared to be imperfectly granted, remains unredressed; and that the parties who have taken securities on such lands, under the advice of a Spanish escribano, or under the signature and approval of a Spanish governor, in testimony of the validity of the title to the lands sold or mortgaged, are, by the preamble of the proclamation, informed, that their titles are totally invalid, and are also compelled to incur a new expense in the registration of them.

In the first place, it is to be observed, that when the Spanish governor gave his signature to deeds which were to be sent out of the island, he certified the signature and official character of the escribano, as is frequently done now, but this formality bore no reference to the contents or even to the truth of the deed, which formed no part of the governor's attestation; and this the committee, as merchants, must know.

It is also a new and not very solid argument, that a compulsory order for the registration of a title, and the compulsory performance of a duty long ago and repeatedly, but vainly required, weakens the validity of that title: it is equally absurd to contend, that a regulation which defines the boundaries of lands, or leads to an authoritative admeasurement of them with a neighbouring proprietor, foments or eternizes litigation, or weakens the security of those who advance money upon them. Such regulation may prevent a needy planter from making an extravagant display of his colonial property to his commercial mortgagee in London, and defrauding him by a delusive picture of it, into an imprudent advance. But a certified admeasurement from the commissary of population's office of this island; with a certificate of the registry of the title to that land, and a certified return of the slaves attached to it, and registered in the name of the proprietor, will, I am confident, be considered as more satisfactory to an English mortgagee than the certificate of a Spanish governor or a Spanish escribano.

It is contended, however, that by declaring the resumption of land in two years, for want of cultivation, or for partial cultivation, is a breach of good faith, and of the conditions of the capitulation to the inhabitants on the conquest of the island by the British arms.

I have already shown to your Lordship, that the resumption of lands granted by the crown, when required for the public service, is a right that was possessed by the King of Spain, and is one of those that passed to our Gracious Sovereign by the conquest.

I have also shown, that the condition of cultivation of their lands by grantees under the Spanish government had been both declared and understood previous to the conquest, and therefore passed, together with the land, to mortgagees and purchasers, who could take no larger rights than those persons from and under whom they claimed.

If it has happened that after the conquest of the island, advances in money were squandered by merchants, at a distance, upon lands held under defective titles, and that these persons were satisfied with the law opinions of men so notoriously corrupt and ignorant as were some of the Spanish escribanos of that day; and if such advances are even now made with equal profusion and unadvisedness (perhaps by some members of the committee themselves); if it shall have also happened, that the means of cultivation of large tracts of mortgaged land, and the securities along with them, have been impaired by the waste of human life and strength that was occasioned in clearing them; if it has happened that these unfortunate advances have plunged the debtor into irretrievable ruin, while they have left his mortgagee in the unprofitable possession of a large tract of land, which, since the abolition of the slave trade, he can never hope to cultivate himself;—can it be said that the government who detects and provides a remedy for the defect of such titles, whose object is to regulate the enregistration of them, to define the real boundaries of estates, to put upon record, for the information of every lender of money on them, the title and means of the proprietor; and lastly, who enforces against the present holders of these uncultivated or impoverished estates a condition which was always inherent in them; can such a government be charged with being the cause of the loss sustained by parties, when it is so plainly attributable to themselves, or to those from whom they claim?

The capitulation guaranteed private property, and sales or contracts made according to the laws of Spain. App^x (N° 60.)

The question therefore is reduced to the consideration of what really and legally was private property at that time, and whether the several proclamations complained of were inconsistent with the rights of the Spanish crown, or with the rights of its subjects who inhabited the island anterior to the conquest.

I trust I have succeeded in proving that both have been supported and upheld.

Corvées.

The labour that has been required of the planters upon the roads, and that has been made the subject of so much complaint, has been founded on the regulations of General Picton, as contained in his instructions to the commandants of the 20th August 1800. App^x (N° 61)

It was, however, represented to me, on my arrival, that as these rules did not provide for the care of such portion of the roads as belonged to each planter to repair during the long periods intervening between the two annual corvées of December and July, the roads were generally neglected during those intermediate spaces of time, and that the corvées were seldom of sufficient duration to repair the great damage the roads had sustained, either from the approach of crop in the December corvée, or the conclusion of it, or the setting in of the rainy season in that of July; and that the neglected state I found the roads in on my arrival, was in great measure attributable to this cause.

In a notice issued on the 29th June 1813, I remedied the omission, reduced one fine and appointed others; prescribing at the same time the mode in which the roads should be made. App^x (N° 62.)

Instead of leaving the roads entirely to the commandants, I appointed, in December 1813, a committee of two members of His Majesty's council to assist my judgment in this important branch of police, but their superintendence has been confined to the roads in communication with the town; I likewise issued, with their advice, some further instructions to the commandants at the same time. App^x (N° 63.

My personal observation in the more distant quarters, impressed me with the necessity of establishing a ferry boat on the river Guaracara, which divides the quarters of Carapichaima, Couva, Cascajar, Savanetta and Pointe a Pierre (comprising a line of road of eight miles) from the rich districts of North and South Naparima.

In Pointe a Pierre a new trace was found necessary; and in that of North Naparima the commandant directed an old trace to be opened which had been allowed to grow up in brush; but it was found so steep, that any further labour would be lost on it, and Mr. Mitchell, the commandant, prudently abandoned it, and preferred to carry Appx (N° 64.) the road round the foot of the hills. I annex his report upon the subject, as well as of the quantity of work performed on the roads by the two contiguous estates, which your Lordship will find to be extremely moderate.

The weather, however, in this island is so very liable to sudden change, that after a road is commenced, or a corvée called out, it not unfrequently happens that the work is obliged to be suspended.

The committee state, "that all the able bodied negroes belonging to Marbella and several neighbouring plantations, were employed during the whole month of March of last year, viz. 1815." With what foundation this assertion is made your Lordship will easily judge from the returns of the managers of the three estates that were ordered to make this road.

1815:	Days on which they worked.	Number of Negroes.
Marbella	6th March,	Number not specified.
Harmony Hall	6th 10th 25th.	22. 20. 21.
Union	6th 10th 25th	34. 34. 34.

The whole month of the committee is comprised in three days, with the exception of the case of Marbella Estate, the negroes of which worked only one day. This exception I think it right to notice, because it is possible that the leading member of the committee, who is principal mortgagee, and the present consignee of the crops of the Marbella Estate, might feel disposed to attribute any casual disappointment in their amount to the forced and continued employment of the negroes on public roads of the quarter, which, however, is not to be inferred from the returns of its late crops.

After waiting fifteen months for the convenience of these estates, the commandant again called them out to this duty on the 31st of July last, the period of the half-yearly corvée. That of Marbella sent no assistance until the 20th August, and generally furnished a less proportion than any of the other estates.

The report of the commissioners of the quarter supersedes the necessity of any remarks from me; but I may be allowed to observe, that if the roads are, to use the phrase of the committee, a bed of mud in the month of August, it would seem doubly necessary that they should be more effectually repaired previous to, or subsequent to, that period. If the estates are taking off their crops during the first seven months of the year, and that it rains for the other five, during which the negroes are required to weed the canes, little time will be left to obey the commandant's orders under General Picton's instructions or my own.

Appx (N° 65.) In obedience to your Lordship's inquiries, I subjoin the laws by which I have authority to open, alter, or repair roads.

In 1813 communication with the garrison at St. Joseph's was difficult, and even hazardous: a considerable time was employed in repairing this road in 1814, and the labour, being well directed, was so effectual, that it has become much less burthensome ever since.

The advantages of laying gravel on the roads are found to be so very great from the very heavy falls of rain that took place in the years 1815 and 1816, that upon the recommendation of the committee of council, the repairs have been since made with this material, in all places where it is to be had. As a proof of the obvious advantage derived from attention to this branch of agricultural industry, I can mention the different state of two roads in North and South Naparima during the last season. They both traverse a country, the soil of which consists very nearly of the same deep loam; and, that in North Naparima, having been previously, though not adequately secured by a covering of lime-stone gravel, obtained at some considerable expense to the planters, produce was carted on a line of seven miles to Petit Bourg, from the interior, with little difficulty in the latest period of the last crop season, one of the most rainy and unpropitious that ever was known in the colony; while upon the road in South Naparima, which had never been so repaired, one of the very fertile estates of that rich quarter lost sixty mules, and a considerable portion of the crop remained in the works after the departure of all the ships for Europe.

Although a system of turnpikes, as in England, would doubtless be most agreeable to the English planters, yet the difficulty of carrying it into execution would, I think, as a general measure, be found utterly impracticable.

I here will take occasion to acknowledge the general attention now given by planters to the roads; only one instance has occurred where determined disobedience has been shown: the party (who is, I am sorry to say, an Englishman) would neither send his negroes or pay his fine. He preferred a long process at law, in which the payment of multiplied heavy costs was the only result of his ill-judged opposition.

In 1813 the contract price with the commissariat for the cartage from Port of Spain, of provisions to the troops at St. Joseph's, was 4 dollars per load, or 18*s.* 8*d.* sterling. In 1814 it fell to 11*s.* sterling, and continued at that rate in 1815 and 1816, and it has now only risen to 16*s.* in consequence of the scarcity and high price of mules. The cartage paid by individuals is very considerably reduced; and all of this the annexed certificates will testify. Appx (N° 66)

I now proceed to the notice of the other subjects of complaint, and I am first accused of making no scruple of intercepting the correspondence, and opening the private letters of individuals, and therein, of a violation of one of the Spanish laws, a system which, tyrannical as this committee are pleased to term it, forbids the opening of private letters.

As they have wisely abstained from the mention of the particular instances in which I am alledged to have so committed myself, I can only state and assert, that this measure has been adopted in one instance, and in that it was, by the advice and in the presence of the members of His Majesty's council; and that if the same reasons for the measure were to recur, the committee may rest assured that my sense of duty would still be the same, and that I would not be deterred from the repetition of it by any fear of giving offence to them or to their friends.

The law quoted by them expressly excepts the case of suspicion of danger, and the committee have, either through design or ignorance, suppressed the exception. Appx (N° 67)

The circumstances are fully and fairly before your Lordship, and I feel, therefore, no difficulty in risking my justification upon them.

The accusation of assuming spiritual and inquisitorial jurisdiction, your Lordship will find explained by the proceedings in the Appendix, which contain an account of the case brought forward. Appx (N° 68)

The 1st law of the 5th title of the 1st book of the laws of the Indies, charges all the civil officers commanding therein with enforcing respect to the church. The committee conceive that I usurp authority that does not belong to me for this purpose, although His Majesty's instructions enjoin the same duty, which in my humble apprehension forms part of that of every christian government. Of the persons accused, one, whose name is Sanchez, when called upon to make his defence before me, was guilty of such a degree of personal insolence and disrespect towards my assessor, that I directed the chief of police who was in attendance to remove him, which he accordingly did, but without violence. Of the great respectability of these people I cannot obtain any information. Appx (N° 69)

I have also reported to your Lordship the case of His Majesty's brig Raven, which is not so truly detailed as justice to the officer who commanded that ship requires; and as some time has elapsed since the circumstance occurred, I beg leave here to recall to your Lordship's notice what I before stated on the subject, on the 18th July and 1st August 1815.

Captain Lloyd, who commanded the Raven, was so good as to receive on board some wine sent me from Martinique. On his arrival here I sent to the custom-house for a permit to land the wine: the custom-house refused the permit, and seized the brig.

I have never heard that it was a crime, that a captain of a man of-war should convey wine from the island of Madeira for the private use of his friends in England, or that permission to land it, on declaration of its being intended for private use, and payment of duties, was ever refused.

I have personally experienced instances to the contrary in England; and if I had wished to land the wine clandestinely, I should certainly not have sent for a permit to the custom-house. The whole was an act which will show more ill temper on the part of the custom-house officer towards me, than reflect disgrace on Captain Lloyd or myself.

I am charged with confining the authority of the cabildo to their municipal rights, and interfering with or abrogating their political rights: of the existence of the latter I am ignorant, and the committee have given no account of the former.

App^x (N° 70.

The cabildos, under the Spanish law, are charged, as I have already stated, with the care of the towns and the markets. Their duties are defined in the subjoined law, and I am not aware that they have ever wished to exercise any others: they have the right of representation on matters connected with the general prosperity of the town and its inhabitants, and they exercised it lately in complaining of the small coin; but the intimation made to them under my instructions of the propriety of abstaining from all interference with matters of executive government, was strictly conformable to the law, and, as far as I have known or observed, has been cheerfully acquiesced in by them.

I have also to add that their elections have been left to themselves, although I am informed that General Picton recommended the members during his government upon several occasions.

The enforcement of the law of residencia, so much recommended by the committee, was found to be so liable to abuse (proofs of which are upon record in this island), that it was suspended in 1764, as inconvenient and productive of no good, and finally abolished in 1799 by a cedula to that effect.

It is not, therefore, probable that His Majesty's Government would restore a system that the King of Spain had found necessary to abolish, and which exists in no other part of his dominions at this day.

With equal injustice it is stated by the committee, that I have stifled the voice of complaint in the colony. I have, on the contrary, given vent to it, by the immediate relinquishment on my arrival of a fee of 12 dollars, that was received by my predecessor on every petition; and a reference to that which was presented by the inhabitants of North and South Naparima, relative to the settlement of the American refugees in that quarter, will prove that petitions are received and considered by the colonial government, though the object of them may not be wholly conceded.

Your Lordship's notice is called by the committee to the alarming powers of fine, imprisonment, and banishment, which I am said to possess, and to have exercised towards the inhabitants.

The extent of the exercise of pecuniary penalty has been already noticed in the amount of the fines imposed.

See Regulations for the Gaol, App^x 68 A.

That the power of imprisonment by myself or the other magistrates should not be attended with abuse, a monthly visit to the gaol is punctually made by the magistrates, whose duty it is to inquire into the state of every criminal proceeding, and to hear complaints; and the cause of commitment of every person to the gaol, by one of the gaol regulations, must be made known in twenty-four hours after the person is committed.

Of banishment, I have known only one instance where a decree of that nature affected a person guilty of a political crime only. The person charged with it was a Corsican of considerable property named Massani, and he had been guilty, after serious caution, of accumulating supplies of arms and ammunition for the independents on the Spanish Main. He was ordered to retire from the island, and had leave to dispose of his property.

Some others have been sentenced in due course of law, of which the proceedings can always attest the propriety.

To the misery suffered by individuals, the committee now add a declaration of the effect produced by my administration, on the general prosperity of the colony; and in proof, it states it to be a notorious fact, that no advances can be obtained on the security of properties in Trinidad, and that an estate, called Camden, worth 25,000*l.* lately sold, under a decree of the Lord Chancellor, for 10,750*l.*

The mere assertion of this committee will not establish the fact, of the Camden Estate having been worth 25,000*l.*; but if the sale had taken place in this island, I believe it would have fetched that sum.

The sale took place at Garraway's Coffee-house, in London.

In my Court of Intendant, if Mr. Inglis had not prevailed on the Board of Ordnance to accept 10,000*l.* for the Union Hall and Bon Accord estates, and that the Board had not required ready money, 25,000*l.* might equally have been obtained.

Upon this subject, I have subjoined in the Apppendix, a certified account of the sales of estates made during the last year before the court of the chief judge, wherein your Lordship will find, that the price given for them exceeds, in some instances, their estimated value.

App^{x} (N° 71) Continued to Dec. 1821 (N° 71) A B C. D.

But in order to refute, in the clearest manner, the accusation made against me by the committee, of impeding, by my administration, the growing prosperity of the island, and for a proof of which, the committee of merchants (in a manner very natural to them) alledge the difficulty that exists in procuring advances in money upon lands in Trinidad, I will only refer your Lordship to the annexed certificate of the registrar of mortgages, of the sums advanced since the present system of judicial administration commenced.

App^{x} (N° 72) Continued to 1821, N° 72 A.

Your Lordship will certainly be surprised to find in this enumeration the names of two of the members of the committee, who have joined in asserting to your Lordship that it was a notorious fact, that money could not be obtained on property in Trinidad. Other considerations prevent my selecting more examples; but I may add, that from Ireland and Scotland considerable advances in money were made in the course of last year.

In the enumeration of those advantages that may be supposed to tempt advances upon the security of the estates in Trinidad, is the prompt, and I am sure I may add, the impartial administration of the law: at no period has its effects been more apparent than during the last three years, in which a larger number of important and complicated causes have been concluded than were ever before known in the tribunals of the colony. The object however of the London committee, in the disparagement of the present system of government and law in Trinidad, is the revival of a project that formerly was attempted and failed, in the introduction of the English law.—The present attempt is founded on the same motives, is supported by the same persons, and will probably meet with the same fate as the former.

The object of this attempt is not the diffusion of the benefit of equal laws, and the possession of equal rights; but it originates in a wish to raise and uphold in this, as in other West India islands, the ascendancy of the monied and absent mortgagee over the impoverished proprietor of colonial property. By the system at present prevailing in the colony, the interests of both these persons have been greatly conciliated, and the impediments that certain antiquated notions of the Spanish law formerly presented to the recovery of debts, have been removed by the late proclamations.

The law regulating the rate of interest, the admission of the evidence of merchants, clerks, and bookkeepers in favour of their employers; the sale of sugar, cocoa, and coffee estates, when indebted in two-thirds of their value; the reduction of extravagant appraisements; the abrogation of the security formerly required from a purchaser to sustain the cultivation of a sugar estate; and the restriction of the privilege of supply debts within two years, are all measures of great legislative improvement.

It is not denied, that the abuse of the last-mentioned privilege, the benefit of which in the other West India colonies is enjoyed by the English mortgagee, in addition to the other advantages of commission, interest, and all the long list of pecuniary charges secured to him by his mortgage, was carried in this island to a great extent. It is now restricted, and although an English mortgagee may be disappointed and delayed in the immediate recovery of his advances, he has the satisfaction of knowing, that although the estate upon which he has made them be supported and improved by the privileged supplies, it cannot as heretofore be overwhelmed by them.

App^{x} (N° 73.) Continued to Dec. 1820, (N° 73, A)

App^{x} (N° 74.) Continued to 1820, (N° 74, A.)

That your Lordship may be informed of the great business dispatched by the chief judge, this will be accompanied by returns of the number of processes entered and concluded in his tribunal since it was opened, as well as of the concursos or causes of bankruptcy formed and completed.

App^{x} (N° 75) Continued to Dec. 1820, (N° 75, A)

App^{x} (N° 76.)

In 1817, the jurisdiction of this court was, at Mr. Bigge's instance, extended to 500 dollars, and the consequent reduction of suits in the ordinary court as exhibited in the Return, N° 76, A.

Another return exhibits the sums received in deposit, and distributed by the escribano of the court to the amount of £.C^{y}97,934; and I also add a statement of the number and amount of the actions entered in the complaint court of the chief judge, by which your Lordship will see that £.C^{y}17,150. 19*s.* 10*d.* has been recovered at the small expence of 965 *l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* according to the docket established by Mr. Bigge for that court; the trouble and fatigue of which, any person unacquainted with it, is incapable of duly appreciating.

The statement of the committee concludes with an assertion, that all means of uttering the language of complaint are denied or closed to the inhabitants of Trinidad; that the danger of giving me offence is increased by the various indirect means I possess of making those who are obnoxious to me feel the weight of my resentment, and that this system of government not only affects the happiness of individuals, but the general prosperity of the colony.

To this I beg leave to reply, that my administration of the government has continued nearly for four years, without any instance of severity of punishment, or of any complaint unheeded. Several have been made both to myself, personally, as well as to the council, where it may be right to remind the committee, that the local interests of this island and its inhabitants are as well and as ably considered, as they could possibly be by a committee of merchants in London. The characters of the persons who sit at that board are a guarantee of their honourable and independent conduct; and considering that they have been selected from the community on account of the real and permanent interest that the majority of them possess in it, I may be permitted to consider it as extraordinary, that the complaints of the inhabitants that are said to be not loud but deep, have, on so few occasions, been partaken by them; but the committee must be conscious that the contrary of their statement is the fact, and that an examination of the minutes of the council would disprove it.

I would again be allowed to ask in what respect, or in what instance can the happiness of individuals in this colony be said to be affected by the present system of government; where is the proof of this assertion to be found?—Is it in the augmented and daily augmenting number of well constructed houses in Port of Spain; the increase of rents; the improvement of the communication with the country; the embellishment of the town; the gradual approaches making in it towards those enjoyments and comforts that are so much valued in England? Are these I would ask, indications of misery and discontent?

But I feel, my Lord, that I have trespassed too long on your Lordship's patience, or perhaps have multiplied proofs in cases where my vindication was already complete. I have appealed to written documents rather than to testimony, to which the committee might have objected, as to the testimony of persons influenced by interest or fear. I might have strengthened my case by such means; I might, as well as the committee, have had the evidence of persons " whose character, property, and long residence in Trinidad" perfectly qualified them either to be investigators of the truth, or witnesses of it. But I have, with the exception of the evidence of the harbour master, and the acting secretary, Mr. George Martin, declined this advantage.

An opportunity may arrive when I can freely make use of it. In the mean time, and in concluding, I humbly beg leave to express my hope, that if your Lordship should deem this reply to your Lordship's despatch and its inclosure to be unsatisfactory, that His Majesty's government would be pleased to name the commission they think most proper to inquire into "the state of things" in this colony, but that in appointing it, they would be pleased to accept the recommendation of persons perfectly impartial, and neither that of the committee of London, or their correspondents in Trinidad.

And if, on the contrary, as I cannot but expect, His Majesty's ministers are pleased to express their acquiescence in the arguments that I have now submitted, and their conviction that the statement of the committee of merchants is unfounded and malicious, I beg leave to express my hope, that for the due support of my authority and office, as well as for my individual consolation, they will condescend to make such an avowal of their sentiments as will disarm the malignant attempts of the committee, and disappoint the efforts that they are making to poison the public mind by the diffusion of their statement, at a moment when they know it must remain uncontradicted, and when it is impossible for me to enter upon my defence.

I have the honour to be, &c,
(signed) *Ralph Woodford.*

APPENDIX

To Governor Sir R. Woodford's Letter to Earl Bathurst; dated the 9th February 1817.

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(N° 2.) — A.—Minute of Council of 9th March 1808, showing the Debts due by the Colony on the 31st December 1806, and 31st December 1807; also,
B.—Minutes, showing the state of the Treasury, in November 1807 - - p. 98

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(N° 4.) — Certificate of Amount of Warrants issued by Gen. Munro, and since paid by Sir R. Woodford, £. 4,816 currency - - - - - - - - ibid.

(N° 5.) — Treasurer's Account of Colonial Debts, on the 31st December 1813 - - p. 99

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(N° 10.) — Treasurer's Return of the Sums paid from the Treasury for the service of Roads and Bridges, £. 8,137. 3. 1. currency - - - - - - - - ibid.

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(N° 73. a.) — Trinidad.—Statement of the Number of Causes entered in the Index Books of the Tribunal of the Honourable His Majesty's Chief Judge, during the years 1817, 1818, 1819, and 1820; and of the Number settled and pending in each of those years - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 217

(No. 74.) — Number of Meetings of Bankruptcies held before the Chief Judge - - ibid.

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(N° 75.) — Statement of Sums received and paid by the Escribano of the Chief Judge - ibid.

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(N° 76.) — Number of Causes entered and decided, and Sums recovered and Fees paid, in the Complaint Court of the Chief Judge - - - - - - - - ibid.

(N° 76. a.) — Trinidad.—A Statement showing the Number of Actions entered in the Complaint Court before the Honourable the Chief Judge, continued from the end of the year 1816, to the end of the year 1820, with the Number of Causes settled, and the Amount of Demands sued for, with the Proportion recovered in each Year - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 220

(N° 1.)

ACCOUNT, showing the Deficit of the Public Revenue, 31 December 1804.

Government (on account of Duties) in a/c, with J. P. Collin, Treasurer.

D^r.

		Currency.		
1805.		£.	s.	d.
	TO Balance due to the Treasurer, as per Account rendered to 31st December 1804 - - -	9,238	9	7
January and February	To amount of Disbursements, from January 1st to February 28th, per Account - - - -	1,062	5	7½
March and April	To - D° - D° - from March 1st to April 30th, per Account - - - - - - -	8,908	14	8
May and June	To - D° - D° - from May 1st to June 30th, per Account - - - - - - -	1,526	13	6
	To this Sum charged to Messrs. McKenzie, Rigby & Co. on account of their demands against Government - - - - - - - -	4,458	5	9½
	£. Cy	25,194	9	2
	Balance of this a/c as below - - £. 5,773 11 4½ *D° on the a/c Fort George, & Mr. Law* 2,308 9 4			
	£.	8,082	–	8½

C^r.

		Currency.		
1805.		£.	s.	d.
January and February	BY Amount of Duties, received from January 1st to February 28th - - - - - - -	3,129	6	6
March & April	By - D° - D° - from March 1st to April 30th	3,589	19	9½
	By Cash received for Government Schooner Spitfire - - - - £. 507 7 – D° - from sundry persons, in lieu of negro labour for public service 470 14 6	978	1	6
May and June	By amount of Duties received from May 1st to June 30th - - - - - - -	11,723	10	–
	By Balance due the Treasurer - - - -	5,773	11	4½
	£. Cy	25,194	9	2

Borrowed of the following Persons, not yet paid:

Messrs. Garcin - -	800 *Silver Dollars.*		
——— *Pinto* - -	4,000 *Dollars.*		
Lyon - - - - -	3,500		
——— & ——— -	1,000		
	- 4,500		
	800	— *a* 9/. is - £. C	4,185 – –
	4,000		
	- $. 9,300		

I certify the above is a true copy of an original Account, and that the lines in *Italics* were copied from the pencil writing of the late Treasurer, W. Collin, esq

Trinidad,
January 27, 1817.

Robert Baker,
Act Treasurer.

(N° 2.)—A.—Minutes of Council of 9th March 1808, showing the Debts due by the Colony on the 31st December 1806 and 31st December 1807; also, B.—Minutes showing the State of the Treasury in November 1807.

I hereby declare, that by certain Minutes of His Majesty's Council, dated the 9th day of March 1808, at which were present his Excellency the Governor, the Honb^{le} John Black, Arch. Gloster, James Rigby, and John Smith,

31 December 1806 £. C. 12,926 12. 1. The sum of £. 12,936 12*s.* 1*d.* currency, Salaries, appeared to be due to the officers of Government on the 31st day of December 1806.

£ C 13,143. 1. 1¼. That the sum of £. 13,143. 1*s.* 1¾ *d.* appeared to be due to the Treasurer on the said 31st day of December 1806.

31 December 1807 £. C. 10,325 10. 7. And that the sum of £. 10,325. 10*s.* 7*d.* salaries, appeared to be due to the officers of Government, on the 31st day of December 1807; all which I certify and attest.

Henry Murray, Dep Clerk Council.

B.—At a meeting of His Majesty's Council, held at the house of the Hon. John Nihill, by adjournment, this 18th November 1807.

Present, - - - - - - His Excellency the Governor,
The Hon. John Nihill, St. Hilaire Begorrat, and
John Black, John Smith,

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

His Excellency the Governor stated to the Board, that a draft from Captain Columbine, of His Majesty's navy, for the sum of 500 guineas, voted to him by His Majesty's Council of this Island, the 28th June 1804, had been presented to him for payment; he therefore requested their advice, when the following letter was directed to be sent to the colonial treasurer.

Sir,

I am directed by his Excellency the Governor in council, to signify to you, that a draft has been presented to him, drawn by Captain Columbine, of His Majesty's navy, for five hundred guineas, voted to him by His Majesty's Council of this Island, on the 28th June 1804, you are therefore required to inform him, whether you have funds at present in the colonial chest to meet this demand.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,

Jno. Gloster, Deputy Clerk Council.

Josiah P. Collin, esq. Colonial Treasurer.

To which Mr. Collin returned the following answer:

Sir, Port Spain, 18th November 1807.

I have received your letter, requiring to know if there are funds at present in the colonial chest to meet a demand of five hundred guineas, for that sum voted to Captain Columbine.

I am extremely sorry to inform you, that there is not at present, and has not been for a considerable time past, the value of five shillings in the colonial chest.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

J. P. Collin, Col. Treasurer.

John Gloster, esq. Deputy Clerk of Council.

A true copy, taken from the Minutes of His Majesty's Council, which I certify.

Henry Murray, Deputy Clerk Council.

(N° 3.)—Certificate showing, that a Loan of £. 540 currency was obtained by the Treasury, in April 1813.

Treasury, February 5, 1817.

I do certify, that in consequence of the poverty of the colonial treasury, (no money being therein) the late treasurer, J. P. Collin, esq. did, at the request of Major General Monro, in the month of April 1813, borrow from, and since repay to Henry Murray, esq. five hundred and forty pounds currency, to enable him to meet two warrants issued by Major General Monro, in favour of the late John Gloster, esq. then Deputy Clerk of Council, amounting to five hundred and fifty-three pounds two shillings and sixpence currency.

Robert Baker, Acting Treasurer.

I hereby confirm the truth of the foregoing statement. *Henry Murray.*

(N° 4.)—Certificate of Amount of Warrants issued by General Monro, and since paid by Sir R. Woodford, - - - £. 4,816 currency.

Treasury, January 27, 1817.

I do hereby certify, that the amount of warrants issued by Lieut. Gen. Monro, previous to the arrival of his Excellency Sir Ralph Woodford, bart. and then remaining unpaid, was four thousand eight hundred and sixteen pounds six shillings currency.

Currency £. 4,816. 6*s.* *Robert Baker,* Acting Treasurer.

(N° 5.)—Treasurer's Account of Colonial Debts, on the 31st December 1813.

Claims on this Government which are now or will be due the 31st December 1813.

	Sterling			Currency.		
Salaries:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
His Excellency the governor	-	-	-	1,621	9	-
P. Reinagle, esq. secretary	-	-	-	323	15	-
His honour the chief judge	-	-	-	1,944	16	-
John Nihill, esq. late chief justice	-	-	-	3,666	13	4
Cameron, esq. agent	800	-	-	—		
Maling, esq. agent	696	15	1	—		
J. Maryatt, esq. agent	1,922	3	2	—		
J. Maryatt, esq. for cloathing for colony negroes	482	5	4	—		
Ditto - - for a box stationery	19	13	-	—		
Cabildo - - due them	-	-	-	220	17	-
D. Antonio Gomez, assessor	-	-	-	1,108	6	-½
Rev. Mr. Clapham	-	-	-	800	-	-
P. Collin, treasurer	-	-	-	2,701	9	8
Roman Catholic clergy	-	-	-	639	2	-
J. Merritt, clerk of the Protestant church	-	-	-	54	-	-
Henry Murray, esq. deputy secretary	-	-	-	553	-	-
Henry Murray, esq. registrar of slaves	-	-	-	500	6	6
Henry Fuller, esq. solicitor general	-	-	-	117	7	-
Aaron Jesse, esq. chief of police	-	-	-	202	8	-
E. Maingott, esq. acting surveyor general	-	-	-	150	-	-
J. Albouy, clerk to d°	-	-	-	67	10	-
L. de la Sauvagere, interpreter	-	-	-	122	8	-
A. Sterwart, medical attendant on colony negroes	-	-	-	23	-	-
Robert Baker	-	-	-	112	10	-
John Black	—			—		
Mat. Gallagher, public printing	—			—		
Building committee - - due to that fund	-	-	-	2,570	17	10
Rents:						
The former government house	-	-	-	648	-	-
J. B. Littlepage, for the government house	-	-	-	243	-	-
W. Burnley & Co. for Belmont	-	-	-	415	-	-
Registrar of Slaves' office	-	-	-	324	-	-
Consulado Court house	-	-	-	86	8	-
Surveyor General's office	-	-	-	32	8	-
Treasurer's office	-	-	-	129	12	-
£.	3,920	16	7	19,378	3	4½
At 200 per cent - - - is				7,841	13	2
Currency - - - £.				27,219	16	6½

N. B.—Cash in the chest, 1st December 1813 - - currency p^d - £. 351. 15. 4.

1st December 1813. (Errors excepted.) *P. Collin,*
Col. Treasurer.

I hereby certify, the foregoing to be a true copy of its original,
H. Murray, Dep. C. Council.

(No 6.)—ACCOUNT of Produce imported from, and Value of Merchandize

A General Account of the Number of Spanish Launches which have arrived at Port of Spain from the and of the Articles which have been imported by

	Vessels arrived.	Tonnage.	Oxen.	Mules.	Horses.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Hides.	Indian Corn.	Dry Fish.	Tasso.	Dollars.
	Number	Number	Number	Number.	Number	Seroons.	Quintals.	Number	Barrels.	Arroves	Arroves.	Number.
1808:												
From 1st Jan. to 30th June -	410	3,201	811	693	16	100	8,458	5,022	2,012	3,015	1,225	113,100
– 1st July to 31st Dec. -	385	2,906	910	346	63	167	6,278	1,800	3,094	5,877	1,834	79,600
1809:												
From 1st Jan. to 30th June -	465	4,175	788	1,121	93	273	8,571	14,887	3,077	1,513	2,557	125,000
– 1st July to 31st Dec. -	420	2,941	777	490	47	121	5,398	3,169	3,607	895	670	51,700
1810												
From 1st Jan. to 30th June -	363	2,960	521	1,038	136	44	7,338	1,340	4,398	373	362	40,700
– 1st July to 31st Dec. -	337	2,759	873	464	65	50	2,319	- -	3,447	- -	206	30,000
1811:												
From 1st Jan. to 30th June -	386	2,452	1,020	927	12	353	5,279	180	366	4,015	557	24,100
– 1st July to 31st Dec. -	326	2,282	838	263	- -	20	2,180	- -	879	1,036	721	12,500
1812:												
From 1st Jan. to 30th June -	289	2,024	713	733	20	19	2,114	- -	621	2,376	300	30,500
– 1st July to 31st Dec. -	283	2,023	751	318	4	36	1,004	200	668	3,084	218	25,500
1813:												
From 1st Jan. to 30th June -	153	1,673	554	523	- -	889	1,347	685	430	1,580	908	12,400
– 1st July to 31st Dec. -	116	1,114	238	182	15	9	2,289	47	78	959	1,062	10,200
1814:												
From 1st Jan. to 30th June -	204	1,779	207	748	47	42	3,115	- -	435	1,156	968	6,500
– 1st July to 31st Dec. -	158	1,924	463	865	72	6	763	100	10	2,660	1,708	6,000
1815:												
From 1st Jan. to 30th June -	103	1,201	210	567	67	81	1,351	90	20	175	1,055	2,500
– 1st July to 31st Dec. -	129	1,571	279	724	2	60	1,303	- -	50	2,150	450	50,700
1816:												
From 1st Jan. to 30th June -	70	1,257	376	666	16	20	666	- -	214	- -	755	- -
– 1st July to 31st Dec. -	20	338	161	136	2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
TOTAL - -	4,619	38,580	10,490	10,804	677	2,290	59,773	27,520	23,406	31,764	16,456	621,000

Port of Spain,
31st December 1817.

General Report of the Imports, and Value of Exports, by Spanish Launches trading to and from

YEARS.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Black Cattle.	Mules.	Horses.	Asses.	Cotton.	Hides.	Tasso.	Dollars.
			Number.	Number	Number.	Number.	Quintals.	Number.	Arroves.	Number.
1816 - -	90	1,593	537	802	18	- -	666	- -	755	- -
1817 - -	171	1,396	524	1,006	- -	29	57	120	- -	1,000
1818 - -	125	767	250	632	- -	- -	- -	- -	979	- -
1819 - -	167	3,143	1,087	1,858	42	- -	- -	185	1,215	- -
1820 - -	79	1,274	341	495	- -	- -	94	210	555	- -
1821 - -	297	2,016	432	673	38	10	299	104	377	22,550
	929	10,189	3,171	5,466	98	39	1,116	619	3,872	23,550

exported to the Spanish Main, from 1808 to 1816, in Spanish Launches.

Spanish Colonies of South America, in the Years 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, and 1816; them, and the Amount of Merchandize exported.

Goats, Sheep, and Hogs.	Tallow.	Poultry.	Cocoa.	Lignum Vitæ.	Fustick	Salt.	Plantains.	Tobacco.	Mahogany.	Rice.	Bark	Asses	Straw Cables.	Value of Merchandize Exported.
Number	Arroves.	Dozens.	Fanegas.	Tons.	Tons.	Fanegas	Thous^d.	Pounds	Cub. feet	Bags.	Seroons	Number	Number	Dollars
1,314	120	226	1,617	423	19	484	510	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	347,608
1,410	- -	311	1,291	384	13	- -	187	17,890	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	181,195
1,134	104	343	104	424	19	423	165	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	386,021
1,563	200	364	548	330	12	298	316	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	368,902
1,183	32	343	10	175	2	110	206	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	306,671
269	1,035	179	54	179	- -	136	111	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	233,981
684	24	203	1,662	246	16	882	201	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	164,353
779	- -	101	1,246	38	32	1,278	264	- -	6,722	12	- -	46	220	103,534
773	- -	185	314	- -	- -	75	211	3,005	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	110,478
611	788	139	347	5	- -	536	363	- -	6,000	- -	8	- -	84	118,395
471	30	104	60	- -	- -	25	124	60	- -	201	- -	- -	- -	139,200
366	42	112	313	- -	- -	225	88	- -	300	- -	- -	- -	- -	57,310
469	314	113	2,538	5	3	295	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	111,070
188	21	50	887	5	- -	470	- -	5,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	141,060
- -	2	- -	634	- -	- -	376	- -	7,300	- -	- -	- -	- -	138	92,512
64	- -	17	190	2	- -	380	- -	5,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	56	133,400
- -	140	- -	471	- -	- -	820	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	12	61,990
- -	- -	- -	21	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,200
11,978	2,852	2,790	12,307	2,216	116	6,813	2,746	38,255	13,022	213	8	46	510	3,061,380

D. Almandoz,
Dep^y Insp^r Sp. Launches.

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the Ports of South America, in the years 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, and 1821, with Trinidad.

Hogs and Sheep.	Tallow.	Cocoa.	Straw Cables.	Salt.	Tobacco	Indigo.	Indian Corn	Fish.	Poultry.	Value of Exports.
Number.	Arroves.	Fanegas.	Number.	Bushels.	Quintals.	Seroons.	Bushels.	Arroves	Dozen.	Dollars
- -	140	492	12	820	- -	20	214	- -	- -	65,190
92	- -	171	- -	107	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	64,350
- -	- -	1,034	- -	- -	- -	-	- -	- -	- -	29,095
- -	160	42	6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	61,450
- -	- -	6	- -	- -	70	- -	- -	- -	- -	62,830
351	- -	203	142	32	347	- -	202	1,250	156	146,330
443	300	1,948	160	959	417	20	416	1,250	156	429,245

James Meany,
Inspector of Spanish Launches.

(N° 7.)—Number of Spanish Emigrants received upon the first emigration of the Independents, since Sir R. Woodford's government, in Nov. and Dec. 1814.

Governor's Secretary's Office, 31st January 1817.

The total number of Spanish emigrants arrived here from 1st November to 31st December 1814;—men, women, children and servants, is - - 704. *P. Gellineau.*

(N° 8.)—Certificate from the Office Books, of Mr. Robbins' having received permission to reside in the Colony, on 31st August 1814.

Secretary's Office, 31st January 1817.

I hereby certify, that from the petitions lodged in the Secretary's office, it appears, that on the 31st August 1814, a petition was presented by Patrick O'Brien, esquire, on the part of Mr. Josiah Robbins, praying to be permitted to reside in this colony, and that the following decree being given thereupon, viz. "Agreed to, on Mr. O'Brien's being his security," that the same was notified to Mr. O'Brien, and that on the 11th October following, Mr. Robbins presented himself; and Mr. O'Brien having entered into the said security, a permission of residence was granted to the said Josiah Robbins accordingly.

Geo. Martin, Actg Secy.

(N° 9.)—Return of the Total Number of Spanish Emigrants and Passengers, from the Spanish Main, to whom permission has been given to reside in Trinidad, from 9 Nov. 1814 to 20 Jan. 1817.

Governor's Secretary's Office, 20th January 1817.

The total number of persons who have emigrated at the changes in the revolutions, on the Spanish Main to Trinidad, from the 9th November 1814, to this date, is - - 2,435

And the total number of persons who have arrived from the Spanish Main, at periods of tranquillity, during the same period, is - - - - - - - 1,388

The total number of persons from the Spanish Main, to whom permissions of residence have been given, between the 9th November 1814 to 20th January 1817 3,823

P. Gellineau, Clerk.

I swear that the foregoing return is faithfully extracted from the books of this office.

Geo. Martin, Acting Secy.

Sworn before me, this tenth day of February 1817,
(signed) *J. T. Bigge*, Chief Judge.

I swear that the foregoing return is faithfully extracted from the books in the Secretary's office. (signed) *P. Gellineau*, Clerk.

Sworn before me, this tenth day of February 1817,
(signed) *J. T. Bigge*, Chief Judge.

(No. 10.)—Treasurer's Return of the Sums paid from the Treasury, for the service of Roads and Bridges - - £. Cy 8,137. 3. 1.

Account of Sums paid from the Colonial Treasury, for making and repairing Roads and Bridges.

		Currency.		
1814:	July 1 to December 31 - - -	941	-	3
1815:	January 1 to June 30 - - - -	1,292	7	-
—	July 1 to December 31 - - -	2,618	7	6
1816:	January 1 to December 31 - - -	2,428	5	4
	£. Cy -	7,280	-	1

£. 7,280. 0 1.

£. 857. 3.

I certify, that the sum of seven thousand two hundred and eighty pounds and one penny, currency, have been paid on the above account, and that a further sum of eight hundred and fifty-seven pounds three shillings currency, has been paid on account of roads not yet completed. *Robert Baker*, Acting Treasurer.

(No. 11)—Law of the Indies requiring the Audiencia, Magistrates and Regidors, to order any public Works when such shall be necessary, being the law under which the streets have been re-paved.

Law 2d, title 16th, book 4.	Ley 2, titulo 16, libro 4.
We order, that in cities where an audiencia shall reside, the public works shall be ordered to be performed with the consent of the president.	Que en las ciudades diride residiere audiencia, se hagen las ibras publicas con acuado del presidente.
We order, that when it is proper to perform any work, or construct any public edifice	Ordenamos, que quando conviniere hacer alguna obra, ō edificio publicō en ciudad dende

edifice in the city, where any of our audiencias shall reside, the president or senior oidor of the audiencia, as well as the magistrates and the regidors of the cabildo, shall meet to deliberate and agree on the necessity, expense and effect of the same, and that they shall together confer, and in no other manner resolving on what may be expedient to be done. And the president shall pay particular attention to the expense that may be incurred, and shall require an annual account to be given in, as well as when the work shall be finished.

dende residiere alguna de nuestras audiencias, concurran paratratar, y acordar sobre la necessidad, costa, y efectos, el presidente, ó el oidor mas antiguo engovierno de audiencia, y la justicia, y regimiento, y assijuntos, y no de otra forma, confieran y resuelvan lo que convenga, y el presidente tenga especial ciudado de lo que se distribuyere en los gastos, y hacer, que se tome cuenta de ellos en cada un año y acabada la obra.

A correct translation from the original,
Christopher Gray, Sworn Interpreter.

(N° 12.)—Sum expended by the Cabildo in Roads and Bridges near the Town.

Cabildo Treasury.

I do hereby certify, that from the month of June 1814, to the month of June 1816, the sum of two thousand seven hundred and three pounds seven shillings and eight pence currency, was paid from the funds of the illustrious Cabildo, towards the opening of new, or the repair of old roads and bridges, in the immediate vicinity of the town. Curr^y £. 2,703. 7 8.

February 5, 1817. *Robert Baker*, Treas. Cabildo.

I hereby certify, that sums to the amount above-mentioned have been ordered to be paid for the above services, by the illustrious Cabildo.

Henry Murray, Deputy Sec. Cab.

(N° 13.)—Return, showing the Number of Oxen imported in British Vessels from Foreign Ports, from 1812 to 1816.

Sir, Secretary's Office, 29th January 1817.

I am directed by his Excellency the Governor, to request you will find him a return, duly certified, of the number of oxen imported to this colony during the year 1816, and any late preceding years, in British vessels, whether from the Spanish Main or from other places I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

George Martin, Act^g Sec^y.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy from the original, as extracted from the Letter Book kept in the Secretary's Office, marked C. L. B.^{B} fol. 370.

Geo. Martin, Act^g Sec^y.

Sir, Custom-House, Trinidad, 29th January 1817.

I have the honour to inclose, for your Excellency's information, a return of oxen imported into this colony during the years 1812 to 1816, inclusive.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

R^d Johnson, Act^g Coll^r.

His Excellency Sir Ralph J. Woodford, Governor, &c. &c. Trinidad.

A Return of the Number of Oxen imported into this Colony, during the Years 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, and 1816.

Years.	In Foreign Vessels from the Spanish Main, under the Free Port Act.	In British Bottoms, from Foreign Ports.	In British Bottoms, from British Ports.	Total.
1812	1,270	119	nil.	1,389
1813	678	163	nil.	841
1814	665	247	nil.	912
1815	488	68	nil.	556
1816	531	418	78	1,027

Custom House, Trinidad. *R^d Johnson*, Act^g Coll^r.

(N° 14.)—Statement of Sums received and expended on the new Catholic Church.

General Statement of the Account of the new R. C. Church, Port of Spain.

	Dr				Currency.		
	For Sums received:				£.	s.	d.
1816.	Amount of subscriptions collected				2,786	7	10
	Subscription of the illustrious board of Cabildo				1,000	–	–
	Alms collected at the church				165	11	–
	Two fines applied to the building by his Excellency the Governor				13	12	–
	One ditto - - ditto by the hon. the Alcade, of the first election				2	10	–
	This sum received from the fees of the church				946	8	1
	Ditto - ditto for working utensils, sold the illustrious Cabildo				77	10	–
					4,991	18	11
	Balance in the hands of the Treasurer, brought up				276	15	–
	This sum of outstanding subscriptions to be received				1,979	7	10
	£.				2,256	2	10
	Also on hand the following Materials, &c.:						
	31,600 Bricks, cost	£. 445	5	–			
	220 Barrels sand	19	5	–			
	30 Toises stone	24	–	–			
	12 Barrels mortar, estimated	2	15	–			
	Working utensils, amounting to	86	8	–			
	The shed	135	9	6			
		£. 713	2	6			
	Total amount of expenses incurred per preceding account				4,715	3	11
	Less amount of the above articles				713	2	6
	Net expenditure - - - - currency - - £.				4,002	1	5

For which sum, 2,096 toises of mason work have been completed, being at the rate of 38/2¼ cy per toise.

	Cr				Currency.		
	For Sums Paid:				£.	s.	d.
1816.	Expense of building a shed				125	14	6
	Ditto of tools and working utensils				163	18	–
	Materials:						
	1,135 Toises stone	£. 861	11	6			
	1,785 Barrels lime	706	11	3			
	3,456 Barrels sand, a' 1/9	302	8	–			
	387 Ditto - d° - a' 2/	38	14	–			
	22,700 Bricks - - a' 270/	306	9	–			
	9,600 Ditto - a' 288/6	138	4	9			
	1,614 Feet p. p. plank for the foundation of the south tower	64	11	–			
	Wood for pickets, and posts for a fence in the street	12	3	–			
					2,430	12	6
	Wages:						
	To masons and labourers including the Superintendant				1,957	8	11
	Sundries:						
	Cartage of bricks and plank	18	6	–			
	Henry Fuller, esq. for drawing contract with the superintendant of the work	9	10	–			
	Rum for the people, 3*l.* 12*s.*; printing advertisements, 6*l.* 2*s.*	9	14	–			
					37	10	–
	Balance in the hands of the Treasurer of the Committee for carrying on the building				276	15	–
	£.				4,991	18	11

Port Spain, 16th Nov. 1816. (signed) *Antonio Gomez*, chairman.
(signed) *John Bohan*, Secretary.

Inserted in the Trinidad Courant of the 23d Nov. 1816. *Antonio Gomez.*

Port of Spain, 27 Nov. 1816.

The committee for rebuilding the Roman Catholic church, having laid before the public, the accounts of their administration of the funds entrusted to their management, since the departure of the reverend vicar, are induced to express their hope, that the result is such, as will induce those to come forward with their subscriptions who have not yet paid them, and others who have not yet subscribed at all, to assist in this important and necessary object.

The decayed state of the present building, renders it important that the present commencement should not be abandoned.

His Excellency the Governor has informed the committee, that he has obtained the consent of His Majesty's government, to afford such assistance, from time to time, as the colonial funds and the public works of the colony, already undertaken, may permit; but the committee cannot forbear soliciting the assistance of all devout Christians to the pious work.

Subscriptions will be received by Mr. Marco Franceschi, the treasurer.

By command of the Committee, (signed) *John Bohan*, secretary.

Inserted in the Trinidad Courant of the 27th Nov. 1816, *Antonio Gomez.*

I do certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the original, in the books of the Committee for rebuilding the Roman Catholic church.

Port of Spain, 31 Jan. 1816. *Jⁿ Moreno*, Ecclesiastical Notary.

(No. 15.)—Report of Master Carpenters, on the actual state of the Roman Catholic Church.

Port of Spain, February 1817.

I have the honour to acknowledge your Excellency's letter of the 13th instant, and I beg to enclose an authenticated copy of the proceedings had in the Ecclesiastical tribunal under my charge accordingly. The report of the master carpenters, as well as my answer to the questions put to me in your Excellency's letter, are therein contained.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

His Excellency the Governor, (signed) *Fray Joseph de Ricla*, Acting Vicar.
Commander in Chief, and
Vice R. Patron, &c. &c. &c.

Sir, Government House, January 13th, 1817.

I have the honour to request you will call upon two respectable master carpenters to report to you the state of the Catholic church; the period it is likely to last without being repaired; its present defects, and the number of communicants in the parish, or the number of persons resorting thither for their religious duties, you will be pleased to add for my information.

I have the honour to be Sir,
Your obedient and faithful servant,
(signed) *Ralph Woodford.*

The Rev. Fray Joseph de Ricla,
Acting Vicar.

In consequence of the preceding order of his Excellency the Governor, Mr. John Hallinan, and Mr. George Davies, master carpenters of this town, are appointed to report to this Ecclesiastical tribunal, what is the actual state of the Catholic church, the dimensions, the period it is likely to last without being repaired, and its present defects. Let them be notified then, and, if they accept, the notary will take their oath, and they will proceed to the inspection of the church the day and hour most convenient to them.

(signed) *Fray J. de Ricla.*

Port of Spain, Jan. 18th, 1817.

This is the decree of his Reverence Fray Joseph de Ricla, Acting Vicar and Ecclesiastical Judge of this island, of which I give faith.

(signed) *Jⁿ Moreno*, Eccl^l Notary.

On the same day, I notified the above decree to Mr. John Hallinan, a master carpenter of this jurisdiction, who having accepted the commission of his Reverence the Vicar, was sworn by the Almighty God and the sign of the Cross, to report well and faithfully upon the particulars contained in the decree, of which a copy was given to him, and he signed with me, of which I give faith.

(signed) *John Hallinan.* *John Moreno*, Eccl^l Notary.

On the same day, I notified the preceding decree to Mr. George Davies, a master carpenter of this jurisdiction, who having accepted the commission of his Reverence the Vicar, was sworn by the Almighty God and the sign of the Cross, to report well and faithfully upon the particulars contained in the decree, of which a copy was given to him, and he signed with me, of which I give faith.

(signed) *Geo. Davies.* *Jⁿ Moreno*, Eccl^l Notary.

Rev. Sir, Trinidad, 18th January 1817.

We the undersigned master carpenters, agreeably to your request, repaired to the Catholic church, and strictly examined the same. We found the whole of the timbers to be in a decayed state. It requires at present some patching, and by the means of patching, as it may be required, it will stand for two years. Dimensions, eighty-five feet long, and forty eight feet wide, including the vestry rooms, &c.

(signed) *John Hallinan.* *George Davies.*

To the Rev. Padre Ricla, Acting Vicar.

Attached to the proceedings;

Port of Spain, January 25th, 1817. (signed) *Fray Joseph de Ricla.*

This is the decree of his Reverence Fray Joseph de Ricla, acting vicar and ecclesiastical judge of this Island, of which I give faith.

Port of Spain, 27th January 1817. (signed) *John Moreno,* E[illegible] Notary.

With regard to the questions contained in His Excellency's letter, as to the number of persons in the parish resorting to the church for their religious duties, and after the daily observations made thereon, the vicar begs to inform his Excellency, that the number daily attending at the church is about three hundred; that on holydays the number amounts to four hundred and fifty, which fills the whole of the church, including the galleries and vestries; that the number is more than two thousand on Sundays, or five hundred persons at each mass; the crowd reaches to the presbytery, although it is forbidden to laymen by the ecclesiastical discipline, and they come so close to the altar that the ministers are often prevented from officiating by them. Great many remain without the church, and more than one thousand of the principal families of the town in particular, are prevented from attending by want of room, and from the apprehensions of the crowd, from which accidents have happened several times.

On the great festivals of Corpus Christi, Holy Thursday, Good Friday, and Christmas-day, the vicar can assure his Excellency that the number exceeds six thousand persons, and to protect part of them from the sun and rain, awnings are placed next to the principal gate of the church. Let an attested copy of these proceedings be prepared by the notary of this tribunal, to be transmitted to his Excellency the Governor, with an official letter.

Port of Spain, January 27th, 1817. (signed) *Fray Joseph de Ricla,* Vicario Interino.

This is the decree of his Reverence Fray Joseph de Ricla, acting vicar and ecclesiastical judge of this Island, of which I give faith. (signed) *John Moreno,* Eccl^{l} Notary.

I hereby certify, that the above is a correct copy of the original proceedings, which exist in my office.

Port of Spain, 26th January 1817. *Jn. Moreno,* Ecclesiastical Notary.

(Nº 16.)—Laws of Spain and the Indies, forbidding the construction of Buildings in the Squares of Towns.

Law 23d. Title 32d. 3d Partida.	Ley 23. Titulo 32. 3 Partida.
Why houses, or other buildings, are not to be erected in squares or in the high roads, or in the common lands near towns.	Como non deuen fazer casa, nin edificio en las plazas, nin en los caminos, nin en los exidos de las villas.
In squares, common lands near towns, or in high roads which belong to towns or other villages, no person shall be allowed to build a house or other building, or any other work. Because such places as those having been left for the use and benefit of all persons coming there, no person is allowed to occupy them for his own profit; and if any man should act against this, the work and building made therein will be destroyed and pulled down. And if the community of that place, where that may happen, should agree not to pull it down, but to keep it for the public use, they may do so; and the rent of it will be applied to the same public use as the other rents. And we also say, that the person who shall build upon such a place as aforesaid, cannot allege to gain possession by the course of time.	En las plazas, nin en los exidos, nin en los caminos que son comunales de las ciudades, e de las villas, e de los otros lugares, non deue ningun ome fazer casa, nin otro edificio, nin otra lauor. Ca estos lugares atales, que fueron dexados para apostura, o por pro comunal de todos los que y vienen, non los deue ninguno tomar, nin labrar para pro de si mismo. E si alguno contra esto fiziere, deuenle derribar, e destruir aquello que y fiziere. E si acordare el comun de aquel lugar do acaesciesse, de lo retener para si, que lo non quiera derribar puedenlo fazer; e la renta que sacaren dende, deuen usar della, assi como de las otras rentas comunales que ouieren. E aun dezimos, que ningun ome, que la lauor fiziere en tal lugar como sobredicho es, que non se puede, nin deue defender, razonando que lo ha ganado por tiempo.
A correct translation from the original. *Christopher Gray,* Sworn Interpreter.	

Ordinance 118. Don Philip II.

Law 8. Title 7. Book 4. of the Recopilacion de las leyes de las Indias. Of the establishment of Cities and Towns.

The principal church is to be constructed in the situation and manner hereby ordered, as well as other churches and monasteries.

In inland towns the church is not to be constructed in the plain or square, but at some distance from it, and in a situation where it may be separated from every other edifice, that does appertain either to its convenience or ornament; and that it may be both conspicuous, and have a more venerable aspect, it should have some elevation above the ground, and the entrance should be by a flight of steps. Between the principal square and the church the royal buildings are to be constructed, such as the house of cabildo or council, the custom-house, &c. at such a distance, however, from the church, that they may give effect to it, without confusion, at the same time their contiguity may, in cases of necessity, tend to their mutual assistance. But if the town should be situated on the coast, the church should be so placed, that it may be visible at sea, and that it may also furnish a defence for the port. The ground contiguous, but not in the same line with the church, should be destined for the construction of the town hall, and shops should be built in the square or plain; and the rents of the latter should be a revenue to the cabildos; and for the sale of merchandize in the square, a moderate tax should be imposed, and in like manner, situations, in other less considerable places, for parochial places and monasteries, should be chosen on account of their convenience.

A correct translation from the original.
Christopher Gray, Sworn Interpreter.

Ordenanza 118. Don Felipe II.

Ley 8. Titulo 7. Libro 4°. de la Recopilacion de las leyes de las Indias. De la Poblacion de Ciudades y Villas.

Que se fabrique el templo principal en el sitio, y disposicion, que se ordena, y otras iglesias, y monasterios.

En lugares Mediterraneos no se fabrique el templo en la plaza, sino algo distante de ella, donde esté separado de otro qualquier edificio, que no pertenezca á su comodidad y ornato, y porque de todas partes sea visto, y mejor venerado, esté algo levantado de suelo, de forma que se haya de entrar por gradas, y entre la plaza mayor, y templo se edifiquen las casas reales, cabildo, ò concejo, aduana, y atarazana, en tal distancia, que autoricen al templo, y no le embaracen, y en caso de necessidad se puedan socorrer, y si la poblacion fuere en costa, dispongase de forma que en saliendo de mar sea visto, y su fabrica como defensa del puerto, señalando solores cerca de él, y no á su continuacion, en que se fabriquen casas reales, y tiendas en la plaza para proprios; imponiendo algun moderado tributo en las mercaderias; y assimismo sitios en otras plazas menores para iglesias parroquiales, y monasterios, donde sean convenientes.

(N° 17.)—Estimate for completing the Church commenced in the centre of Brunswick-square.

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Estimate of Carpenter - -	$ 14,928	12,195	9	–	16,201	9	–	—		
— - Mason - -	11,673									
— - Plumber - -	500									
44,000 additional slates, at £. 20 c^y - -		880	–	–						
Estimate of wall for iron railing - -		1,926	–	–						
Painter's labour - - - - - -		200	–	–						
Repairs of English wood work - - -		1,000	–	–						
Estimate of alterations by adding four doors, two porches, and lowering the windows -		-	-	-	4,056	–	–	—		
Required to complete the church - -		-	-	-	-	-	£. C^y	20,257	9	–

I hereby certify the above to have been laid before His Majesty's Council on the 16th day of November 1815; that an examination, upon oath, of the masters carpenter and mason, as to the correctness of the same, was had before the council on the 23d day of November following, previous to its approval on the 1st December 1815.

Henry Murray, Deputy Clerk Council.

(Nᵒ 18.)—Report on the State of the Meat Market House, and the Fish House.

Extract of a Minute of the illustrious Board of Cabildo,
dated the 20th January 1817.

In compliance with his Excellency's desire on the last day of meeting, the Regidor, Mr. Roberts, laid a report of the present state of the market and fish houses before the Board; and being asked, how long it was probable they might stand, he declared, that he did not think it possible the market house could stand two months longer, or for a moment resist a violent gust of wind; and that any attempt to prop it would probably bring it down; that the fish house was nearly in as bad a state; and the report being read, was ordered to be copied on the minutes of the board as follows:

Trinidad. We, the undersigned, have examined the market house and fish house, and find both buildings in a very decayed and rotten condition, and report them to be totally unworthy of repair. We also examined the wooden buildings round the market place, and found them very much decayed, and of little or no value.

(signed) *Benjⁿ Roberts*, regidor.
Geo. Davies, master carpenter.

A true extract, which I certify and attest.
Henry Murray, Dep. Sec. Cabᵒ.

(Nᵒ 19.)—The Certificate of the Secretary of the Cabildo, of the Rents of the Market and Fish Houses.

I hereby certify, that the following is an exact statement of the sums for which the market and fish houses of this island were farmed per annum, during the following specified periods, as extracted from the records of the illustrious board of Cabildo, this 31st day of January 1817.

	Fish House.			Market House.		
	Currency:			Currency:		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1811 - - - -	338	3	-	863	17	-
1812 - - - -	357	15	-	405	18	-
1813 - - - -	361	16	-	561	12	-
1814 - - - -	387	-	-	720	-	-
1815 - - - -	390	-	-	825	10	-
1816 - - - -	400	-	-	1,060	-	-
1817 - - - -	460	-	-	925	-	-

Henry Murray, Dep. Sec. Cabildo.

(Nᵒ 20.)—Copy of the Examination before His Majesty's Council of the Harbour Master, relative to the Trade with the Spanish Main, and the Number of Fishing Boats.

Extract from the Minutes of His Majesty's Council; dated 6th February 1817.

Present:—His Excellency the Governor,
The Hon. the Chief Judge - - General Lappinot, and - - William H. Burnley

Mr. Mathison, the harbour-master, being then introduced and sworn; was questioned, as follows:

How long have you been harbour-master?—Since the 12th of March 1816.

What has been the general tenor of the instructions given by his Excellency to you, with respect to the arrival and disposal of the Spanish vessels or emigrants, from the Main?—No other instructions than those that I hold, with regard to any other vessels or persons, which has been to visit the vessel, take the names of the passengers and crews, to report the names of the vessels and passengers at government house, directing the passengers also to report themselves there, during office hours; with this exception however, that the independent party were not allowed to hoist their flags in the harbour.

Do you think that the prohibition of hoisting their flags in this harbour, operated to deter the arrival of vessels with provisions?—I do dot think it did. They have always continued to arrive, and have never complained of that restriction.

Have you ever received any orders from his Excellency the Governor, to prevent the arrival of any vessels from the Spanish Main?—No; all the vessels that have come from the Spanish Main have sold their cargoes, and carried away return cargoes without molestation, and without paying any port charges.

Have you had frequent communication with the Spanish Main, and with the inhabitants thereof, since 1813?—Yes; I left it in May 1813, after having resided there nearly a year; and I have made at least ten voyages to and from it since that period.

Are you aware of any impediment thrown in the way of the introduction of cattle and fish from the Spanish Main, during those periods, by any regulations adopted by the government?—No; I have not heard of any impediments of that nature.

To what cause do you impute the scarcity of provisions from the Spanish Main, during the years 1814 and 1815?—To the warfare carried on between the two parties and the privateers in the gulph, that destroyed each others vessels and boats.

To what has the cessation of trade, during the last six months of 1816, been owing?—It has proceeded from the entire depopulation of the country, and the want of vessels to carry on the trade,

What are the regulations respecting fishing boats?—Any person, (no matter his nation,) on shewing his permission of residence, may have, on application to me, a pass for a fishing boat, which is renewed every month.

Have the number of fishing-boats increased within your knowledge?—They have.

Can you state where the books of your predecessor are?—They were all burnt in the late fire, that consumed the harbour-master's office.

Have you any recollection of the number of fishing-boats employed during your predecessor's time?—Yes; I recollect having remarked, on looking over the books for the years 1813 and 1814, that there were from about 110 to 120.

What was the number in 1816?—One hundred and thirty-five, and at present one hundred and fifty-eight.

Has fish been plentiful of late?—Very plentiful; but the price of it has not diminished.

And Mr. Mathison having read over his deposition, signed it, in testimony of the truth thereof.

(signed) *Keneth Mathison*, Harbour Master.

A true extract from the minutes of council, which I certify,

Henry Murray, Dep. C. Council.

N° 21.—Certificate of the Registrar of Slaves, of the Number of Causes appealed from, or instituted upon the Slave Registry.

Sir, Government House, 22d January 1817.

I have the honour to request you will be pleased to certify to me, as registrar of slaves, the number of proceedings had before you in the matter of the registry; to wit, those that have been determined, and those that are yet in course of prosecution; and I beg you will also state, what is the amount of the costs incurred thereon.

I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

Henry Murray, esq Registrar of Slaves. (signed) *Ralph Woodford.*

I hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of the original, and extracted from the letter-book, kept in the secretary's office, marked C.L.B.^{B} folio 361.

Geo. Martin, Acting Sec^{y}.

Sir, Port of Spain, 25th January 1817.

In reply to your Excellency's letter of the 22d inst. I have the honour to acquaint you, that there were fifty-eight cases of defaulters for the original registration of slaves, which came before me as registrar of slaves, at the period of the first annual returns of January 1815.

That of the fifty-eight cases, forty-nine were admitted by me to registration, in virtue of certain clauses contained in the Royal Order in Council of the 26th March 1812, after much evidence being taken on each respective case; and nine were rejected as inadmissible, and consequently refused to be admitted to registration.

Of these nine, eight appealed to your Excellency, and three out of the eight were admitted by a decree of your Excellency's tribunal to registration, subject to the pleasure of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent thereon; and I understand the remaining five are still pending before your Excellency's tribunal.

It remains for me to state, that on the forty-nine cases admitted to registration by me, no costs whatever were incurred; and I understand from Mr. Jones, who was appointed to act as escribano in the eight cases of appeal to your Excellency, that no fees or costs of any description have ever been paid thereon.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your Excellency's obedient Servant,

Henry Murray, Registrar of Slaves.

To his Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford, Bart. &c. &c. &c.

(N° 22.)—SCHEDULES OF FEES OF THE TRIBUNALS,
in 1791, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1814, and 1816.

Schedule of Fees appointed by the Royal Audience of Caraccas in 1790, and promulgated in Trinidad, in 1791.

Schedule of Fees to be taken by the Judges and other Officers of the Tribunals.

Juan Guillermi, Antonio Lopez Quintana, Francisco Ygnacio Cortinez, José Bernardo de Azteguieta:—Royal Order, addressed to the Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of Trinidad; in order that the schedule of fees made by the Royal Audience, be, ad interim, in force (of the said) within the district of the Royal Audience, according to what has been ordered.

Don Carlos, by the grace of God, king of Castile, &c.: To you, our Governor of the Island of Trinidad, to whom this our letter and Royal Order is addressed, that the same be carried into due effect; namely, that our President, Regent, and Oydors of the Royal Audience, established by our authority in the city of Santiago de Leon de Caraccas, have made the schedule of fees, which is to be observed, ad interim, in the district of the said Royal Audience, of the following tenor:—

Docket of Fees to be taken by the Judges in ordinary of this Chief Town.

Civil Causes:

1. For signature in common decrees - *reals*, 2
2. For signature of decrees of proof, declaration of points of matter adjudged or desertion of appeal, or other of judicial authority - - - 4
3. For a signature to a decree, having the force of a definitive decree - - - - - - 8
4. For a signature on sentence of concurso, or meeting of creditors, or on a decree, equivalent to a definitive one - - - - - - 12
5. For receiving an affidavit and declaration of witnesses - - - - - - - - - 4
6. For a decree and writ of execution - 6
7. For an order for payment - - - 4
8. For a requisitorial dispatch - - - 8
9. For a decree or dispatch to require the compliance of another tribunal - - - - 4
10. For the appointment of a tutor or guardian, 4
11. For the appointment of guardianship - 8
12. For the decree on permission to sell, lend, or other similar matters - - - - - - 6
13. For the opening of a will - - - 26
14. Personal attendance at the prayer of the party, in the town, and half a league in the environs; if employed half a day, 16 rs; and if a whole day - - - - - - - - 32
15. Beyond half a league, 48 rs for the day, horse and servant here included; if the journey is by water, and the party pays for boat hire, and if ex officio, to be eight dollars per day, 8 rs; paying therefrom boat hire - - - - 8
16. For the sworn acceptance before the judges 4
17. For assistance to a sale - - - 16
18. For approval of a donation - - 4
19. When possession will be given of immoveable property, the same fees will be taken as on personal attendance.
20. For a certificate - - - - 8

Criminal

Arancel de los Derechos que deben exigir los Jueses y demas Ministros.

Juan Guillermi, Antonio Lopez Quintana, Francisco Yguacio Cortinez, Jose Bernardo de Azteguieta:—Real Provicion que se dirige al Gobernador y Comandante Gral de la Ysla de Trinidad; para que en el districto de su govierno hagan se guarden interinamente los aranceles de ella.

Don Carlos, por la gracia de Dios, rey de Castilla, &a.: A vos el nuestro Gobernador de la Ysla de Trinidad, à quien se dirige esta nuestra carta y Real Provicion para que le deis su entero y debido cumplimiento; saved como por el Vuestro Presidte, Regente, y Oydores de la Real Audiencia, que por nuestro mandado reside en la ciudad de Santiago de Leon de Caracas, se formaron los àranceles que deben observarse, interinamente, en el distrito de la citada nuestra Real Audiencia, cuyo tenor es el que sigue:—

Aranceles de los Derechos que deben percibir los Jueses ordinarios de esta Capital.

Causas Civiles:

1. Por qualquiera firma de decreto comun, *reales*, 2
2. Por la firma de un auto de prueva, declaracion de articulo ò de cosa juzgada, ò desercion de apelacion, ò otro en que se interponga la autoridad judicial - - - - - - - - - 4
3. Por la firma de sentencia ò auto que tenga fuerza de ella - - - - - - - - 8
4. Por la firma de sentencia sobre juicio de concurso ò ocurrencia de acrehedores, ò en auto con fuerza de difinitivo - - - - - - 12
5. Por asistir al recibo del juramto y à las declaraciones de testigos - - - - - - 4
6. Por un auto y mandamiento de execucion, 6
7. Por un mandamiento de pago - - 4
8. Por un despacho requicitorio - - - 8
9. Por el auto cumplimiento de las otras justicias - - - - - - - - - - 4
10. Por el nombramiento de jutor ò curador - 4
11. Por el dicernimiento de la jutela ò curadoria - - - - - - - - - - 8
12. Por el decreto de licencias para vender empeñar y otros semejantes - - - - 6
13. Por la apertura de un testamento - - 26
14. Por la asistencia de vista de ojos à pedimento de parte en la ciudad y media legua en contorno si se ocupare medio dia, 16 rs; y ocupandose dentro, 32
15. Saliendo fuera de la media legua, 48 rs por dia, de que se costearán caballeria y criado; pero si el viage se hiciere por mar, costeará la parte la embarcacion, y si fuere de oficio se le abonarán 8 rs; por cada dia costeando de ellos la embarcacion - 8
16. Por las aceptaciones juradas que recibieren à - - - - - - - - 4
17. Por la asistencia à almonedas - - 16
18. Por la insignuacion de donacion - - 4
19. Por dar posesiones de bienes raizes se observe lo mismo que en vista de ojos.
20. Por una certificacion - - - 8

Causas

Criminal Causes.

1. For signature in proceedings had ex officio, *reals,* 4

2. For signature in every other common decree - - - - - - - - - 2

3. For signature of decrees of proof, declaration of points of matter adjudged, or desertion of appeal, 4

4. For signature in definitive sentence, or decree that has the force of one - - - - 8

5. For a signature in definitive sentence - 12

6. For examination of a witness of the sumaria, to be taken by the judge - - - - 4

7. For ratification of a witness when the cause is opened to proof, for each folio - - - 4

8. For examination of a witness presented in time of proof, the same fee - - - - - 4

9. For deposition of an accused person, 6 rs per folio.

10. For the declaration called the confession of an accused person, 10 rs for the first 70 folios, and 10 rs for each following folio.

11. For confrontation of two persons - 18

12. For confrontation of three or more persons 24 rs; it being understood, that although they be many more no further charge will be made.

13. For assisting at an inquest, or other serious causes, the judge will receive the same as pointed out in civil causes, within or without the city; with direction of recovering these fees, in criminal matters out of the property of the culprit condemned in the sentence.

14. For decree of commitment 2 rs; and for that of releasement the same.

Note.—The fees of all commissioned judges for particular causes, as well as of ecclesiastical and military judges, will be regulated by this schedule.

Fees of the Assessor.

1. For each folio of proceedings, either large or small, 1 real, without making any charge whatever under the pretext of examining one or more points of law - - - - - - - - - 1

2. If he receives, by commission of the judges, any declarations, confessions, confrontations or examinations of witnesses, within or without the town, in criminal or civil causes, he will receive the same fees already assigned to the judges.

3. If the judge shall take the advice of an assessor for the more easy dispatch in depositions, confessions, confrontations, or examinations of witnesses in criminal or civil causes, he will divide the fees with the judge.

Fees of Alguacil Major.

1. For extracting the proceedings in case of contumacy declared, without imprisonment, and carrying them to the escribano's office, 4 rs; and in case of imprisonment - - - - - - 8

2. For citing any person, or witnesses, conducting them before the judge, 6 rs; if within the town or its suburbs, and if out of the town, 34 rs per diem, inclusive of the expense of mules, servants, and other charges.

3. For apprehending any person in a criminal or civil cause by day, 10 rs, by night, 20 rs; and if there be imprisonment of two or more persons, 8 rs for each by day, and 16 rs by night; and if he be obliged to perform any extraordinary diligence, the judge of the cause will regulate the fees.

4. For a levy on an execution - - - - 8

5. For extending a levy, and depositing the property, 12 rs, if the employment does not exceed half a-day; and 24 rs if it last a day.

Causas Criminales.

1. Por la firma en autos de oficio - *reales,* 4

2. Por la firma de cada uno de los otros autos comunes - - - - - - - - - 2

3. Por la firma de autos de prueva declaracion de articulo, ò de cosa juzgada, ò decersion - - 4

4. Por la firma en auto que tenga fuerza de difinitivo - - - - - - - - 8

5. Por la firma de sentencia difinitiva - 12

6. Por el exâmen de cada testigo en sumario al qual debe asistir el mismo juez - - 4

7. Por la ratificacion de cada testigo en plenario, y si para de una llana à 4 rrs por foxa - - 4

8. Por el exâmen de cada nuevo testigo en plenario 4 rrs en la misma forma - - - - 4

9. Por cada declaracion del reo 6 rrs por foxa.

10. Por la confesion del reo 18 rrs; por pliego; y por los demas à - - - - - - 10

11. Por el careo de dos personas - - 18

12. Por el careo de tres ò mas personas 24 rrs; con prevencion de que aunque sean muchas no se llevarà mas.

13. Por la asistencia al reconocimiento de un cadaver, ò otros en causas graves llebará el juez lo mismo que queda señalado en las causas civiles dentro y fuera de la ciudad, con prevencion de cobrar estos drōs en las criminales de los bienes de los reos condenados que sean por sentencia.

14. Por el auto de pricion dos rrs; y otros dos por el libramiento de soltura.

Nota.—Todos los jueces de comiciones particulares, los eclesiasticos y militares, se arreglarán à este arancel.

Derechos de Acesores.

1. Llevarán un real por foxa de autos sean grandes, y ninguna otra cosa con pretexto de exâminar unò ò muchos puntos de drōs - - - - 1

2. Si hubiesen de recibir por comicion de los jueces algunas declaraciones, confesiones, ò careos vistas de ojos, ò exâmen de testigos, dentro ò fuera del lugar, en causas criminales ò civiles llebarán los mismos derechos que quedan señalados á los jueces.

3. Si en algun caso el juez llebare consigo al acesor, pa el mas facil expediente en las declaraciones, confesiones, careos, ò exâmen de testigos en causas criminales ò civiles, se dividirán entre ambos los drōs señalados al juez.

Arancel del Alguacil Mayor.

1. Por cobrar unos autos con apremio sin pricion y llebarlos al oficio del escribano, 4 rrs, y si hubiere pricion - - - - - - - - 8

2. Por citar qualquiera persona ò testigos y conducirlos ante el juez 6 rrs, dentro de la ciudad ò su arrabal, y si hubiere de salir fuera, llebará 34 rrs por dia, incluso los mosos de mula y demas.

3. Por aprehender à qualquiera persona por causa criminal, ò civil, siendo de dia 10 rrs, siendo de noche 20 rrs, y si la pricion fuere de dos ò mas personas al respecto de 8 rrs, por cada una de dia, y diez y seis de noche, y si para ello fuere necesario practicar muchas diligencias extraordinarias las regulará el juez de la causa.

4. Por una trava de execucion - - - 8

5. Por la mejora ò embargo y depocito de bienes 12 rrs, no excediendo la ocupacion de una mañana, ò tarde y si excêdiere y ocupare un dia entero llebará - - - - - - - - 24

6. If he goes out of the city, to make a levy as aforesaid, he shall receive 34 r^s per diem, inclusive of the expense of mule and boy.

7. For imprisonment of a debtor, for not giving the security of saneamiento - - - *reals*, 10

8. For assisting to put into possession of a house, or of other real property within the town, 16 r^s; and out of it, within five leagues, 40 r^s; and beyond that, 34 r^s per diem.

9. For assisting on horseback to the execution of corporal penalties, as flogging, hanging, strangling, or exposing the mutilated parts of the criminal executed on the high roads, 20 r^s for each person; which fees are to be paid out of the criminal's property, if he has any; and if he has none, out of the funds of the fines existing in the court; and if there are no funds, the fees will be considered as a duty of office.

10. For assisting to the execution of a personal punishment - - - - - - - 30

11. No charge will be made to the Indians; and those who are listed in towns and cabildos of the Indians, will only pay half of the fees already mentioned.

12. This schedule will be duly observed; and any excess whatever, will be punished according to law.

Docket of the Provincial, Numerical and Royal Escribanos, conformable to each class.

1. For a decree, in which a sworn declaration or acknowledgment of a note of hand, or contract, is ordered - - - - - - - - - 6

2. Notification of such a decree in the office 2

3. Notification out of the office, and within the town and its precincts - - - - - - 4

4. In cases where the notification shall be made out of the town, to be at the rate of 26 r^s per diem, inclusive of horse-hire and other necessaries.

5. For the declaration and acknowledgment of a debtor - - - - - - - - - 4

6. For delivery of the proceedings, in this stage of the process, to the plaintiff, and his acknowledgement thereof in the office - - - - - 1

7. For the decree ordering a writ of execution, 8

8. For the notification of such a decree - 2

9. For a writ of execution - - - - 8

Note.—The writ of execution must be delivered to the party, and by him to the alguacil major, as it is the custom in this place; the fees which he must receive for the writ must be pointed out in the proper section.

10. In cases where diligences have been executed by a party, and are returned with a petition, the relation and extension of the same on the proceedings by the escribano, will entitle him to - - 4

11. For the notification of such diligence - 2

12. For extending the security of saneamiento to the amount of a thousand dollars, 30 r^s; and for a less amount - - - - - - - - - 20

13. When the sum is from 1,000 to 3,000 - 40

14. From 3,000 to 6,000 - - - - 60

15. Above 6,000, the rate shall be 10 r^s for each 1,000 $ but the fees will not exceed 300 r^s, although the sum of the execution exceeds thirty thousand or more.

16. For extending a writ of execution in his house - - - - - - - - - 8

17. The proceedings being delivered for the purpose of extending the execution by the plaintiff, the escribano will receive for his report thereupon, and the decree - - - - - - - - 4.

18. For

6. Saliendo à estas diligencias fuera de la ciudad llebará 34 rr^s por dia, costeando de ellos la mula, y moso que necesite.

7. Por hacer la pricion aun deudor à falta de fianza de saneamiento - - - *reales*, 10

8. Por la asistencia, ò pocecion de casa, ò otros bienes raises, en el recinto del pueblo 16 rr^s, fuera del pueblo hasta cinco leguas 40 rr^s, y mas adelante à razon de 34 rr^s por dia.

9. Por la asistencia à caballo à la execucion de las penas de berguenza, azotes, horca, ò garrote 20 rr^s; de cada uno; y lo mismo por la asistencia, ò poner en los caminos los quartos de los reos ajusticiados cuyos drōs saldrán de los bienes de los reos, si los tubieren, y si no los tubieren, a los gastos de justicia del trāl, y no habiendolos, serán de oficio.

10. Por la asistencia à la execucion de pena corporal - - - - - - - - 30

11. No llebará drōs de los Indios particularez y de los pueblos y concejos de ellos, llebarán la mitad de los señalados.

12. Se arreglarán à este arancel sin excêderse en manera alguna bajo la pena impuesta por las leyes.

Arancel de los Escribanos de Provincia, Numero y Reales, segun lo que pueden actuar de cada clase.

Juicio executivo:

1. Del auto en que se manda jurar, declarar, y reconocer vale, ò contrato - - - - 6

2. De la notificacion de este auto dentro del oficio - - - - - - - - - 2

3. Y fuera del oficio dentro de la ciudad y sus arrabales - - - - - - - - 4

4. Si hubiere de hacerse fuera de la ciudad al respecto de 26 rr^s por dia, costeandose de ellos la caballeria y demas gastos necesarios.

5. Por la declaracion y reconocimiento del deudor - - - - - - - - - 4

6. Por la entrega de estos autos al actor de este estado, y tomar su conocimiento en el oficio - 1

7. Por el auto en que se manda despachar la execucion - - - - - - - - - 8

8. Y por la notificacion de este auto - 2

9. Por el mandamiento de execucion - 8

Nota.—Respecto à que el mandamiento debe entregarse à la parte, y por ella al alguacil mayor, como es aqui costumbre, se señalarán los drōs que debe llebar en la cesion correspondiente.

10. Debuelta por mano de la parte interezada las diligencias al escribano con escrito llebará este por dár cuenta, y extender el auto que se proveyere 4

11. Por la notificacion de este auto - - 2

12. Por estender y autorizar la escritura de fianza de saneamiento debe otorgarse ante el mismo escribano, llebará drōs, llegando la cantidad à mil p^s, de la execucion 30 rr^s, y no llegando - - - 20

13. Si llegare de 1,000 hasta 3,000 - - 40

14. De 3,000 à 6,000 - - - - 60

15. Y si excêdiere de los 6,000 há de llebar los drōs al respecto de 10 rr^s por cada millar no excêdiendo dichos drōs de 300 rr^s aunque la cantidad de la execucion exceda de 30,000, ò mayor suma por grande que seá.

16. Por el mandamiento de mejora en su casa llebarán - - - - - - - - - 8

17. Entregadas las diligencias de mejora por el actor de su escrito llebará el escribano por dár cuenta de él y extender la providencia - - 4

18. Por

18. For notification of this diligence. - . *reals*, 2

19. For each outcry - - - - - 4

20. For the sale of the property within town, per diem - - - - - - - - - 18

21. If without the city, within five leagues, 26 r^s, the expense inclusive.

22. Instead of the attested copy of the sentence of the sale, and of the notification of it, which has been accustomed to be given to the purchaser by way of title, a public deed must be executed in future with the necessary clauses and insertions, for the first folio of which, containing 40 lines and 14 parts, the escribano will receive - - - - - - 20

23. For the copy, thirty-eight maravedis per folio.

24. For a citation to public sale - - 8

25. For an opposition to remate within the time prescribed by law - - - - - - 4

26. For a declaration taken by him by commission of the judge, whether of witnesses, or of the parties themselves, he will receive 8 r^s for each, in his office, but if he goes to their residence for that purpose, 12 r^s, not exceeding four questions; and for each further one, 2 r^s.

27. For a sentence of remate - - - 8

28. For the security required by law - - 12

29. For a writ of releasement - - - 6

30. For any other decree to be given in these executive proceedings - - - - - - 4

31. For the notification of such a decree - 2

Ordinary Causes.

1. For the first decree process on petitions, accompanied by documents, or without them - 4

2. First petition of answer with document, or without them - - - - - - - - 4

3. For making a report of any other petition or decree, and extending the decree thereon, 3 r^s, and if with the presentation of any document or papers, 2 r^s more for the presentation whatever they may be.

4. For a decree of proof - - - - - 4

5. For receiving depositions on oath, of witnesses, the same as in the executive proceedings, and half for ratifications; and in case they shall contain an addition, a proportional fee will be received.

6. For reciting the proceedings before the audience, when ordered by the judge, the numerical escribanos will receive from each party - - - 12

7. Should there be any long minute to be taken, in consequence of such recital, which may merit more fees for the extending thereof, the fees will be pointed out by the order for the week.

8. For letters of request or exhortation, in ordinary or executive proceedings, not exceeding 2 folios 16

9. For each succeeding two pages, containing 20 lines each page, and each line seven parts.

10. For a compulsory writ - - - 10

11. And for each succeeding folio containing the number of lines and parts already mentioned - 2

12. For an attested copy of proceedings - 10

13. Security on oath, if a simple one - 8

14. Security with acceptance, joint obligation or other condition, for each clause thereof - - 2

15. For assistance in a view within the town, and its precincts, extending the declaration of appraisers; and in case of occupation during six hours, and the diligences and declaration not exceeding two folios - - - - - - - - - - 40

18. Por notificar esta providencia - *reales*, 2

19. Por cada pregon llebará - - - 4

20. Por el remate dentro de la ciudad llebará cada dia - - - - - - - - 18

21. Por el remate fuera de la ciudad dentro de las cinco leguas 26 rr^s, costeando de ellos lo necesario fuera del escrito.

22. En lugar del testimonio de la sentencia de remate, y diligencia siguiente que se acostumbra dár al comprador, para que le sirba de titulo, se otorgará en lo succesivo escritura publica con las incerciones necesarias, y llebará el escribano por el protocolo à 20 rr^s de cada pliego teniendo cada llana 20 renglones 7 partes.

23. Por la copia llebará 38 maravedis por foxa teniendo los renglones y partes referidas.

24. Por la acusacion de remate lleballará - 8

25. De la opocicion y encargo de los diez dias de la ley llebará - - - - - - - 4

26. En las declaraciones que recibirá por comicion del juez, y à sea de testigos, y à de los mismos litigantes, llebarán 8 rr^s por cada testigo compareciendo en su oficio, y si parare à exâminarle à su caso llebará 12 rr^s, no excêdiendo de quatro preguntas, y si excêdiere llebará por cada pregunta de las que excêdiere - - - - - - - - - - 2

27. De la sentencia de remate llebará - 8

28. De la fianza de la ley - - - - 12

29. Del mandamiento de soltura - - 6

30. De otro qualquier auto que ocurriere en este juicio executivo á mas de los expresados llebará - - - - - - - - - 4

31. Y por su notificacion llebará - - 2

Pleitos Ordinarios.

1. De las demandas ordinarias con instrumentos, ò sin ellos por el primer auto - - - 4

2. Del primer pedimento de repuesta de la demanda con instrumento ò sin ellos - - 4

3. Por dar cuenta de qualquier otro pedimento y poner el auto 3 rr^s y si se presentaré, algun instrumento, ò instrumentos 2 rr^s mas por la precentacion aunque sean muchos.

4. De auto de prueva sobre articulo - - 4

5. Por el juramento y exâmen de testigos lo mismo que en el juicio executivo, y la mitad por las ratificaciones que no tengan adiccion, pues teniéndola llebarán con la proporcion exprezada.

6. De la relacion de autos quando se mandaré à los escribanos del numero vengan, à hacerla en la audiencia de cáda parte - - - - 12

7. Y si alguna véz se hubiere de formar apuntamiento prolijo que merezca mas drōs, los regulará el señor semanero.

8. De las requicitorias ò suplicatorias en pleitos ordinarios, ò executivos no pasando de dos foxas 16

9. Y excêdiendo de ellas à dos rr^s por cada foxa de las que excêdan teniendo cada plana de unas y otras 20 renglones, y cada renglon 7 partes.

10. Por un mandamiento compulsorio - 10

11. Y si pasarén de dos foxas, à 2 rr^s por cada una de las que excedan, teniendo todos los renglones y partes expresadas.

12. Las compulsas de autos - - - 10

13. De una caucion juratoria siendo llana - 8

14. Y si tubiere aceptacion mancomunada ò otra condicion, por cada una de estas circunstancias 2

15. Por la asistencia aun reconocimiento de vista de ojos dentro de la ciudad ò sus arrabales, y extender la declaracion de los peritos, y si se ocupare un dia en que se regulen seis horas de trabajo llebará 40 rr^s no excêdiendo de dos foxas la declaracion ò diligencia - - - - - - - 40

16. And for every folio beyond that number, and containing the lines and parts already mentioned, *reals*, 4

17. For a decree ordering the execution of a dispatch of request, exceeding eight pages - 6

18. For each succeeding page, for the trouble that the escribano taking information shall occasion, to whom he is to make the report, he will receive 12 maravedis.

19. For other necessary diligences that shall occur, he will receive the fees already pointed out.

20. For orders with commission, or any other dispatch, not exceeding two folios - - - 10

21. And for every exceeding page - - 2

22. For inventories, valuations, and partitions of property, not exceeding two folios - - 16

23. If exceeding that number, for each page containing the number of lines and parts mentioned 2

24. For presenting petition, claiming the possession of real property, the documents which may accompany, not exceeding twelve pages - 8

25. For each exceeding page, twelve maravedis.

26. For an order of possession of property, amounting in value to 2,000\$ and upwards - 32

27. From two thousand dollars downwards, to 500 - - - - - - - - - 12

28. From five hundred downwards, to 100 - 8

29. If the amount is less than 100\$. - 4

30. For assistance in giving possession, and extending the diligence thereof, occupying one day 40

31. If the whole day is not occupied, the fees will keep that proportion.

32. For certificates or attested copies containing the report of proceedings, or of documents not exceeding 2 pages - - - - - 24

33. And for each exceeding page, containing the lines and parts required - - - - 6

34. For diligences executed in compliance with a royal order, the same fees will be taken as are assigned for similar diligences in ordinary process; and the same fee will be received in matters concerning arbitrators.

35. For delivery of proceedings, not accumulating and attesting them - - - - - 4

Testamentary Proceedings and Concursos.

1. For a decree ordering an inventory - 6

2. For appointing of curador ad litem, or defence with acceptance, oath, security, and decree of approval - - - - - - - 24

3. For the security and guardianship of persons and property, and extending the acceptance and bond, and receiving the oath and report of security, inclusive of the decree of appointment, and the attested copy of it, 30 r^s, the amount of the property not exceeding 2,000\$.

4. Beyond 2,000\$.; 40 r^s, whatever the further sum shall be.

5. In cases in which security must be entered, and of appointments for administration of property in testamentary proceedings, the same fees will be taken as in the executive proceedings.

6. For assistance in inventories, taxations, public sales, confrontations of property, or other matters in which a day shall be employed, 40 reals per diem, writing included as aforesaid.

7. For the certificate of a document of a partition and division of property which may be ordered to be delivered, to be approved, 16 reals, not exceeding one page.

8. And

16. Y si excêdiere llebará 4 rr^s por cada una de las que excedan teniendo los renglones y partes exprezadas.

17. Por el auto del cumplimiento de una requicitoria que no excêda de ocho foxas - *reales*, 6

18. Y si excêdiere de ellas doce maravedis, por cada una de las que excêdan todo con respecto al trabajo de imponerse para dar cuenta.

19. Y por los demas autos que ocurran para su retencion ò devolucion de los drõs prevenidos.

20. De los mandamientos con comicion y qualquiera otro despacho no excediendo de dos foxas 10

21. Si excêdiere, por cada una del exceso - 2

22. Y si el despacho fuer por imbentario tazacion y particion de bienes, no excediendo de dos foxas, 16

23. Y por cada una de las que excedan, teniendo los renglones y partes exprezadas - - - 2

24. Por dar cuenta de pedimento en que se pretenda posecion de bienes raises, no excêdiendo de 12 foxas los instrumentos que se presenten - 8

25. Y si excêdieren, al respecto de doce maravedis por foxa del exceso.

26. Por un mandamiento de posecion de bienes cuyo valor llegue à 2,000 pesos y de hay arriva, 32

27. Si fuere de 2,000 pesos abajo hasta 500, llebará 12

28. Si el valor fuere de 500 abajo hasta 100, llebará - - - - - - - - 8

29. Si el valor fuere menos de 100, llebará - 4

30. Por asistencia à una posecion y extender las diligencias, ocupando un dia - - - 40

31. Y si no lo ocupare, con proporcion al tiempo, y al respecto de los mismos quarenta reales.

32. De los testimonios ò certificaciones con relacion de autos, ò instrumentos, no excediendo de dos foxas - - - - - - - 24

33. Y si excêdiere de estas, al respecto de 6 rr^s cada una teniendo los renglones y partes prevenidas 6

34. De las diligencias en cumplimiento de cedulas, ò proviciones reales cobrarán los mismos derechos señalados à las diligencias respectivas en los juicios ordinarios, y lo mismo en los negocios que ocurran concernientes, à propios y arbitrios.

35. Por la entrega de autos, conocimiento de ellos, recogerlos y testarle, llebarán - - - 4

Testamenterias, y Concursos.

1. Del auto para hacer el imbentario - 6

2. De la curaduria adlitem, ò defensoria con la aceptacion, juramento, obligacion, fianza, y auto de dicernimiento - - - - - 24

3. Por la fianza y curaduria de personas y bienes, con aceptacion, juramento, y obligacion habiendo relacion de fianza, incluso el auto de dicernimiento y testimonio de el 30 rr^s, sino excediesen los bienes del valor de dos mil pesos.

4. Y excediendo, 40 rr^s, sin llebar mas aunque importen muchos.

5. Habiendo fianza se cobrarán los drõs à proporcion de lo prevenido en las del juicio executivo. La misma regla se observará en los nombramientos de administraciónes de bienes de testamentarias, y concursos, y otros judiciales.

6. Por la asistencia à imbentarios, tazaciones, almonedas, cotejo de bienes ò otros negocios de ocupacion diaria 40 rr^s en cada uno de los que se ocupare, incluso en ello lo escrito en la forma exprezada.

7. Por el testimonio de hijuela ò cartilla que se mande entregar hecha y aprovada la particion de bienes no excediendo de foxas llebará - - 16

8. Y

8. And for each exceeding page, containing the lines and parts required - - - - *reals,* 4

9. For a decree admitting the abandonment or cession of property, with presentation of petition for the same - - - - - - - 8

10. For a decree, accusing the parties of contumacy, or other of a similar nature - - 4

11. For a decree admitting a meeting of creditors, and appointing an administrator and defender of the property - - - - - - - 16

12. For extending the acceptance, obligation, security and appointment of the defender, and receiving his oath - - - - - - - - 24

13. For receiving the oath, and extending the acceptance, obligation, and security of the administrator, the said security being entered upon real property, and for examining the titles of property, if any, 12 maravedis for each page.

14. And for each page of the deed or public instrument thereof, and three pages of the copy 20

15. For the appointment and title of an administrator - - - - - - - - 40

16. For a writing, notice to cite the creditors to appear, 10 r^s and 6 r^s for the copy thereof.

17. For official requests, with notification to absentees, the fees will be the same as in the ordinary and executive proceedings; as well as the fees for a decree of proof, or other, till the conclusion of the process.

18. For a sentence of graduation, not exceeding two pages - - - - - - - - - 32

19. For each two exceeding pages - - 16

20. For examining a liquidation of the balance in favour of the creditors, of charges against houses ordered for sale, or of matters of objections, made against accounts, and of other documents that the escribano is to examine, 12 maravedis for each page.

21. For a liquidation in matters of estimates, and declarations - - - - - - 20

22. For each two pages of charges of credit, included in said liquidation, plans, and necessary rough drafts - - - - - - - 12

23. For an order to receive money not exceeding five hundred dollars - - - - - - 6

24. From 500 to 1,000 - - - - - 10

25. From 1,000 to 3,000 - - - 18

26. From 3,000 to 6,000 - - - 30

27. For each additional 1,000, 10 r^s, provided the charge of the fees shall not exceed 200, although the money to be given is of a larger amount; and the fees for the decree for delivery, the said money will be included in those.

28. If security is required in the preceding matter, 16 r^s, not exceeding five hundred dollars

29. From 500 to 1,000 dollars - - 20

30. From 1,000 to 3,000 - - - 30

31. From 3,000 to 6,000 - - - 40

32. From 6,000 and upwards - - - - 50

33. For judicial deposit, the escribano will charge according to the time they will employ in that act, as it has been ordered for the executive proceedings.

34. In cases of recusation of a numerical escribano, the person appointed by the judge to act in conjunction with him, will receive the same fees as the escribano before whom the cause was commenced.

Criminal Proceedings.

1. For an official act or admission of complaint, 8

2. For each of the other decrees of substantiation - - - - - - - - - 6

116. 3. For

8. Y si excedieren, à 4 rr^s por foxa de cada una de las de exceso con que tengan los renglones y partes exprezadas.

9. Del auto en que se admita la dejacion de bienes, con presentacion de memoriales de estas *reales,* 8

10. De cada auto de acusacion de reveldia y otros de substancias - - - - - - 4

11. Del auto en que se declará por bien formado el concurso, y se nombra administrador y defensor de los bienes - - - - - - 16

12. De la aceptacion, juramento, obligacion, fianza, y dicernimiento del defensor - - - 24

13. De la aceptacion, juramento, obligacion y fianza de administrador si la diere con bienes raises, y hubiere que reconocer titulos de pertenencia, 12 maravedis por cada foxa.

14. Y por la escritura, al respecto de 20 rr^s cada pliego de registro, y 3 de cada foxa de copia.

15. Del nombramiento y titulo de administrador 40

16. De los edictos llamando à los acrehedores 10 rr^s por el original, y 6 de copia.

17. De las requicitorias para notificar à los aucentes, llebarán los derechos con arreglo à lo exprezado en los pleitos executivos y ordinarios, y lo mismo en el auto de prueva, y demas hasta la conclusion.

18. De la sentencia, de graduacion, no excediendo de un pliego - - - - - - - 32

19. Y si excediere, al respecto de 16 rr^s por cada uno de los que excedan.

20. De las liquidaciones de creditos de los acrehedores, por las cargas de las casas y bienes que han de venderse, para los pleitos de agravios de cuentas y otros asuntos, 12 maravedis por foxa de los titulos, ò autos que hayan de reconocer.

21. Por cada pleito de presupuestos y declaraciones, de las liquidaciones - - - - - - 20

22. Y 12 rr^s por cada un pliego de las partidas de creditos, ò cargo incluso en todo lo escrito de las mismas liquidaciones, planos, y borradores necesarios.

23. De los libramientos que se despacharén, no excediendo de quinientos pesos llebarán - 6

24. Excediendo, y no pasando de 1,000 pesos 10

25. De 1,000 à 3,000, llebarán - - - 18

26. De 3,000 à 6,000, llebarán - - 30

27. Y siendo de cantidades mas cresidas llebarán à 10 rr^s por cada millas del exceso, con que el todo de los drõs no exceda de 200 rr^s aunque suba mucho la cantidad librada, incluyendose en estos derechos los de autos en que se mandan despachas.

28. Si se mandaré otorgar escritura de fianza para este caso, llebará por ella 16 rr^s, no excediendo de 500 pesos la cantidad librada.

29. Si excediere de 500 pesos hasta 1,000, llebarán, 20

30. Desde 1,000 hasta 3,000 - - - 30

31. Desde 3,000 hasta 6,000 - - - 40

32. Y de hay arriva por la que mas, llebarán 50

33. De los depocitos judiciales de bienes, ò caudales, llebarán al respecto del tiempo que ocuparen, como está prevenido en el juicio executivo.

34. En las recusaciones de los escribanos del numero llebara el acompañado drõs iguales à los del ordinario de los autos.

Causas Criminales.

1. De un auto de oficio, ò admision de querella, 8

2. Por cada uno de los demas autos de substancias - - - - - - - - 6

3. Por

3. For each of the other decrees of substantiation - - - - - - - - *reals*, 6

4. For declaration and confessions, the same fees as in civil proceedings.

5. For a decree of proof - - - - 8

6. For a decree, calling the accused persons to appear, by public notices and edicts - - 8

7. For a writ to be stuck up at public places 6

8. For official requests, the same fees as in civil proceedings.

9. For assistance in identifications of persons in gaol, and extending the diligence, 20 r^s, as well as for the inspection of a dead body, or other similar diligence; and when the digging up the same will take place, the fee will be - - - - - - 20

11. For assistance in the torture of a criminal, and extending the diligence - - - - - 60

12. For reciting a cause in the audience, the same fees as in civil proceedings.

13. For delivery of proceedings, noting and attesting them - - - - - - - - 4

Deeds.

1. For the drawing, registering, and copy of a deed without any condition or mortgage 20 r^s; if it shall contain any special mortgage, report of proceedings or documents, for every two pages of the protocol 10 r^s, each page containing 40 lines, and each line seven words; and 4 r^s for each page of the copy.

2. For sales of effects, or real property, the same fees as in the preceding article.

3. For the imposition or redemption of quit rents, the same fees; and for the notes, or clauses introduced in the title deed, or extended in the protocol, for each page 6 r^s.

4. For the acknowledgment of titles, although not put in force, 6 maravedis for each page.

5. For drawing wills, codicils, powers of attorney to will, without creation of entail, patronage, or ecclesiastical incumbrance, (called capellania) 20 r^s, not exceeding two pages; and 30 r^s for the copy, each page containing the lines and words already assigned.

6. For the draught of a sealed will 24 r^s; and for opening the same, decrees, information, registry and copy - - - - - - - - 140

7. For declarations in formâ pauperis, gratis; otherwise 8 r^s for the registry and copy thereof.

8. For a creation of entail, patronage, or capellania, or other similar deeds, inclusive of the registry, 50 r^s, not exceeding two pages; and for every two other pages 30 r^s; and 4 r^s for the copies; and if a title, or any other document, is acknowledged in the deed, 8 maravedis for every other page.

9. For a general power of attorney to administer, recover, transfer, sell, or other similar powers, 25 r^s for the registry and copy, not exceeding two pages; for every two other pages of protocol 16 r^s, and 4 r^s for the copy.

10. For a deed of attorney to carry on suits, the registry and copy thereof - - - - 16

11. For a substitution of power of attorney, or of other private persons, 6 r^s; and if the power of attorney is inserted, for every two pages, 4 r^s.

12. For receipts or discharges in full 12 r^s for the registry, and 8 r^s for the copy; and if reference is made to proceedings or documents, the fees will be 20 r^s for every two pages of the registry book; and 4 r^s for the copy.

13. For

3. Por cada uno de los demas autos de substancias - - - - - - - - *reales*, 6

4. En los declaraciones y confeciones, los mismos derechos que en los pleitos civiles.

5. Por el auto de prueva - - - - 8

6. Por el auto llamando à los reos por edictos y pregones - - - - - - 8

7. Por el edicto original para poner en los sitios publicos - - - - - - - - 6

8. Por las requicitorias, los mismos derechos prevenidos en los pleitos civiles ordinarios.

9. Por la asistencia à un reconocimiento en vueda de presos, y extender las diligencias 20 rr^s, y lo mismo por la diligencia del reconocimiento de cadaver, ò otro qualquiera que se ofrezca en la causa, excepto si hubiere exhumacion pues entonses, llebarán - 20

11. Por la asistencia à la execucion del tormento y extender la diligencia - - - - - 60

12. De las relaciones en la audiencia, lo señalado para el juicio civil.

13. Por la entrega de autos, su conocimiento en el libro respectivo, y textarle quando se recoja - 4

Escrituras.

1. De una escritura de obligacion llana con registro y saca 20 rr^s si llebare hipoteca, especial relacion de autos ò documentos, llebará por cada pliego del protocolo à 10 rr^s, teniendo cada llana veinte renglones, y cada renglon 7 partes, y por cada foxa de copia - - - - - - - - - 4

2. De las ventas de casas, efectos, ò bienes raises, al respecto de la partida antecedente.

3. De las imposiciones ò redempciones de censos, los mismos derechos, y por las notas, ò renglones que se pusieren en los titulos que se presenten para su ordenacion, y de las que se pusieren en los protocolos, ò autos, 6 rr^s, por cada una.

4. Por el reconocimiento de titulos, aunque no aprovechen para el efecto que se reconosen, 6 maravedis por foxa.

5. De los testamentos, cobdicilos, poderes para testar llanos sin fundacion de vinculos, patronatos, ò capellanias 20 rr^s, por cada pliego de registro, conteniendo alguna fundacion; 30 rr^s por cada pliego, y por la copia à 3 rr^s, por foxa teniendo los renglones y partes exprezadas.

6. Del otorgamiento de un testamento cerrado 24 rr^s; de la apertura por los drõs de autos, informacion, protocolo y copia - - - - - 140

7. De las declaraciones de pobres de solemnidad, nada, y no siendo por el registro y copia - 8

8. De la fundacion de vinculos, patronatos y otros semejantes 50 rr^s; por el registro, no excediendo de dos pliegos, si excediere al respecto de 30 rr^s cada pliego, y por las copias à 4 rr^s cada pliego; si hubiere titulos de pertenencia, ò documentos que reconocer al respecto de 8 maravedis, por cada foxa.

9. De los poderes generales para administrar, cobrar, transigir, vender, ò otros semejantes 25 rr^s; por el registro y copia sino pasare de un pliego; y si excediere al respecto de diez y seis rr^s, cada pliego de registro, y 4 rr^s por cada pliego de copia.

10. De los poderes para pleitos por el registro y copia - - - - - - - - - - 16

11. De las substanciaciones de poderes de procuradores, ò personas particulares 6 rr^s, y si incerta el poder, à 4 rr^s por foxa.

12. De las cartas de pago llanas 12 rr^s por el registro, y 8 rr^s por la copia; y si fuere con referencia de autos ò documentos, al respecto de 20 rr^s cada pliego de registro 4 rr^s por cada uno de copia.

13. De

13. For a deed of compromise, agreement, or bargain, 25 r^s, inclusive of the registry and copy, not exceeding two pages; and if reference or acknowledgment be made to proceedings or documents, the fees for every two pages of the registry will be 16 r^s, and 4 r^s for the copy.

14. For marriage contracts, dower, and account of property, 40 r^s, inclusive of the registry and copy, not exceeding two pages; and 16 r^s for every other two pages of the registry; and 4 r^s for the copy.

15 For a deed, in which monks renounce their patrimonies, with insertion of the licences from the ordinary, 30 r^s for every two pages of the registry and copy; and if the deed contains obligations, of dower, aliments, household furniture, perquisites, or other clauses, the fees will be 16 r^s for every two pages of the registry, and 4 r^s for the copy.

16. For a deed of lease of a house, or an estate, 25 r^s, inclusive of the registry and copy, the registry not exceeding two pages; and 16 r^s for every two other pages, and 4 r^s for the copy.

17. A deed of donation, cession of property, emancipation, or other similar, 25 r^s, inclusive of the registry and copy, the pages registered not exceeding two; and 16 r^s for every other two pages of registry, and 4 r^s for the copy; and if the judge assists in the assignment, the escribano is to receive 16 r^s.

18. For a deed of adoption, inclusive of the registry and copy - - - - - - *reals* 25

19. For the original and copy of an indenture of apprenticeship - - - - - - - 18

20. For a deed of protest, made by a married woman, or others similar, or of promission for marriage, or contracts, for registry and copy, 24 r^s; and for every exceeding page of the registry, 16 r^s, and 4 r^s for the copy.

21. For a protest of a bill of exchange, 18 r^s, inclusive of the registry and copy, and containing receipt and discharge in full - - - - - - 24

22. For the original and copy of a deed of sale, or manumission of slaves - - - - 20

23. For the original and copy of a deed of renunciation of office - - - - - - - 18

24. For a deed of deposit of a dead body, for the registry and copy of the same - - - 40

25. For a certificate attesting life or death 6

26. For assistance in confronting deeds with the knights who have been witnesses in matters of proof to obtain the habit of military orders of knighthood - - - - - - - - 40

27. For assistance in a meeting of tradesmen to agree or execute a deed, 16 r^s, not exceeding two pages, and the fees for the excess will be in proportion.

28. For a licence granted to a master carpenter to exercise his trade, or to other tradesmen the same - - - - - - - - 18

29. For a deed of co-partnership, or dissolution between merchants or other persons, on contracts or mercantile business, with the conditions stipulated by the parties, 16 r^s; and for every two exceeding pages of the registry 12 r^s, and 4 r^s for the copy.

30. For a legalization of three numerical escribanos, 36 r^s; 12 r^s for each escribano.

31. For searching a deed or proceeding existing in the office of the escribano, created by himself, and for showing it to the parties, no charge will be made, if created by one of his predecessors in the office, 8 r^s will be charged; and if the party shall present a memorandum of the date of the deed, the fees will be

13. De las escrituras de compromiso, tranzaciones, ajuste, ò combenio 25 rr^s, por el registro y copia no excediendo de un pliego ni habiendo referencia, ò reconocimiento de autos, ò documentos, y si lo hubiere al respecto de 16 rr^s, cada pliego de registro, y 4 rr^s de cada pliego de copia.

14. De las capitulaciones matrimoniales, cartas de dote, y capitulaciones de bienes 40 rr^s, por el registro y copia, no excediendo de dos pliegos, y si excêdiere al respecto de 16 rr^s cada pliego de registro; y 4 rr^s de cada pliego de copia.

15. De renunciaciones de legitimas de religios insertando solo las licencias de los ordinarios 30 rr^s, por cada pliego del registro y copia, y si comprehendieren obligacion à la paga del dote, alimentos, ajuar, y propinas, ò otras qualidades al respecto de 16 rr^s cada pliego con registro, y 4 rr^s de la copia.

16. De los arrendamientos de casas, ò heredades à 25 rr^s por el registro y copia, no excediendo el registro de un pliego, y si excediere al respecto de 16 rr^s cada pliego de registro, y 4 rr^s por él de copia.

17. De las escrituras de donacion, ò cecion de bienes, de las emancipaciones, y semejantes 25 rr^s, por el registro y copia no excediendo el registro de un pliego, si excediere al respecto de 16 rr^s cada pliego de registro, y 4 rr^s él de copia, y si interviniere el juez à la asignacion, y aprovacion llebará el escribano por la asistencia y extencion de este auto 16 rr^s.

18. De las escrituras de prohijacion por el registro y copia - - - - - - - *reales* 25

19. De las escrituras de aprehendises de oficio por el registro y copia - - - - - - 18

20. De las escrituras de protexta de muger casada, ò otras de esta clase, las de esponsales de futuro, las de apartamiento de ellos, ò de pleitos, 24 rr^s cada una por registro y copia; y si excediere de un pliego de registro 16 rr^s cada una de registro, y 4 rr^s por él de copia.

21. De las escrituras de protextas de letras 18 rr^s por el registro y copia, y si contiene carta de pago y lasta - - - - - - - - - 24

22. De las escrituras de venta, ò libertad de esclavos, por el registro y copia - - - - 20

23. De las escrituras de renuncia de oficio, por el registro y copia - - - - - - 18

24. De las escrituras de depocito de cadaver, por el registro y copia - - - - - - 40

25. De cada fee de vida, ò muerte - - 6

26. Por asistir al cotejo de escrituras con los caballeros informantes para pruevas de havitos de las ordenes militares - - - - - - 40

27. De asistir à una junta de gremio para acuerdo, ò para otorgar escritura 16 rr^s, no excediendo de un pliego el acuerdo, ò escritura y si excediere à proporcion.

28. Por la carta ò titulo de exâmen de carpinteros, y demás oficios - - - - - 18

29. De las escrituras de compañia, ò separaciones de ella, entre mercaderes, ò otras personas sobre tratos y comercios con las condiciones que pacten las partes, 16 rr^s, no excediendo el registro de un pliego; y si excediere, al respecto de 12 rr^s cada pliego de registro, y 4 rr^s por cada foxa de copia.

30. De las legalizaciones de tres escribanos del numero de los instrumentos que lo necesiten 12 rr^s por cada una por los drõs de todos tres.

31. Por la busca de qualquier instrumento ò pliego, ò pleito que exîsta en la escribania y manifestarlo à parte siendo del tiempo del que exêrse no se há de llebár cosa alguna, y si fuere de sus antesesores 8 rr^s, llebando la parte razon del escribano, dia, mes, y año; y no llebandola 16 rr^s, y sacandose copia, ò testimonio,

be 16 r^s; and one real more for each year, of the date of the year on keeping and preserving it.

32. For an inventory and sharing in divisions and adjudgment of property, which the party shall ask for their government and notice in matters of their hereditary partitions, the fees will be the same as in the deeds themselves, specifying in each sharing the articles adjudged to each heir, if demanded.

33. For other extraordinary deeds which shall be made, and are here omitted, the fees will be regulated according to the circumstances and the rules before mentioned.

Nota 1st.

All the escribanos of exchequer and of other courts, or of any particular commission, shall abide by this schedule of fees; and the navy escribanos shall observe the docket included in the regulations of free trade of 12 Oct. 1778.

Nota 2d.

The public notaries shall abide by the present docket in the ecclesiastical court.

Nota 3d.

The government escribanos shall abide by the docket made for the numerical escribanos, except the fees they may be entitled to for making out the titles of corregidors, and their lieutenants, those of curates, and licenses for retailers, tavern and grog-shopkeepers, as follows:—

1. For a title of corregidor and teniente justicia - - - - - - *reals* 100
2. For a title of curacy - - - - 48
3. A license for a retailer, taverner and grog-shopkeeper - - - - - - - 8

Schedule for the Escribano of Cabildo.

1. For registering in the book of cabildo the title of a judge, regidor, or any other public officer, or of advocate or escribano - - - - - - 20
2. For administering the oath to a judge, putting him in possession of his seat at the meeting of the board - - - - - - - - 20
3. For administering the same to a regidor - 20
4. For administering the oath, and receiving the judge into office before the board - - - 20
5. For receiving the oath of a surveyor, master builder, architect, or other of a similar class - 20
6. For an occupancy of land in the suburbs of the town 50 r^s, provided the same has 50 yards in front.
7. For assisting in sales of the revenue of the cabildo 30 r^s; for the whole day - - - 36
8. For drawing and issuing tariffs to the grog-shopkeepers and other retailers, at the beginning of the year, with an attested copy, 40 r^s; and no charge will be made for the monthly inspections added in such tariffs, and for any attested notes thereof.

9. No charge will be made for the certificate of public supply.
10. For certificate of residence - - 2
11. For assisting with the alcaldes in ordinary, to visit the shops once a year, 2 r^s out of the 8 r^s which each shop is to contribute, to pay the fees of alguacils and porters, and those of the alcaldes.

12. *Note.*—With respect to presentations of petitions, decrees, attested copies, and deeds, the fees will be the same as of the numerical escribanos.

Schedule

ò testimonio, ò haciendose cotejo à demas de los drōs correspondientes, à esta diligencia se llebarán por la guarda y custodia, al respecto de un real por cada año de los de su antiguedad.

32. Por las hijuelas ò cartillas de particiones que pidieren las partes, para la particion, y resguardo de sus particiones hereditarias, llebarán los drōs regulados por las escrituras, con advertencia de ceñir la hijuela, ò cartilla de los efectos aplicados à cada herederp, ò interezado en la de su haver particular, segun la pidiere.

33. Las demas escrituras extraordinarias que suelen ocurrir, y no bán exprezadas en los capitulos antecedentes, se hán de regular y llebar los drōs de ellas, con atencion à la naturaleza y circunstancias de cada una por las reglas que quedan explicadas en las demas.

Nota primera.

Todos los escribanos de real hacienda y de juzgados de qualquier comicion particular observarán este arancel, y los de registros; el comprehendido en él reglamente del comercio libre de 12 de Octubre de 1778.

Nota 2^a.

Los notarios le observarán igualmente en los tribunales eleciasticos.

Nota 3^a.

Los escribanos de gobierno se arreglarán al arancel formado para los del numero à excepcion de lo que les corresponda por los titulos de corregidores, y tenientes, por los de los curas, y por los de las licencias para mercaderes, bodegueros, y pulperos en que llebarán los drōs siguientes:—

1. Por un titulo de corregidor ò teniente, *reales* 100
2. Por un titulo de curato - - - 48
3. Por un licencia para mercaderes, bodegueros, ò pulperos de cada una - - - - - 8

Arancel para el Escribano de Cavildo.

1. Por copiar en un libro respectivo que tiene el ayuntamiento, un titulo de juez, rexidor, ò otro oficio consegil, ò de abogado, ò de escribano, llebará 20
2. Por el juramento, y posecion de un juez en el ayuntamiento - - - - - - 20

3. Por él de un rexidor lo mismo - - 20
4. Por el juramento y recebimiento de los jueces que le prestan en el ayuntamiento - - 20
5. Por el recebimiento y juramento de agrimensor, maestro de obra, alarife, y otros de igual clase, 20
6. Por datas de tierras en los exidos de la ciudad llebará 50 rr^s, con tál que el terreno tenga cincuenta vavas de frente.
7. Por la asistencia de los remates de proprios en todo el dia llebará - - - - - - 36
8. Por la formacion y despacho de tarifas que se dán à los pulperos, y demas regatones en principio de año con copia autorizada 40 rr^s; de cada una, con advertencia de que nada há de llebar por las reviciones mensuales que se hacen de estas tarifas y notas ò adicciones autorizadas que se pongan en ellos.
9. Por los atentamientos de abastos publicos nada llebará.
10. Por una carta de vecindad - - - 2
11. Por asistir à la vicita de tiendas con los alcaldes una vez al año, llebará la tercera parte del liquido que resulta deducido de los 8 rr^s, que há de pagar cada tienda de pulpero, bodeguero, ò mercader; los drōs de alguaciles, y porteros, pues las otras dos tercias partes del liquido se há de aplicar à los alcaldes.
12. *Nota.*—En orden à las precentaciones, decretos, testimonios, y escrituras, observarán el arancel de los escribanos del numero.

Arancel

Schedule of the Depositario General.

1. For money, gold and silver, jewels, or other equivalents, deposited in his hands, he will receive 3 per cent on the amount.

2. On furniture occupying more room, and less value, at the rate of 5 per cent.

3. For the deposit and maintenance of animals of burthen, he will have one real and a half a day, for feeding the large one, and one real for the smaller one, with condition that he must employ them, and gain day wages, of the produce of which he will be also considered as deposit, he keeping an account thereof; and in case of omission or occultation of the produce for his benefit, he will be bound to restore it, with four times as much.

4. For the deposit of houses, at the rate of 6 per cent of the rent, with the obligation of taking care of and repairing the same; keeping an exact account, under the provision of the preceding article.

5. For a deposit of cocoa or indigo, sugar, estates, or other similar, at the rate of 8 r^{s} per cent of the produce, charging the same on account, under his responsibility.

Note.

Experience proves, that the depositario cannot answer for the slaves deposited, because they often run away; and for the apprehending of them, many diligences and expenses are occasioned, for which reason the premium, or for the deposit, the labour of the slaves cannot be regulated; it has been thought expedient, that the slaves shall be deposited in gaol, and that the gaol expenses shall be paid out of the value of the slave; otherwise he should be deposited in the house of correction, where he should be kept in employment; and if females, they must be detained in gaol, and their maintenance will be deducted from their value, at the time of their sale.

Schedule of Register of Mortgages.

1. As it is taken for granted, that the register of mortgages must abide by the royal cedula of 31st Jan. 1786, and the instruction made for its execution, which corresponds to the 14th law, 15th title of the 5th book of the Recopilation of Castile; and he will receive the fees therein pointed out, under the penalties of that law, noting always his fees in the deeds or certificates.

2. For registering a deed not exceeding 12 pages, 4 r^{s}; and for every exceeding page, exclusive of paper, 12 maravedis.

3. For a certificate, for which the party shall bring the memorandum of the date of the deed, which is to be searched in the protocols, 8 r^{s}; and if the date is not given, 2 r^{s} more for each year of the date of the deed.

Schedule of Partidor or Accomptant.

1. For examining the acts of inventories and taxations of property, at the rate of half a bit per page.

2. For examining wills, stock in trade, letters, dowers, renunciations, or other documents, titles of property, of houses, estates entail, or testamentary property, 18 r^{s} per page.

3. For the information, extending the liquidation, accounts of partition, divisions, and adjudgment of property, inclusive of the plan which must accompany it, and the rough draught of the whole, 60 r^{s} for each page of the fair copy of estimates and declarations; 16 r^{s} for each page of the items composing

Arancel del Depocitario General.

1. De todo el dinero, de alajas de oro, y plata, ò otros equivalentes, que entraren en su poder, llebarán 3 por 100 del importe.

2. De los demas muebles que abultan ocupan mas y valen menos, llebarán à razon de 5 por 100 de su importe.

3. Si depocitaren bestias, llebará 5 por 100 del valor, y para mantenerlas cobrará cada dia real y medio, por cada una de las mayores, y un real por cada una de las menores, con prevencion de que las há de ocupar, y ganar con ellas jornal todos los dias que hubiere à que aplicarlas, y llebará cuenta exâcta de su producto que se entenderá tambien embargando, en inteligencia de que si se justificare, su omicion, ò ocultacion de sus productos en utilidad suya, lo restituirá con el quatro tanto.

4. Si se depositarén casas, llebará el 6 por 100 de sus alquileres baxo la obligacion de cuidar de ellos, y reparos con cuenta exâcta, y las prevenciones del articulo antecedente.

5. Si se depocitaren haciendas de cacao, añil, caña, ò otros semejantes, llebará 8 rr^{s} por 100 de su redimicion con la devida cuenta y razon con responsabilidad.

Nota.

La experiencia há manifestado, que los depocitários no pueden responder de los esclavos que se ponen à su mano por que se les huyen frequentemente y cuestan muchas diligencias, y gastos la captura, por lo qual ni se puede arreglar el premio, ni se pueden sugetar à los trabajos, aunque se encuentren, y consiguientemente conviene que los depocitos de esclavos se hagan en la carcel donde se mantendrán de su propio valor; ò en la casa de correccion en que se les mantiene ocupados, y si fueren esclavas se pondrán como destinadas en la carcel, y deducirá su alimento de lo que valieren.

Arancel del Anotador de Hipotecas.

1. En el supuesto de que el anotador de hipotecas debe observar la cedula real de 31 de Enero de 1768, é instruccion formada para su execucion que hoy és la ley 14, titulo 15, libro 5 de la Recopilacion de Castilla, bajo las penas que contiene cobrará los drõs siguientes, que anotará siempre en los instrumentos ò certificaciones.

2. Por el registro de cada escritura que no pase de doce foxas, llevará 12 maravedis por cada foxa à demas del papel.

3. Por la certificacion que se le pidieren, llebará 8 rr^{s} si las partes que la solicitan señalaren el año en que deban buscarse la escritura de cuya anotacion se tratare, pero si no le señalare llebará el anotador à demas de los 8 rr^{s}, otros 2 rr^{s}, por cada año que hubiere de reconocer en los libros.

Arancel para el Oficio de Partidor.

1. Por el reconocimiento de los autos del imbentario y tazacion de bienes llebará medio real por foxa.

2. Por el reconocimiento de los testamentos, capitales, cartas, dote, renuncias, ò otros documentos presentados, y por él de los titulos de pertenencias, de casas, bienes raises, censos ò efectos, de la testamentaria, 18 rr^{s} por foxa.

3. Por la informacion, extencion de la liquidacion, cuentas, particion, divicion, y adjudicacion de bienes, incluso el plan que debe preceder à ella, y los borradores necesarios, de todo llebará 60 rr^{s} por cada pliego en limpio, de los presupuestos, y declaraciones; y 16 rr^{s} por cada uno de los pliegos de las partidas

posing the gross amount of the estate, and each party's share; and 4 r^s to the clerk for each fair sheet of the different items, including the rough draughts, each containing 40 lines, and each line seven words; and in case of any serious circumstance arising in the division of the property, which shall require greater fees, the accomptant will show why he may be entitled to a new regulation, which shall be made by the judge of the cause, as well as in any other case omitted and unforeseen.

Note.

The accounts, divisions, and adjudgment shall be delivered in the office in which the testamentary proceedings, and the inventory of property were instituted, that the partition be judicially approved and protocoled; and that an attested copy of the writing which contains each party's share, be delivered to the interested person for the further acts.

Note.

That an extract be made in the partition of the general articles thereof.

Schedule of Physicians and Surgeons.

1. For inspection of a dead body, certificate, and declaration, within the town, 8 r^s; and if out of the town, the same fees pointed out to the alguazil major for travelling expenses.

2. For inspection by day, of wounds, or violent illness, 6 reals, and 12 by night, within the town; and if out of it, his fees shall be the same as is mentioned in the preceding article.

3. For a physician's attendance at a delivery, together with a surgeon, they shall be allowed 8 r^s each hour.

4. For assisting in the infliction of the torture, 8 r^s each hour.

5. If the medical man and surgeon are allowed a salary for visiting the gaol, they will charge the poor nothing; and for the rest they shall be allowed 2 r^s each visit.

6. But if the sickness arises from the violence of another person, nothing is to be charged the patient, whether poor or not; and they shall be allowed 4 r^s for each visit, the gaoler keeping an account of the same, in order that the tribunal, or competent judge, shall order the payment.

7. For visits made to privileged persons lodged in the town hall, they shall be allowed 4 r^s for each visit, as under the provisions of the foregoing article, although the physician or surgeon be allowed a salary.

Note.

As this schedule is merely in respect to judicial authority, and as government is charged to make out a general one for medical men, surgeons, and apothecaries, an official letter will be prepared to the president governor, and captain general, that he shall be pleased to send, when the same be finished, an attested copy to the audience for the purpose that may be thought proper.

Schedule of Interpreters.

1. If in this capital, and in the provinces within its district, the Indians should not be, as they are, acquainted with the Spanish language; in such case interpreters shall be employed, and receive a salary according to the 19th article, and 2d book of the Recopilation of the Indies: but if it may happen, as it has already done, that translations of papers, presented in a foreign language, may be requisite, and to receive declarations of foreigners, who are in the habit of coming

partidas del cuerpo de hacienda bajas de él, e hijuelas; 4 rr^s por cada pliego de toda la particion en limpio para el amanuence incluso en ellos lo escrito de los borradores teniendo cada plana 20 renglones, y la del sello 16 rr^s, y cada renglon 7 partes, con prevencion de que si las circunstancias graves é intrincadas, de uno y otro negocio de particion exigiese mayores drõs, podrá el conductor proponer los motivos particulares que tubiere para que se haga otra regulacion, y la hará el juez respectivo, como tambien en qualquiera caso, omiso ò no previsto.

Nota.

Las cuentas, particiones, y adjudicaciones, se han de entregar en el oficio de donde dimana la testamentaria, ò imbentario de bienes para que recaiga la aprobacion judicial, y protocolizandose la particion original se entregue à cada interezado la hijuela ò cartilla autorizada, y se proceda à las diligencias ulteriores.

Nota.

Que en la particion debe expresarse las especies generales en resumen abreviadas.

Arancel de Medicos y Cirujanos.

1. Por el reconocimiento de un cadaver y la certificacion, ò declaracion, correspondiente llebará 8 rr^s de dia, y 16 rr^s de noche, todo dentro del pueblo, pero saliendo de él llebarán à demas lo que está señalado al alguacil mayor para sus gastos en las salidas.

2. Por el reconocimiento de heridas, ò de enfermedades causadas violentamente llebarán 6 rr^s de dia y 12 de noche, dentro de la ciudad, y saliendo cobrarán à demas de lo señalado en el capitulo antecedente.

3. Por el reconocimiento ò asistencia à un parto con el cirujano comadron, llebarán 8 rr^s en cada hora, y lo mismo el cirujano.

4. Por la asistencia à dar tormento en cada hora 8 rr^s.

5. Si el medico, ò cirujano tienen salario por asistir à la carcel en las enfermedades comunes nada llebarán à los pobres, y à los que no lo fueren, llebarán 2 rr^s por cada vicita.

6. Pero si la enfermedad fuere causada por exceso de otro, nada llebará al doliente, seá ò no pobre, y spře cobrarán à 4 rr^s por cada vicita, llebando el alcayde lista dè los que se hicieren para que el tribunal ò juez respectivo compela à la satisfaccion.

7. Por vicitas que hicieren à los reos privilegiados que se ponen en las casas capitulares, llebarán 4 rr^s por cada una, baxo de las prevenciones del capitulo 6°, y estos aunque sean los medicos, y cirujanos azalariados.

Nota.

Supuesto que este arancel, és puramente respectivo à lo judicial, y el goberno está encargado de formar él general para medicos, cirujanos, y boticarios, se pasará oficio al señor presidente gobernador y capitan general para que quando se halle concluido, se sirba hacer remitir copia testimonial a la audiencia para los efectos que haya lugar.

Arancel del Interprete.

1. Si en esta capital, y provincia de su distrito no estubieren como están todos los Indios instruidos en el idioma español se deberián establecer y azalariar los interpretes de que trata el articulo 19 libro 2 de la Recopilacion de Indias; pero por que pueden ocurrir, como han ocurrido yá algunos casos, en que sea necesaria la traduccion de papeles, que se presentan extendidos en idioma extrangero, y recibir declaraciones de personas extrangéras que suelen pasar de

coming to the Island of Trinidad, wherein they are permitted to settle, or from any other causes of arrivals of foreigners, it is expedient, that the interpreter or interpreters, who may be named by the royal audience, shall govern themselves by the present docket.

2. For translation of any document 4 r^s, for each page containing 40 lines, and each line 7 words.

3. For assisting in a deposition and confession, he shall be allowed 4 r^s, not exceeding a page; and for each other one 4 r^s each hour.

4. For assisting in a verbal demand he shall be allowed 4 r^s for each hour.

5. If he shall go out of town he shall be allowed, besides those fees, 24 r^s a day, inclusive of the expense of horse and servant.

Fees of Solicitors before the Tribunals in ordinary.

1. For presentation of a power of attorney *reals* 3

2. For a petition of substantiation of proceedings, when signed by them, 4 r^s, and if signed by the parties themselves, 3 r^s.

3. For a petition of demand, contextation, containing several arguments, presentation of interrogatories, or allegations - - - - - - 4

4. For assisting to recognize a witness, and to be present when the witness is sworn - - 2

5. For inquiring out a witness, and presenting him before the court on the part of his client - 2

6. For receiving the proceedings 3 r^s, and for returning the same, inclusive of the charge of delivering and receiving the same under his receipt and responsibility - - - - - - - 3

7. For attendance as guardians at confessions or confrontations, and other similar formalities, if employed during three hours, they shall be allowed 9 r^s for each diligence, and 6 r^s for a lesser employment.

8. For attendance at appraisements, inventories, public sales, receipts, revision of proceedings, and of other similar diligences, 20 r^s half a day, within the town or its suburbs, and out of it at the rate of 32 r^s per diem, inclusive of the expense of mule, servant, &c.

9. For assisting in the act in which possession of real or moveable property is given, or of money, the amount of which shall not exceed 29 \$, shall be allowed 10 r^s; and 20 r^s beyond that sum, provided the employment shall not exceed half a day; and if out of town, within five leagues or more, four dollars, inclusive of expense of mule; and in case that the solicitor himself shall receive money to pay, under his ordinary responsibility and risk, he shall be allowed 2 r^s for every five dollars.

10. If the solicitor is enforced to deliver the autos, and be put in prison, because the advocate or the client does not deliver the proceedings by omission, he shall be allowed to receive from the client 20 r^s per diem, besides the expense he may incur for his confinement.

11. When a solicitor is appointed defender of an absent, or of an insane creditor, or of other persons incapacitated to make their own defence, he shall be allowed the same fees as for solicitor, as well as those which the judge shall assign him for his agency.

12. For oath of acceptance, bond and security, as guardian or defender - - - - - - 6

13. For petitioning acceptance of inheritance, and inventories - - - - - - - - - 6

14. For the acknowledgment and consent of a partition of property - - - - - - 34

15. For attending at the suitors' residence, or at their lawyer's or attorney's, to discuss on debts contained in partitions of property, for each meeting 20

de la Isla de Trinidad donde está permitido su establecimiento, ò por otro acaecimiento de arribada, combiene que el interprete, ò interpretes, que tengan nombramiento de la audiencia se arreglarán en todo à este arancel.

2. Por traducir qualquier instrumento llebará 4 rr^s de cada foxa de la traduccion, teniendo cada llana 20 renglones, y cada renglon 7 partes.

3. Por la asistencia à declaraciones, ò confeciones, llebará 4 rr^s, no pasando de una foxa, y si pasare à 4 rr^s por hora.

4. Por interpretar una demanda verbal llebará 4 rr^s en cada hora.

5. Si hubiere de salir fuera de la ciudad llebará à demas de los derechos señalados 24 rr^s, cada dia incluyendose los gastos de mula, mozo y demas.

Derechos de los Procuradores de los Juzgados Ordinarios.

1. Por la precentacion de un poder - *reales* 3

2. Por cada uno de los escritos de pura substanciacion, si ellos lo firmaren 4 rr^s y sino 3 rr^s.

3. Por cada escrito de demanda, contextacion formacion de articulo, precentacion de interrogatorios, ò alegato, llebarán - - - - - 4

4. Por la asistencia à conocer y ver jurar à cada testigo - - - - - - - - 2

5. Por solicitar y presentar cada testigo de su parte - - - - - - - 2

6. Por la toma de autos 3 rr^s, y por la buelta de ellos incluyendose la obligacion de dár y tomar conocimiento un responsabilidad - - - 3

7. De asistir como curadores à confeciones, careos, y otras demas diligencias llebarán 9 rr^s, y no llegando à las 3 horas - - - - - - - 6

8. Por la asistencia à imbentarios abaluos, remates, entregas, recibos, correccion de autos y otras semejantes diligencias, 20 rr^s, por dia, ocupando 6 horas, dentro de la ciudad, ò sus immediaciones, y fuera de ella à 32 rr^s diarios, inclusos los gastos de mula, peon, y demas.

9. Por asistir à la toma de posecion ò entrega de bienes raises, muebles, ò dinero cuyo importe no exceda de 29 pesos llebarán 10 rr^s; si excediere, llebarán 20 rr^s, con que la ocupacion no pare de medio dia; si hubiere de salir para semejantes diligencias fuera de la ciudad cinco leguas de hay arriba, llebarán 4 pesos por dia, incluso el gasto de mula y demas; quando reciban en si mismos, y hayan de entregar dinero, con las responsabilidades y quiebras ordinarias llebarán al recibo 2 rr^s por cada cinco pesos.

10. Si se apremiare à la buelta de autos, y por no entregarlos el abogado, ò por omision de la parte se puciere al procurador en pricion à demas de pagarle esta, las costas que le ocacione le há de satisfacer 20 rr^s por cada dia de su detencion.

11. Quando algun procurador fuere nombrado de defensor de ausente ò acrehedor, ignorador, demente, ò otro imposivilitado de defenderse por si, llebará los derechos señalados en calidad de procurador, y à demas lo que señalare el juez por su agencia.

12. Por el juramento de aceptacion, obligacion, y fianza de una curaduria adlitem, ò defensor llebarán - - - - - - - - 6

13. De pedimento, aceptacion, herencia, y pidiendo imbentario - - - - - 6

14. Del reconocimiento de una particion consintiendola - - - - - - - - 34

15. Por asistir en las casas de las partes, ò sus abogados, ò conductores à juntar sobre deudas en las particiones, por cada junta - - - 20

16. For assisting in the lawyer's chamber, to be acquainted with matters of importance to the suitor - - - - - - - reals 12

17. With a view of avoiding the difficulties which may occur in the accounts of solicitors with the parties, the advocates, escribanos, accomptants, and others, will note, at the end of their petitions and diligences, the fees which they are entitled to receive; and they will give a receipt of the same to the solicitors when demanded.

18. The solicitor must keep his correspondence with his clients, to avoid any doubt in his accounts, as to post charges; and those doubts which may occur with regard to his agency, will be resolved by the oidor for the week.

Note.

The solicitors will abide, in matters pending before the ecclesiastical tribunals, by this schedule.

Fees of Porters, and of the Alguacils of the Tribunals in ordinary, commonly called Adjutants.

1. For compelling a solicitor to return proceedings to the escribano's office - - - 3

2. For citation to any person within the town and its suburbs to appear, and enforce his personal attendance before the court, 4 r^s; and out of the town 30 r^s per diem, inclusive of expense of mule and servant.

3. For committing an accused person to gaol by day 8 r^s, and 16 r^s by night; and if there shall be more persons, at the rate of 6 r^s each by day, and 12 r^s by night; and when any extraordinary diligence shall occur, the honourable oidor of the week, or the honourable alcalde del crimen, who takes cognizance of the case, will appoint out the fees corresponding thereto.

4. For levying property, 4 r^s; for the extent of the levy, or sequestration, deposit of property, 10 r^s, the employment not exceeding half-a-day; and 20 r^s for the whole day.

5. If he goes out of town, 30 r^s per diem, inclusive of the expense of mule and servant that he may want.

6. For a personal execution in default of the security of saneamiento - - - - - - 6

7. For assisting in the act by which possession of real property in the precinct of the town, within ten leagues, 40 r^s; and beyond that distance, at the rate of 30 r^s per diem.

8. For notification to house tenants to pay the owners thereof the rent due - - - - - 6

9. For assisting in custody of property or person, 20 r^s; and during a whole day and night - 36

10. For assisting at examination of witnesses, being commissioned thereto, 3 r^s for each act, and 2 r^s for the ratification of the witnesses.

11. No charge will be made to the Indians; and those residing in towns and under cabildos, will pay half of the fees already appointed.

12. For assisting on horseback to execute corporal penalties, flogging, hanging, or strangling, and to stick up in the high roads the mutilated members of the culprits, 24 r^s.

13. No charge of fees will be made to mendicant friars, who shall be admitted at law in forma pauperis, nor to hospitals.

14. If the alguacils and porters shall demand more fees than they are entitled to, they will pay for the first time, after restitution of the same, three times as much, and the second time they will forfeit their office.

16. Por la concurrencia al estudio de abogados para instruirse de los hechos que importan à las partes - - - - - - reales 12

17. Para evitar las dificultades que puedan ocurrir en las cuentas de los procuradores con los principales interezados, pondrán al pie de sus respectivos escritos y diligencias, los abogados, escribanos, contadores, y otras qualesquiera que devengaren, derechos los que les correspondieren, y si los procuradores pidieren recibo se los den.

18. Conservará cada procurador la correspondencia de sus litigantes, para cortar toda duda que ocurra en sus cuentas, sobre los portes de cartas, y las que hubiere en razon de agencia se decidirán, por el señor oydor semanero.

Nota.

Que quanto ocurra en los juzgados ecleciasticos, se arreglarán los procuradores à este arancel.

Derechos de los Alguaciles de los Juzgados Ordinarios y Porteros.

1. Por el apremio à un procurador para que vuelba unos autos à la escribania - - - - 3

2. Por citar à qualquiera persona dentro de la ciudad ò sus arrabales, para que comparezcan 4 rr^s, siendo de su obligacion el conducir personalmente al que citarón, ò emplazarón, ò hacer que se verifique su comparecencia, y si saliere fuera à razon de 30 rr^s, por dia, inclusos todos sus gastos de mula, y mozo.

3. Por la prision de un reo siendo de dia 8 rr^s, siendo de noche 16 rr^s, y si fuere la pricion de dos ò mas personas al respecto de 6 rr^s por cada una de dia, y 12 rr^s de noche, y si para ello fuere necesario practicar muchas diligencias extraordinarias, las regulará el señor oydor semanero, ó el señor alcalde del crimen que conociere de la causa.

4. Por una trava de execucion 4 rr^s, por la mejora ò embargo, ò depocito de bienes 10 rr^s, no excediendo la ocupacion de una mañana ò tarde, y si ocupare un dia entero no llebará mas de 30 rr^s.

5. Saliendo fuera de la ciudad à 30 rr^s por dia, costeandose de esto la mula, y mozo que nececiten.

6. Por hacer la pricion del deudor à falta de fianza de saneamiento - - - - - - 6

7. Por la asistencia à una posecion de casa, ò otros bienes raises en el resinto del pueblo 20 rr^s; fuera del pueblo hasta 10 leguas 40 rr^s, y mas adelante à razon de 30 rr^s por dia.

8. Por cada requerimiento para que los colonos, è inquilinos paguen ante los dueños - - 6

9. Por la asistencia de guarda de apremio llebarán 20 rr^s, y siendo de vista en que se ocupe dia y noche - - - - - - - - 36

10. Por la asistencia al exâmen de testigos, dandole comicion 3 rr^s cada uno, y en la ratificacion 2 rr^s.

11. No llebarán derechos à los Indios particulares, y de los pueblos y concejos de ellos, llebarán la mitad de los señalados.

12. Por la asistencia à caballo à la execucion de las penas de berguenza, azotes, horca, ò garrote, llebarán 24 rr^s de cada uno, y lo mismo por la asistencia à poner en los caminos los quartos de los reos ajusticiados.

13. Tampoco llebarán derechos à las ordenes mendingantes que se mandaren ayudar por pobres, ni à los hospitales.

14. Si se excedieren, serán castigados por la primera vez, en la restitucion del exceso, y tres tantos; y por la segunda, en privacion de oficio.

Schedule of the Gaol Keeper.

1. For the commitment of a white person of a day's residence in gaol, 4 r^s; and if he remains a part of the night there, 12 r^s; inclusive of the above said 4 r^s; and he will not receive more fees for the further detention of the prisoner.

2. For the commitment of a coloured person, 3 r^s by day, and 9 r^s by night, according to the preceding article.

3. For putting a prisoner into irons, or in the stocks, no charge will be made, but he will receive 2 r^s for taking off the irons, without distinction of person.

4. If the debtor imprisoned by his creditor shall not have means to pay the gaol fees, the creditor shall pay them, according to the instructions given in the 1st and 2d articles.

5. For commitment of runaway slaves, their owners will pay the fees pointed out in the 2d article, and those who shall not be criminals will not be admitted in deposit, as it has been the case before, to avoid the inconveniences arising from a great number of slaves in gaol.

Remarks.

1. No person shall be admitted in gaol without an order from the judge; and if any escribano or alguacil shall take into gaol any prisoner, without showing the order to the gaoler, he shall be only detained till he receives the order.

2. The gaoler will register the name of the prisoner, and the date of his imprisonment, the cause of it, and the judge who ordered him into gaol; he will also keep an account of the clothes of the prisoners which he shall have received, to answer specifically for the same, when required.

3. He must be careful that the women be lodged separately from the men, to avoid communication between them, and the consequences.

4. He shall allow no gambling among the prisoners.

5. He is not authorized to put the prisoners in irons, or relieve them of their irons, without an order from the judge, and he will not allow them to go out of the gaol, although they may be confined for a trifling cause.

6. He will not detain or hide the prisoners the day of gaol meeting, in order that they may not present their complaints against him to the magistrates, and represent to them what they think to be expedient.

7. No charge will be made to poor people, who have no means to pay them, nor against boys who shall be put in prison only to be frightened, nor against the clerks of the office, unless they be condemned by the judge to pay it, and no charge will be made against a person ordered into prison without cause.

8. He will cause the gaol rooms to be swept twice a week, being careful that the prisoners shall not suffer by the humidity of the rooms. He will provide them with good water to drink, and with a lamp in the night to be placed properly, and neither the gaoler, or any other person, shall be allowed to bring to the prisoner any thing whatever. His moral, and execution of religious duties, will be well attended to, and the gaoler will give notice in case of any default thereon.

9. He will also examine the walls and ceiling of the gaol, that he may inform of the repairs they may want.

10. A copy of this schedule shall be written in an intelligible manner, fixed on a board, and stuck up, at the entrance of the gaol, for the purpose, that being read by every body, information may be obtained of the fees of the gaoler herein assigned; and

Arancel del Alcayde de la Real Carcel.

1. Por el carcelage de una persona blanca si no estubiere mas que un dia, llebará 4 rr^s; pero si estubiere por la noche, aunque no sea toda, llebará 12 rr^s, inclusos los 4rr^s del dia, y no llebará mas aunque el preso se detenga muchos dias y noches.

2. Por el carcelage de una persona de color, llebará 3 rr^s por el dia, y 9 rr^s por la noche, con arreglo al capitulo antecedente.

3. Si pusiere grillos, ò en el cepo llebará nada por ponerlos; pero llebará 2 rr^s, por quitarlos, sin distincion de personas.

4. Por les deudores presos à instancia de sus acrehedores, sino tubieren de que pagar, pagaran estos con la distincion de los capitulos, primero, y 2°.

5. Por los esclavos simarrones, ò con otros delitos, pagarán sus amos, con arreglo al capitulo 2°, y los que no tubieren delitos no se admitirán en calidad de depocito como se há hecho antes, para cortar los inconvenientes que trahe la multitud en la carcel.

Advertencias.

1. No recibirán en la carcel preso alguno sin mandato de juez, y si algun escribano, ò alguacil llebare algun reo, sin hacerle constar el mandamiento, lò retendrán solamente hasta que le conste.

2. Há de tener libro en que aciente el (nombramiento) nombre del reo, y su ingreso en la carcel, con el dia, mes, y año, causa por que está preso, y por mandato de que juez, apuntandola ropa de los presos que sere entregare, para que pueda dar razon individual quando sere pida.

3. Deben cuidar de que las mugeres estén en mancion separadas de los hombres, para cortar el perjuicio que de la comunicacion pueda resultar.

4. No permitirá que los presos jueguen algun dinero à los dados, ni otro juego.

5. No podrán poner priciones, ni quitarlas à los presos sin mandato del juez, ni les dejarán salir de la pricion aunque estén en ellas por cosas leves.

6. No embarazarán, ni esconderán à los reos, para que no puedan carecer en la vicita à quejarse, y representarlo que les convenga.

7. No llebarán derechos, ni molestarán en manera alguna à los pobres que no tienen con que pagar, ni à los muchachos que se prehendieren con fin de amedrentarlos, ni à los curiales publicos, no condenandoseles exprezamente por el juez à que paguen, ni à todo el que se mandare soltar por haber sido preso sin causa.

8. Harán barrer dos veces en la semana la carcel, y aposentos de ella procurando reparar la humedad para que no dañe à los presos: les tendrá buena agua para que beban, y de noche lampara encendida en parage oportuno, sin que por uno, ni otro le puedan llebar, in hacer contribuir cosa alguna; y procurará que vivan con christiandad, y que à su tiempo, y en caso de nececidad, confiesen y comulguen, dando cuenta de los que en esto faltaren.

9. Igualmente serán obligados à cuidar, y reconocer las paredes, y los techos, y dar cuenta de los reparos que nececiten.

10. Deberán poner copia de este arancel fixada en una tabla y de letra clara, y bien legible à la entrada de la carcel, para que todos los puedan leer, é informen de lo que deven pagar, quedando advertido que los derechos que llebaren fuera ò demás de lo pre-

he shall be charged with the excess, which he is bound to return, with four times as much; and for other excesses that he shall commit, contrary to this schedule, he will incur, besides the forfeiture of office, the other penalties assigned by the laws, and those which the judge shall determine.

Fees of the Outcryer.

1. For each outcry previous to the sale - *reals* 4
2. For each outcry, calling the appearance of a criminal - - - - - - - 2
3. For the outcries at the act of the sale - 4
4. For reciting publicly a sentence of death, flogging, or other corporal punishment - - 4

Note.

These fees will be paid out of the property of the criminal, and for want of it, out of the funds of the tribunal.

Fees of the Executioner.

1. For flogging a criminal in the streets - 16
2. For inflicting the torture - - - 16
3. For putting a criminal in the pillory - 6
4. For hanging a criminal - - - 64
5. For hanging a culprit; or for placing the limbs of a culprit in the spots ordered, either in or out of the town, 24 r^s; and, if he be employed more than a day, he shall be allowed 16 r^s per day, besides his other fees.

Note.—These fees shall be paid out of the criminal's property; and, in defect of the same, out of the funds of the expenses of justice.

Decree:—In the town of Caraccas, on the 14th March 1790; Messrs. the President, Regent, and Oidors of the Royal Audience, said, that after the docket of fees which the dependant officers of this tribunal are ad interim to observe, have been finished, stuck up, and copied out, to be transmitted to his Majesty's supreme council of the Indies; and as the docket for the other tribunals, escribanos, and notaries of this chief town and of the whole district of the audience are finished, they have to order, and they did order, that attested copies thereof be prepared and transmitted, one to his council of the Indies, and the other to his Excellency Don Antonio Porlier, secretary of state, and of the universal dispatch of grace and justice, according to the royal order, transmitted to his excellency on 4th July 1783. That the said articles, observed while his Majesty shall not be pleased to order the contrary in this province, and the others within this district, without any alteration, because the audience is well informed that in almost all the provinces the fees now required are higher, and in the other provinces are at least equal to those now ordered; and because the injuries of parties who are to pay fees, never arise from the exaction of those justly pointed out in the docket, but from the abuse, excess and arbitrary manner, with which the regulations and exactions are made. That a complete copy be transmitted to Mr. President, governor and captain general, in order that proper copies be sent from his secretary's offices to his assessor and lieutenant-governor, alcaldes in ordinary, alguacil major, and to all escribanos, procuradors and alguacils; that royal provisions be communicated with insertion of the said dockets for the execution thereof in this province; and the judges are ordered, that as soon as they shall receive the royal provision, they shall acknowledge its receipt; and after having taken a copy thereof, they shall pass the original to the judge of the next territory; and from the said copy they will take one other to be registered, and another to be stuck up in the public

venido en este arancel los volberán con el quatro tanto, y por los demas excesos que contra él cometieren à demas de incurrir en la pena de suspencion de oficio, serán castigados con las demás que las leyes previenen y conforme à lo que sobre ella juzgare el tribunal.

Arancel de Pregon.

1. Por cada pregon preparativo del remate, *reales* 4
2. Por cada pregon llamando algun reo - 2
3. Por los pregones en él acto del remate - 4
4. Por cada pregon de sentencia de remate, dicese, muerte, azotes, ò verguenza - - - 4

Nota

Estos drõs de se sacarán de los bienes de los reos, y no teniendolos serán de oficio.

Arancel del Exécutor de la Real Justicia.

1. De azotar por las calles un reo - - 16
2. Por dár un tormento - - - - 16
3. Por cada reo que se saque à la verguenza - 6
4. Por ahorcar un reo - - - - 64
5. Por desquartizar, ò cortar algun miembro al ahorcado, y fixárlo donde se hubiere mandado, llebará 24 rr^s; seá dentro ò fuera de la ciudad, contál que pueda holver à dormir à su casa; pero si hubiere de dilatarse mas tiempo, se le pagarán à demas 16 rr^s cada dia.

Nota.—Estos salarios se pagarán de los bienes de los reos, y en su defecto del fondo de gastos de justicia.

Auto:—En la ciudad de Caracas à 14 de Marzo de 1790, años; los Señores Presidente, Regente, y Oydores de la Real Audiencia dixerón: que despues de haberse formado los aranceles que deben observar interinamente todos los subalternos de este tribunal fixados en tabla y mandado sacar testimonio para dár cuenta à S. M. en su real y supremo consejo de Indias, se continuó en la formacion de los respectivos à los demás juzgados, escribanos, y notarios de esta capital, y de todo el distrito de la audiencia los quales se hán concluido, y debian mandar, y mandarón que se saquen dos testimonios de estos para remitirlos à S. M. dirigiendolo el uno à su concejo de las Indias, y el otro al Excellentissimo Señor Don Antonio Porlier, secretario de estado, y del despacho de gracia y justicia de ellas, en conformidad de la real orden comunicada por S. E. en 4 de Julio de 1783. Que se observen los exprezados articulos interin S. M. no ordenare otra cosa en esta provincia, y todas las demas del distrito, sin diferencia alguna respecto à que segun está bien informada la audiencia en las mas de ellas, se cobrarán en el dia mayores derechos, y en las otras por los menos iguales, à los comprehendidos en estos aranceles, y à que los perjuicios de los que deben pagar derechos nunca resultan de la satisfaccion de los justos y señalados en arancel, sino de los abusos, excêsos, y arbitrariedades en las regulaciones y exâcciones. Que se pase testimonio integro al Señor Presidente, gobernador y capitan general, para que de alli se comuniquen los correspondientes al teniente de governador, alcaldes ordinarios, alguacil mayor, y escribanos de todas clases, procuradores, y alguaciles; que se libren proviciones reales circulares, con incercion de los mismos aranceles, para su observancia en toda esta provincia, con prevencion à los jueces, en que immediamente que cada uno reciba la provicion real, avise à la audiencia, saque copia, y pasé el original al immediato, formando despues por la misma copia que há de quedar archivada las tablas correspondientes que ha de colocar en las oficinas publicas à la vista de todos. Que se libren otras

public offices for general notice. That six more royal provisions shall be sent, with proper insertions, to the governors of Margarita, Trinidad, Guayana, Cumana, Maracaybo, and to the commandant of Barinas, that they may observe it, and cause its observance, in their respective governments and command, which shall acknowledge, in the usual manner, the receipt thereof; and they signed in the presence of the honourable fiscal, to whom, when the royal provisions aforesaid shall have been issued, the proceedings will be passed for his stating what he may consider proper, with respect to ecclesiastical tribunals. There are six signatures; Messrs. Don Juan Guillermi, president, Don Antonio Lopez Quintana, regent; Cortinez, Pedrosa, Aztiguieta, oidors; Saravia, fiscal; Don Juan Domingo Fernandez, Escribano de camara interino. In consequence thereof, it was resolved, that we should order the issue of this our letter and royal provision, addressed to you our governor of the island of Trinidad, in order that, as soon as you shall receive it, you may immediately proceed to carry it into exact and due execution; and that the dockets therein inserted, shall be stuck up for the observance thereof ad interim, according to the order addressed to you in the decree inserted therein; and let it be done and executed under the penalty we may be pleased to assign. Dated at the town of Santiago de Leon de Caracas, the 19th of July 1791; and Don Francisco Rendon Sarmiento, escribano de camara, by his Majesty our Lord, ordered it to be written by command, and with concurrence with his president, regent and oidors; place of the seal; registered; Fernando de Echeandia, chancellor: Fernando Echeandia.

Note.—The fees of this royal provision, stamp paper, register and seal, amount to 155r^{s}.

Rendon.

Decree for Performance.

In this Port of Spain, on the 28th of September 1791, His Excellency Don Josef Maria Chacon, captain of a frigate in the royal navy, governor commander in chief and intendant of this island, having perused the royal provision of His Highness, and having performed the usual ceremonies of respect, said, that all that has been ordered by His Highness be carried and put into execution; for which purpose let it be communicated to all the tribunals of this island, the illustrious board of cabildo, and the escribanos and procuradors, taxadors, alguacils and other officers to whom it appertains or it may appertain, and let the attested copies that are wanted be prepared, this being entered in the registry of the cabildo, and a notice of the receipt will be transmitted to His Highness, the escribano de camara; and the escribanos and other officers are ordered to stick up this docket at the doors of the tribunals, and public judicial offices within the peremptory term of fifteen days, according to law. This was the order and resolution of His Excellency, with concurrence of the honourable the assessor and auditor of war, who signed it, of which I, the escribano, certify.

(signed) *Jose Maria Chacon,*
Jose Damian de Cuenca.
Before me, (signed) *Franc^{o} de Castro.*

This is a correct copy from the original to which I refer,—Port of Spain, 11th of April 1796.

(signed) *Diego Ant^{o} de Alcala,*
Escribano de Cabildo.

otras seis proviciones reales con la propia incercion, à los gobernadores de Margarita, Trinidad, Guayana, Cumaná, Maracaybo, y comandante de Barinas, para que cada uno en la comprehension de su gobernacion, y comandancia, los observen y hagan observar, comunicandolos en forma, y avisando à esta real audiencia el recibo: y lo rubricarón presente el señor fiscal, à quien libradas que seán las reales proviciones, se pasará el expediente para que exponga lo que estime conveniente por lo respectivo à los juzgados eclesiasticos. Hay seis rubricas; Señores Presidente Don Juan Guillermi; Regente Don Antonio Lopez Quintana; Oydores, Cortinez, Pedroza, Azteiguieta; Fiscal Saravia; Don Juan Domingo Fernandez; ecribano de camara interino. En cuya virtud fué acordado que debiamos mandar librar esta nuestra carta y real provicion dirigida à voz el nuestro gobernador de la isla de Trinidad, para que luego que la recibais procedais, immediatamente, y sin demora alguna, à darla en todo su puntual y debido cumplimiento, haciendo se fixen en tablas los aranceles de ella incertos, para su observancia, interinamente segun se ōs previene en el auto incerto. A si lo cumplireis, y executaréis sopena de la nuestra merced. Dada en la ciudad de Santiago de Leon de Caracas, à 19 dias del mes de Julio de 1791; eyó Don Francisco Rendon Sarmiento, secretario de camara del rey nuestro señor, la hize escrivir por su mandado con acuerdo de su presidente, regente, y oydores; lugar del sello; registrada; Fernando de Echeandia.

Nota.—Que los derechos de ésta real provicion, papel registro, y sello, importan ciento y cincuenta y cinco rr^{s}.

Rendon.

Auto de Cumplimiento.

En este Puerto de España, à los 28 de Sep^{re} de 1791, El Señor Don Jose Maria Chacon, capitan de navio de la real armada, gobernador, comandante general é intendente de esta isla, habiendo visto la real provicion de S. A. y precedido el ceremonial de uso, y costumbre, y respecto devido dijo; que se guarde, cumpla, y execute quanto S. A. manda, para que se verifique, comuniquese à todos los juzgados de la isla; al ilustrisime ayuntamiento, y à todos los escribanos, procuradores, alguaciles, y demás ministros que le tocan, ò tocar puedan, para lo qual se sacarán todas las copias autorizadas que se necesitaren, archivandose este en el archivo de cabildo, y acusere su recibo à S. A. por mano del escribano de camara, previniendose à todos los escribanos y demas ministros, que en el termino perentorio de quince dias, pongan en la puerta de los tribunales y oficios una tabla de este arancel segun lo previene la ley. Y por este que su señoria proveyó asi lo mandó, y firmó con dictamen del señor su teniente y auditor de guerra de que yó el escribano doy fé.

Jose Maria Chacon,
Jose Damian de Cuenca,
Antemi Fran^{co} de Castro.

Corresponde con el original de su contenido à que me remito, Puerto de España, 11 de Abril de 1796.

Diego Antonio de Alcala.
Escribano de Cabildo.

A correct translation from the original,
Christopher Gray, Sworn Interpreter.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy taken from the records of the illustrious Cabildo,
Henry Murray, Dep. Sec. Cab^{o}.

DOCKET of FEES, for the Tribunal of His Honour the Oidor in Chief, as sanctioned by His Majesty's warrant to that officer in 1809.

First petition in any cause - - - -	Primer pedimento - - - *dollars,*	4
Summons - - - - - - - -	Citación - - - - - - -	2
Writ - - - - - - - -	Mandamiento - - - - - -	2
Warrant - - - - - - - -	Cedula - - - - - - - -	2
Order - - - - - - - -	Auto interlocutorio definitivo - -	4
Affidavit or oath administered - - -	Juramento - - - - - -	4
Examination for either party - - -	Exâmen - - - - - - -	4
Certificate in cases of appeal to the king in council - - - - - - - -	Testimonio en casos de apelacion al rey en consejo - - - -	100
Certificate - - - - - - - -	Testimonio - - - - - -	10

N. B. The fees of the register on receiving papers, are in all cases equal to one half of those allowed to the judge.

Approved by His Excellency the Governor in Council,
Island of Trinidad, the 26th May 1809. (signed) *Jn^o Gloster,* D^r Clerk of Council.

A true copy of the original lodged in my office of registry,
Henry Murray, Dep. Sec. and Reg^r.

SCHEDULE OF FEES issued by Major-General HISLOP, 1810.

Docket of Fees to be taken by the Judges in ordinary of this chief town.	*Arancel de los Derechos que deben apercivir los Juezes ordinarios de esta isla.*
Civil Causes:	Causas Civiles:
1. For signature in a common decree - *reals,* 4	1. Por qualesquiera firma de decreto comun, *reales,* 4
2. For signature of decrees of proof, declaration, of points of matter adjudged, or desertion of appeal, or other of judicial authority - - - 6	2. Por la firma en auto de prueva, declaracion de articulo, ò de cosa juzgada, ò decersion de apelacion, ò otro en que se interponga la autoridad judicial - - - - - - - - - 6
3. For a signature to a decree, having the force of a definitive decree - - - - - - 14	3. Por la firma de sentencia, ò auto que tenga fuerza de ella - - - - - - - - 14
4. For a signature on a sentence of concurso, or meeting of creditors, or on a decree equivalent to a definitive one - - - - - - - - 20	4. Por la firma de sentencia sobre juicio de concurso, ò ocurrencia de acrehedores, ò en auto con fuerza de difinitivo - - - - - - 20
5. For receiving an affidavit and declaration of witnesses - - - - - - - - - 6	5. Por asistir al recibo del juramento, yà las declaraciones de testigos - - - - - - 6
6. For a decree and writ of execution - 9	6. Por un auto, y mandamiento de execucion, 9
7. For an order for payment - - - 6	7. Por un mandamiento de pago - - 6
8. For a requisitorial dispatch - - - 14	8. Por un despacho requicitorio - - 14
9. For a decree, or dispatch to require the compliance of another tribunal - - - - 6	9. Por el auto cumplimiento de las otras justicias - - - - - - - - - - 6
10. For the appointment of a tutor or guardian, 6	10. Por un nombramiento de tutor, ò curador 6
11. For the appointment of guardianship - 14	11. Por el dicernimiento à la tutela, ò curadoria, 14
12. For the decree on permission to sell, lend, or other similar matters - - - - - - 9	12. Por el decreto de licencia para vender, empeñar, y otros semejantes - - - - 9
13. For the opening of a will - - - 32	13. Por la apertura de un testamento - 32
14. Personal attendance at the prayer of the party, in the town, and half a league in the environs, if employed half a day, 22½ r^s; and if a whole day - 45	14. Por la asistencia de vista de ojos à pedimento de parte, en la ciudad, y media legua en contorno si se ocupare medio dia 22 rr^s y ½; y ocupandose entero - - - - - - - 45
15. Beyond the half a league 72 r^s for the day, horse and servant hire included; if the journey is by water, and the party pays for a boat hire, and if ex officio, to be 81 r^s per day, paying therefrom boat hire.	15. Saliendo fuera de la media legua 72 rr^s por dia, de que se costearán caballeria y criado; pero si el viage se hiciere por mar, costeará la parte la embarcacion, y si fuere de oficio 81 rr^s cada dia, costeando de ellos la embarcacion, con el bien entendido, de que en él interin esté fuera y cobrare sus dietas, no llebará nada de lo que actuare.
16. For the sworn acceptance before the judge 6	16. Por las aceptaciones juradas que recibieren 6
17. For assistance to a sale - - - 22	17. Por cada asistencia à almonedas - - 22
18. For approval of a donation - - - 6	18. Por la insignuacion de donacion - - 6
19. When possession will be given of immoveable property, the same fees will be taken as on personal attendance.	19. Por dár posecion de bienes raises, se observe lo mismo que en vista de ojos.
20. For a certificate - - - - 14	20. Por una certificacion - - - - 14

Criminal Causes:

1. For signature in proceedings had ex officio, *reals*, 6

2. For signature in every other common decree 3

3. For signature of decrees of proof, declaration of points of matter adjudged, or desertion of appeal - - - - - - - - - 6

4. For signature in definitive sentence, or decree that has the force of one - - - - 14

5. For a signature in definitive sentence - 16

6. For examination of a witness of the sumaria, to be taken by the judge - - - - 6

7. For ratification of a witness when the cause is opened to proof 3 r^{s}, for each folio - - 6

8. For examination of a witness presented in time of proof, the same fee - - - - 6

9. For deposition of an accused person 9 r^{s} per folio.

10. For the declaration, called the confession of an accused person 24 r^{s} for the first two folios, and 13 r^{s} for each following folio.

11. For confrontation of two persons - - 24

12. For confrontation of three or more persons 32 r^{s}; it being understood that although there be many more, no further charge will be made.

13. For assisting at an inquest, or other serious causes, the judge will receive the same as pointed out in civil causes within or without the city, with direction of recovering those fees in criminal matters, out of the property of the culprit condemned in the sentence.

14. For decree of commitment 3 r^{s}, and for that of releasement 3 r^{s}.

Note. The fees of all commissioned judges, for particular causes, as well as of ecclesiastical and military judges, will be regulated by this schedule.

Fees of the Assessor.

1. For each folio of proceedings, either large or small, 2 r^{s}, without making any charge whatever under the pretext of examining one or more points of law.

2. If he receives, by commission of the judges, any declarations, confessions, compensations, or examinations of witnesses, within or without the town, in criminal or civil causes, he will receive the same fees already assigned to the judges.

3. If the judge shall take the advice of an assessor for the more easy dispatch in depositions, confessions, confrontations, or examinations of witnesses, in criminal or civil causes, he will divide the fees with the judge.

Fees of the Alguacil Major.

1. For extracting the proceedings in case of contumacy declared, without imprisonment, and carrying them to the escribano, 6 r^{s}, and in case of imprisonment - - - - - - 14

2. For citing any person or witnesses, conducting them before the judge, 9 r^{s}, if within the town or its suburbs; and if out of the town, 56 r^{s} per diem, inclusive of the expense of mule, servant, &c.

3. For apprehending any person in a criminal or civil cause by day, 16 r^{s}; by night, 32 r^{s}; and if there be imprisonment of two or more persons, 14 r^{s} for each by day, and 26 r^{s} by night; and if he be obliged to perform any extraordinary diligence, the judge of the cause will regulate the fees.

4. For a levy on an execution 14

16. 5. For

Causas Criminales:

1. Por la firma en autos de oficio - *reales* 6

2. Por la firma en cada uno de los otros autos comunes - - - - - - - 3

3. Por la firma de autos de prueva declaracion de articulo, ò de cosa juzgada, ò decercion de apelacion - - - - - - - - 6

4. Por la firma en auto que tenga fuerza de difinitivo - - - - - - - - 14

5. Por la firma en sentencia difinitiva - 16

6. Por el exâmen de cada testigo en sumario al qual debe asistir el mismo juez - - - 6

7. Por la ratificacion de cada testigo en plenario 3 rr^{s}, y si pasa de una llana - - - - 6

8. Por el exâmen de cada nuevo testigo en plenario 6 rr^{s}, en la misma forma.

9. Por cada declaracion del reo 9 rr^{s} por foxa.

10. Por la confesion del reo 24 rr^{s} por el primer pliego, y por los demas - - - - 13

11. Por el careo de dos personas - - 24

12. Si el careo fuere à tres ò mas personas llebará 32 rr^{s}, con prevencion de que aunque seán muchas, no se llebará mas.

13. Por la asistencia al reconocimiento de un cadaver, ò otros en causas graves, llebará el juez lo mismo que queda señalado en las causas civiles dentro y fuera de la ciudad, con prevencion de cobrar estos derechos en las ciminales de los bienes de los reos condenados que sean por sentencia.

14. Por el auto de pricion 3 rr^{s}, y otros 3 rr^{s} por el libramiento de soltura.

Nota. Todos los jueces de comiciones particulares, los ecleciasticos, y militares se arreglarán à este arancel.

Derechos de Asesores.

1. Llebaràn 2 rr^{s} por foxa de autos sean grandes ò pequeños, y ninguna otra cosa con pretexto de exâminar, uno ò muchos puntos de derecho.

2. Si hubiesen de recibir por comicion de los jueces algunas declaraciones, confesiones, ò careos, vista de ojos, ò exâmen de testigos dentro ò fuera de la ciudad en causas criminales ò civiles, llebarán los mismos derechos que quedan señalados à los jueces.

3. Si en algun caso el juez llebare consigo al asesor para el mas facil expediente en las declaraciones, confesiones, careos, ò exâmen de testigos en causas criminales ò civiles, se dividirán entre ambos los derechos señalados al juez.

Arancel del Alguacil Mayor.

1. Por cobrar unos autos con apremio, sin pricion, y llebarlos al oficio del escribano, 6 rr^{s}, y si hubiere pricion - - - - - - - - 14

2. Por citar à qualesquiera persona ò testigos y conducirlos ante el juez 9 rr^{s}, dentro de la ciudad y sus arravales; y si hubiere de salir fuera, llebará 56 rr^{s} por dia, inclusos los gastos de mula, mozo y demas.

3. Por aprehender à qualesquiera persona por causa criminal, ò civil, siendo de dia, 16 rr^{s}; siendo de noche 32 rr^{s}; y si la pricion fuere de dos ò mas personas al respecto de 14 rr^{s} por cada una de dia, y de noche 26 rr^{s}; y si para ello fuere necesario practicar muchas diligencias extraordinarias, las regulará el juez de la causa.

4. Por una trava de execucion - - 14

5. Por

5. For extending a levy, and depositing the property, 20 r^s, if the employment does not exceed half a day; and 40 r^s if it lasts a day.

6. If he goes out of the city to make a levy as aforesaid, he shall receive 72 r^s per diem, inclusive of the expense of mule and boy.

7. For imprisonment of a debtor for not giving the security of saneamiento - - - *reals* 16

8. For assisting to put into possession of a house, or of other real property, within the town, 26 r^s, and out of it, within five leagues; and beyond that, 72 r^s per diem.

9. For assisting on horseback in the execution of corporal penalties, as flogging, hanging, strangling, exposing the mutilated parts of the criminal executed on the high roads, 26 r^s for each person; which fees are to be paid out of the criminal's property, if he has any; and if he has none, out of the funds of fines existing in the court; and if there are no funds, the fees will be considered as a duty of office.

10. For assisting at the execution of a personal punishment - - - - - - - 50

11. No charge will be made to the Indians; and to those who are listed in towns and cabildos of the Indians will only pay half of the fees already mentioned.

12. No charge of fees will be made to mendicant friars, who shall be admitted at law in forma pauperis, nor to hospitals.

13. This schedule will be duly observed; and any excess whatever will be punished according to law.

Docket of the Provincial, Numerical, and Royal Escribanos, conformable to each class.

1. For a decree, in which a sworn declaration or acknowledgment of a note of hand or contract is ordered - - - - - - - - 10

2. Notification of such a decree in the office 3

3. Notification out of the office, and within the town and its precincts - - - - - - 6

4. In cases where the notification shall be made out of the town, to be at the rate of 44 r^s per diem, inclusive of horse hire and other necessaries.

5. For the declaraton and acknowledgment of a debtor - - - - - - - - 6

6. For delivery of the proceedings in this stage of the process to the plaintiff, and his acknowledgment thereof in the office - - - - 3

7. For the decree ordering a writ of execution, 14

8. For the notification of such a decree - 3

9. For a writ of execution - - - 14

Note.—The writ of execution must be delivered to the party, and by him to the alguacil major, as it is the custom in this place; the fees which he must receive for the writ must be pointed out in the proper section.

10. In cases where diligences have been executed by a party, and are returned with a petition, the relation and extension of the same on the proceeding, by the escribano, will entitle him to - - 6

11. For the notification of such diligence - 3

12. For extending the security of saneamiento to the amount of 1,000 \$, 50 r^s; and for less amount, 34 r^s.

13. When the sum is from 1,000\$ to 3,000\$. 75

14. From 3,000\$ to 6,000\$ - - 100

15. Above six thousand, the rate shall be of 16 r^s for each thousand dollars; but the fees will not exceed

5. Por la mejora ò embargo, y deposito de bienes 20 rr^s, no excediendo la ocupacion de una mañana ò tarde, y si excediere y ocupare un dia entero llebará 40 rr^s.

6. Saliendo à estas diligencias fuera de la ciudad, llebará 72 rr^s por dia costeando de ellos la mula y mozo que necesite.

7. Por hacer la pricion de un deudor à falta de fianza de saneamiento - - - *reales* 16

8. Por la asistencia ò posecion de casa, ò otros bienes raises, en el recinto del pueblo 26 rr^s fuera del pueblo de 5 leguas; para adelante 72 rr^s por dia.

9. Por la asistencia à caballo à la execucion de las penas de berguenza, azotes, horca, ò garrote 26 rr^s de cada uno, y lo mismo por la asistencia, ò poner en los caminos los quartos de los reos ajusticiados, cuyos derechos saldrán de los bienes de los reos si los tubieren, y sino los tubieren, de los gastos de justicia del tribunal, y no habiendolos, serán de oficio.

10. Por la asistencia à la execucion de pena corporal - - - - - - - - 50

11. No llebará derechos de los Indios particulares; y de los pueblos, y concejos de ellos, llebarán la mitad de los señalados.

12. Tampoco llebarán derechos à las ordenes mendicantes que se mandaren ayudar por pobres, ni à los hospitales.

13. Se arreglarán à este arancel sin excederse en manera alguna, baxo la pena impuesta por las leyes.

Arancel de los Escribanos de Provincias, Numerales, y Reales segun lo que puedan actuar de cada clase.

Juicio executivo:

1. Del auto en que se manda jurar y reconocer vale ò contrata - - - - - - - 10

2. De la notificacion de este auto dentro del oficio - - - - - - - 3

3. Y fuera del oficio por dentro de la ciudad y sus arrabales - - - - - - - - 6

4. Si hubiere de hacerse fuera de la ciudad al respecto de 44 rr^s por dia, costeandose de ellos la caballeria, y demas gastos necesarios.

5. Por la declaracion, y reconocimiento del deudor - - - - - - - - - - 5

6. Por la entrega de estos autos al actor en este estado, y tomar su conocimiento en el oficio - 3

7. Por el auto en que se manda despachar la execucion - - - - - - - - 14

8. Y por la notificacion de este auto - - 3

9. Por el mandamiento de execucion - 14

Nota.—Respecto à que el mandamiento se deve entregar à la parte, y por ella al alguacil mayor (como és aqui de costumbre) se señalarán los derechos que debe llebar en la secion correspondiente.

10. De bueltas por mano de la parte interezada las diligencias al escribano con escrito, llebará este por dár cuenta, y extender el auto que se proveyere, 6

11. Por la notificacion de este auto - - 3

12. Por extender y autorizar la escritura de fianza de saneamiento debe otorgarse ante el escribano mismo, llebará derechos llegando à 1,000 pesos la cantidad de la execucion 50 rr^s, y no llegando, 34 rr^s.

13. Si pasare de 1,000 hasta 3,000 - - 75

14. De 3,000 a 6,000 llebarán - - 100

15. Y si excediere de los 6,000, han de llebar los derechos al respecto de 16 rr^s cada millar, no excediendo

ceed 500 r^{s}, although the sum of the execution exceeds thirty thousand, or more.

16. For extending a writ of execution in his house - - - - - - - *reals*, 14

17. The proceedings being delivered for the purpose of extending the execution by the plaintiff, the escribano will receive, for his report thereupon and the decree - - - - - - - - 6

18. For notification of this diligence - - 3

19. For each outcry - - - - - 6

20. For the sale of the property within town, per diem - - - - - - - - 30

21. If without the city within five leagues, 45 r^{s}, inclusive of expense.

22. Instead of the attested copy of the sentence of the sale, and of the notification of it, which has been accustomed to be given to the purchaser by way of title, a public deed must be executed in future, with the necessary clauses and insertions, for the first folio of which, containing 40 lines and 14 parts, the escribano will receive 34 r^{s}.

23. For the copy, 62 r^{s} per folio.

24. For a citation to a public sale - - 14

25. For an opposition to a remate, within the time prescribed by law - - - - - - 6

26. For a declaration taken by him by commission of the judge, whether of witnesses or of the parties themselves, he will receive 14 r^{s} for each in his office; but if he goes to their residence for that purpose 20 r^{s}, not exceeding four questions; and for each further one, 3 r^{s}.

27. For a sentence of remate - - - 14

28. For the security required by law - - 20

29. For a writ of releasement - - - 9

30. For any other decree to be given in these executive proceedings - - - - - 6

31. For the notification of such a decree - 3

Causes in the ordinary Process.

1. For the first decree on petitions accompanied by documents, or without them - - - 6

2. First petition of answer with documents, or without them - - - - - - - 6

3. For making a report of any other petition or decree, and extending the decree thereon, 5 r^{s}; and if with the presentation of any document or papers, 3 r^{s} more for the presentation, whatever they may be.

4. For a decree of proof - - - - - 6

5. For receiving depositions on oath of witnesses, the same as in the executive proceedings, and half for ratifications; and in case they shall contain an addition, a proportional fee will be received.

6. For reciting the proceedings in the audience, when ordered by the judge, the numerical escribanos will receive from each party - - - 20

7. Should there be any long minute to be taken in consequence of such recital, which may merit more fees for the extending thereof, the fees will be pointed out by the oidor for the week.

8. For letters of request or exhortation, in ordinary or executive proceedings, not exceeding two folios 26

9. For each succeeding two pages, containing 20 lines each page, and each line 7 parts - 3

10. For a compulsory writ - - - 16

11. And for each succeeding folio, containing the number of lines and parts already mentioned - 16

12. For an attested copy of proceedings - 4

diendo dichos derechos de 500 rr^{s}, aunque la cantidad de la execucion exceda de 30,000, ò mayor suma, por grande que sea.

16. Por el mandamiento de mejora en su casa llebará - - - - - - *reales* 14

17. Entregadas las diligencias de mejora por el actor y su escrito, llebará el escribano por dar cuenta de él, y extender la providencia - - 6

18. Por notificar esta providencia - - 3

19. Por cada pregon, llebará - - - 6

20. Por el remate dentro de la ciudad, llebará cada dia - - - - - - - - 30

21. Por el remate fuera de la ciudad, dentro de las cinco leguas 45 rr^{s}, costeando de ellos lo necesario, fuera de lo escrito.

22. En lugar del testimonio de la sentencia de remate, y diligencia siguiente que se acostumbra dar al comprador, para que le sirba de titulo, se otorgará en lo subsecivo escritura publica, con las incerciones necesarias, y llebará el escribano por el protocolo à 34 rr^{s} de cada pliego, teniendo cada llana 20 renglones, y cada renglon 7 partes.

23. Por la copia, llebará por foxa 62 rr^{s}, teniendo, los renglones y partes referidas.

24. Por la acusacion de remate llebará - 14

25. De la oposicion, y encargo de los diez dias de la ley, llebará - - - - - - 6

26. En las declaraciones, que recibirá por comicion del juez, yá seá de testigos, yá de los mismos litigantes, llebará 14 rr^{s} por cada testigo compareciendo en su oficio, y si pasare à exâminarle à su casa, llebará 20 rr^{s} no excediendo de quatro preguntas, y si excêdiere llebará por cada pregunta de las que excêdan 3 rr^{s}.

27. De la sentencia de remate llebará - 14

28. De la fianza de la ley, llebará - - 20

29. Del mandamiento de soltura - - 9

30. De otro qualesquiera auto, que ocurriese en este juicio executivo, à mas de los exprezados, llebará 6

31. Y por su notificacion, llebará - - 3

Pleytos Ordinarios.

1. De las demandas ordinarias, con instrumentos ò sin ellos, por el primer auto - - - 6

2. Del primer pedimento de repuesta de la demanda, con instrumentos ò sin ellos - - 6

3. Por dar cuenta de qualquiera otro pedimento y poner el auto, medio duro, y si se presentare algun instrumento, ò instrumentos 3 rr^{s} mas por la presentacion, aunque sean muchos.

4. De auto de prueva sobre articulo - - 6

5. Por el juramento y exâmen de testigos lo mismo que en el juicio executivo, y la mitad por las ratificaciones, que no tengan adiccion, pues teniendola llebarán con la proporcion exprezada.

6. De la declaracion de autos, quando se mandaren à los escribanos del numero, que vengan à hacerla à la audiencia, de cada parte - - 20

7. Y si alguna vez se hubiere de formar ajuntamiento prolijo, que merezca mas derechos, los regulará el señor semanero.

8. De las requicitorias, ò suplicatorias en pleitos ordinarios, ò executivos, no pasando de dos foxas 26

9. Y excêdiendo de ellas à 3 rr^{s} por cada foxa de las que excêdan, teniendo cada plana de unas y otras 20 renglones, y cada renglon 7 partes.

10. Por un mandamiento compulsorio - 16

11. De las compulsas de autos - - - 16

12. Y si pasaren de dos foxas, à 4 rr^{s} por cada una de las que excêdan, teniendo todas los renglones y partes exprezadas.

13. Security on oath, if a simple one - *reals* 14

14. Security with acceptance, joint obligation, or other condition, for each clause thereof - - 3

15. For assistance in a view within the town and its suburbs, extending the declaration of appraisers, and in case of occupation during six hours, and the diligences and declaration, not exceeding two folios - - - - - - - - - 66

16. And for every folio beyond that number, and containing the lines and parts already mentioned, 6

17. For a decree ordering the execution of a dispatch of request, exceeding 8 pages - - 9

18. For each succeeding page, for the trouble that the taking of the information shall occasion to the escribano, who is to make the report, he will receive, 2 r^s.

19. For other necessary diligences that shall occur, he will receive the fees already pointed out.

20. For orders with commission, or any other dispatch, not exceeding two folios - - 16

21. And for every exceeding page - - 4

22. For inventories, valuations, and partitions of property, not exceeding two folios - - 27

23. If exceeding that number, for each page containing the number of lines and parts mentioned 4

24. For presenting petition claiming the possession of real property, the documents which may accompany it, not exceeding twelve pages - - 14

25. For each exceeding page - - 2

26. For an order of possession of property, amounting in value to 2,000 $ and upwards - - 54

27. From 2,000 $ downwards to 500 - 22

28. From 500 $ downwards to 100 - - 14

29. If the amount is less than 100 $ - 7

30. For assistance in giving possession and extending the diligence thereof, occupying one day 54

31. If the whole day is not occupied, the fees will keep that proportion.

32. For certificates or attested copies, containing the report of proceedings, or of documents not exceeding two pages - - - - - - 40

33. And for each exceeding page containing the lines and parts required - - - - - 9

34. For diligences executed in compliance with a royal order, the same fees will be taken as are assigned for similar diligences in ordinary process; and the same fee will be received in matters concerning arbitrators.

35. For delivery of proceedings, not accumulating and attesting them - - - - - - 6

Testamentary Proceedings and Concursos.

1. For a decree ordering an inventory - 9

2. For appointing of curador ad litem, or defence, with acceptance, oath, security, and decree of approval - - - - - - - - 40

3. For the security and guardianship of persons and property, and extending the acceptance and bond, and receiving the oath and report of security, inclusive of the decree of appointment, and the attested copy of it, 50 r^s, the amount of the property not exceeding 2,000 $.

4. Beyond 2,000 $ 66 r^s, whatever the further sum hall be.

5. In cases in which security must be entered, and of appointments, or administration of property in

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13. De una caucion juratoria, siendo llana *reales* 14

14. Y si tubiere aceptacion, mancomunidad, ò otra condicion 3 rr^s, por cada una de estas circunstancias.

15. Por la asistencia à un reconocimiento de vista de ojos, dentro de la ciudad ò sus arrabales, y extender las declaraciones de los peritos, y si se ocupare un dia en que se regulen 6 horas de trabajo, llebarà 66 rr^s, no excêdiendo de dos foxas la declaracion.

16. Y si excêdiere, llebarà 6 rr^s por cada una de las que excêden, teniendo los renglones y partes prevenidas.

17. Por el auto del cumplimiento de una requicitoria que excêda de 8 foxas - - - - 9

18. Y si excêdiere de ellas, rr^s por cada una de las que excêdan, todo con respecto al trabajo de imponerse para dar cuenta.

19. Y por los demas autos que ocurrán para su retencion, ò debolucion, llebarán los derechos prevenidos anteriormente.

20. De los mandamientos con comicion, y qualquiera otro despacho, no excêdiendo de dos foxas, 16

21. Si excêdiere à 4 rr^s por cada una del exceso, 4

22. Y si el despacho fuere por imbentario, tazacion, y particion de bienes, no excêdiendo de dos foxas - - - - - - - - 27

23. Y por cada una de las que excêdan, teniendo los renglones y partes exprezadas - - 4

24. Por dar cuenta de pedimento en que se pretenda posecion de bienes raises, no excêdiendo de doce foxas los instrumentos que se presenten 14

25. Y si excêdieren, al respecto de 2 rr^s por foxa del excêso - - - - - - 2

26. Por un mandamiento de posecion de bienes, cuyo valor llegue à 2,000 pesos, y de hay arriba 54

27. Si fuere de 2,000 pesos fuertes abajo hasta 500 abaxo, llebarà - - - - - - 22

28. Si el valor fuere de 500 abaxo hasta 100, llebarà - - - - - - - - 14

29. Y si fuere el valor menos de 100, llebarà 7

30. Por asistencia à una posecion, y extender la diligencia ocupando un dia entero - - 54

31. Y sino lo ocupare, con proporcion al tiempo, y al respecto de los mismos 54 rr^s.

32. De los testimonios, ò certificaciones con relacion de autos, ò instrumentos 40 rr^s, no excêdiendo de dos foxas.

33. Y si excêdiere de ellas, al respecto de 9 rr^s cada una, teniendo los renglones y partes prevenidas 9

34. De las diligencias en cumplimiento de cedulas, ò proviciones reales cobrarán los mismos derechos señalados à las diligencias respectivas en los juicios ordinarios, y lo mismo en los negocios que ocurran corcenientes à propios, y arbitrios.

35. Por la entrega de autos, conocimiento de ellos, recogerlos, y textarle, llebarán - - - 6

Testamentos y Côncursos.

1. Del auto para hacer imbentario - - 9

2. De la curaduria adlitem, ò defensoria, con la aceptacion, juramento, obligacion, fianza, y auto de dicernimiento, llebarán - - - - 40

3. Por la fianza, y curaduria de personas y bienes, con aceptacion, juramento, y obligacion habiendo relebacion de fianza, incluso el auto de dicernimiento, y testimonio de él 50 rr^s, sino excêdieren los bienes del valor de dos mil fuertes.

4. Y excêdiendo 66 rr^s sin llebar mas aunque importen muchos.

5. Habiendo fianza, se cobrarán los derechos à proporcion de lo preveniendo en las de juicio executivo.

La

in testamentary proceedings, the same fees will be taken as in the executive proceedings.

6. For assistance in inventories, taxations, public sales, confrontations of property, or other matters in which a day is employed, 66 r^s per diem, writing included, as aforesaid.

7. For the certificate of a document of share of a partition and division of property which may be ordered to be delivered to be approved, not exceeding two pages - - - - - - - *reals* 27

8. And for each exceeding page containing the lines and parts required - - - - - 6

9. For a decree admitting the abandonment or cession of property, with presentation of petition for the same - - - - - - - - - 14

10. For a decree accusing the parties of contumacy, or other of a similar nature - - - 6

11. For a decree admitting a meeting of creditors, and appointing an administrator and defender of the property - - - - - - - - - 27

12. For extending the acceptance, obligation, security, and appointment of the defender, and receiving his oath - - - - - - 42

13. For receiving the oath, and extending the acceptance, obligation, and security of the administrator, the said security being entered upon real property, and for examining the titles of property, if any, 4 r^s for each page.

14. And for each page of the deed, or public instrument thereof, 33 r^s for each page of the copy 6

15. For the appointment and title of an administrator - - - - - - - - - 66

16. For writing notice to cite the creditors to appear 16 r^s, and 9 r^s for the copy thereof.

17. For official requests, with notification to absentees, the fees will be the same as in the ordinary and executive proceedings, as well as the fees for a decree of proof or other, till the conclusion of the process.

18. For a sentence of graduation, not exceeding two pages - - - - - - - - - 53

19. For each two exceeding pages - - 27

20. For examining a liquidation of the balance in favour of the creditors, of charges against houses ordered for sale, or of matters, objections made against accounts, and of other documents that the escribano is to examine, 2 r^s for each page.

21. For a liquidation in matters of estimates and declarations - - - - - - - 33

22. For each two-pages of charges of credit included in the said liquidation, plans, and necessary rough draughts - - - - - - - 20

23. For an order to receive money not exceeding 500 $ - - - - - - - - - 10

24. From 500 to 1,000 $ - - - 16

25. From 1,000 to 3,000 $ - - - 30

26. From 3,000 to 6,000 $ - - - 50

27. For each additional 1,000 $ 16 r^s, provided the charge of the fees shall not exceed 333 r^s, although the money to be given be of a larger amount, and the fees for the decree for delivery the said money will be included in those.

28. If security is required in the preceding matter 27 r^s, not exceeding 500 $.

29. From 500 to 1,000 $ - - - 33

30. From 1,000 to 3,000 $ - - - 50

31. From 3,000 to 6,000 $ - - - 66

32. And for 6,000 $ and upwards - - 83

33. For

La misma regla se observará en los nombramientos de administradores de bienes de testamentarios, y concursos, y otros judiciales.

6. Por la asistencia à imbentarios, tazaciones, almonedas, cotejo de bienes, ò otros negocios de ocupacion diaria, 66 rr^s en cada una de los que se ocùpare, incluso en ello lo escrito en la forma exprezada.

7. Por el testimonio de hijuela, ò cartilla que se mande entregar hecha, y aprovada la particion, de bienes, no excêdiendo de dos foxas, llebará *reales* 27

8. Y si excêdieren, à 6 rr^s por foxa de cada una de las del excêso con que tengan los renglones y partes exprezadas.

9. Del auto en que se admita la dexacion de bienes, con presentacion de memoriales de estos - 14

10. De cada auto de acusacion de rebeldia y otros de substanciar - - - - - - - - 6

11. Del auto en que se declara, por bien formada el concurso, y se nombra administrador y defenzor de los bienes - - - - - - - - - 27

12. De la aceptacion, juramento, obligacion, fianza, y dicernimiento del defensor - - - 42

13. De la aceptacion, juramento, obligacion y fianza de administrador, si la diere con bienes raises, y hubiere que reconocer titulos de pertenencia, por cada foxa 4

14. Y por la escritura al respêcto de 33 rr^s cada pliego de registro, y 6 rr^s de cada foxa de copia.

15. Del nombramiento, y titulo de administrador 66

16. De los edictos llamando à los acrehedores 16 rr^s por el original, y 9 rr^s de copia.

17. De las requicitorias para notificar à los ausentes, llebarán los derechos con arreglo à lo exprezado en los pleytos executivos y ordinarios, y lo mismo en el auto de prueva y demas, hasta la conclusion.

18. De la sentencia de graduacion, no excêdiendo de un pliego - - - - - - - - 53

19. Y si excêdiere al respecto de 27 rr^s por cadá pliego de los que excêdan.

20. De las liquidaciones de creditos de los acrehedores por las cargas de las casas y bienes, que hán de venderse para los pleitos de agravios, de cuentas, y para otros asuntos, 2 rr^s por foxa de los titulos ò autos que hayan de reconocer.

21. Por cada pliego de presupuestos, y declaraciones de las liquidaciones - - - 33

22. Y 20 rr^s por cada un pliego de las partidas de creditos, ò cargo, incluso en todo lo escrito de las mismas liquidaciones, planos, y borradores necesarios - - - - - - - - 20

23. De los libramientos que se despacharen no excêdiendo de quinientos pesos, llebarán - 10

24. Excêdiendo, y no pasando de mil fuertes, llebarán - - - - - - - - - 16

25. De 1,000 à 3,000 llebarán - - 30

26. De 3,000 à 6,000 llebarán - - 50

27. Y siendo de cantidades mas crecidas, llebarán à 16 rr^s por cada millar del excêso, con que el todo de los derechos no excêdan de 333 rr^s, aunque suba mucho la cantidad librada, incluyendose en estos derechos de los autos en que se mandan despachar.

28. Si se mandare otorgar escritura de fianza, pará este caso, llebará por ella 27 rr^s, no excêdiendo de 500 fuertes la cantidad librada.

29. Si excêdiere de 500 hasta 1,000 llebará 33

30. Desde 1,000 hasta 3,000 llebará - 50

31. Desde 3,000 hasta 6,000 llebará - 66

32. Y de hay arriba, por que mas llebará 83

33. De

33. For judicial deposit the escribanos will charge according to the time they will employ in that act, as it has been ordered for the executive proceedings.

34. In cases of recusation of a numerical escribano, the person appointed by the judge to act in conjunction with him, will receive the same fees as the escribano before whom the cause was commenced.

Criminal Proceedings.

1. For an official act, or admission of complaint, *reals* 14
2. For each of the other decrees of substantiation, 20
3. For each of the other decrees of substantiation, 9
4. For declarations and confession, the same fees as in civil proceedings.
5. For a decree of proof - - - - 14
6. For a decree calling the accused persons to appear by public notices, each - - - 14
7. For an original writ to be attached to the autos 20
8. For a writ to be stuck up at public places 9
9. For official requests the same fees as in civil proceedings.
10. For assistance in identification of persons in gaol, and extending the diligence 32 rs, as well as for the inspection of a dead body or other similar diligences, and when the digging up the same shall take place the same fees will be - - - 42
11. For assistance in the torture of a criminal, and extending the diligence - - - - 100
12. For reciting a cause in the audience the same fees as in civil proceedings.
13. For delivery of proceedings, noting and attesting them - - - - - - - - 6

Deeds.

1. For the drawing, registering and copy of a deed, without any condition or mortgage 33 rs, if it shall contain any special mortgage, report of proceedings, or documents, for every 2 pages of the protocol 16 rs, each page containing 20 lines, and each line 7 words, and 6 rs for each page of the copy.
2. For sales of effects or real property, the same fees as in the preceding article.
3. For the imposition or redemption of quit rents the same fees; and for the notes or clauses introduced in the title deeds or extended in the protocol, for each page - - - - - - - - 9
4. For the acknowledgment of titles, although not put in force, 2 rs for each page.
5. For drawing wills, codicils, power of attorney to will, without creation of entail, patronage, or ecclesiastical incumbrance (called capellania) 33 rs not exceeding two pages, and 5 rs for the copy, each page containing the lines and words already assigned - - - - - - - - 50
6. For the draught of a sealed will 40 rs, and for opening the same, decrees, information, registry and copy - - - - - - - 174
7. For declarations, in forma pauperis, gratis; otherwise 14 rs for the registry and copy thereof.
8. For a creation of entail, patronage, or capellania, or other similar deeds, inclusive of the registry, 83 rs, not exceeding two pages; and for every other two pages 56 rs, and 4 rs for the copies, and if a title or any other document is acknowledged in the deed, 2 rs for every other page.

9. For

33. De los depocitos judiciales, ò bienes ò caudales, llebarán al respecto del tiempo que ocuparen, como está prevenido en el juicio executivo.

34. En las recusaciones de los escribanos del numero, llebará el acompañado, derechos iguales à los del originario de los autos.

Causas Criminales.

1. De un auto de oficio, ò admicion de querella, *reales* 14
2. Por el auto de pricion y embargo de bienes, 20
3. Por cada uno de los demas autos de substancia, 9
4. En las declaraciones y confesiones los mismos derechos que en los pleitos civiles.
5. Por el auto de prueva - - - - 14
6. Por el auto llamando à los reos por edictos y pregones - - - - - - - - 14
7. Por el edicto original para poner en los autos, 20
8. Por cada copia legalizada para poner en los parages publicos - - - - - - 9
9. Por las requicitorias los mismos derechos prevenidos en los pleitos civiles ordinarios.
10. Por la asistencia à un reconocimiento en rueda de presos, y extender las diligencias 32 rrs, y lo mismo por la diligencia al reconocimiento de cadaver, ò otro qualquiera que se ofrezca en la causa, excêpto si hubiere exhumacion, pues entonses llebará 42
11. Por la asistencia a la exêcucion del tormento, y extender la diligencia - - - - 100
12. De las relaciones en la audiencia, lo señalado para el juicio civil.
13. Por la entrega de autos, su conocimiento, en el libro respectivo, y textarle quando se recosa 6

Escrituras.

1. De una escritura de obligacion llana con registro y saca 33 rrs, si llebare hipoteca especial, relacion de autos, ò documentos, llebará por cada pliego del protocolo à 16 rrs, teniendo cada llana 20 renglones, y cada renglon 7 partes, y por cada foxa de copia 6 rrs.
2. De las ventas de casas, efectos, ò bienes raises, al respecto de la partida antecedente.
3. De las impociciones, ò redenciones de censos, los mismos derechos, y por las notas, ò renglones, que se pusieren en los titulos, que se presenten para su ordenacion, y de las que se pusieren en los protocolos ò autos, por cada una - - - - 9
4. Por el reconocimiento de titulos, aunque no aprovechen para el efecto que se reconocen por foxa - - - - - - - - 2
5. De los testamentos, cobdicilos, poderes para textar llanos sin fundacion de vinculos, patronatos, ò capellanias, 33 rrs por cada pliego de registro, conteniendo alguna fundacion 50 rrs por cada pliego, y por la copia à 5 rrs por foxa, teniendo los renglones y partes exprezadas.
6. Del otorgamiento de un testamento cerrado 40 rrs de le apertura, por los derechos de autos, informacion, protocolo, y copia - - - - 174
7. De las declaraciones de pobres de solemnidad nada, y no siendo, por el registro y copia - 14
8. De la fundacion de vinculos, patronatos, y otros semejantes 83 rrs por el registro, no excêdiendo de dos pliegos; si excêdiere al respecto de 50 rrs cada pliego; si hubiere titulos de pertenencia, ò documentos que reconocer al respecto de 2 rrs por cada foxa.

9. De

9. For a general power of attorney to administer, transfer, sell, or other similar, 41 r^s, for the registry and copy, not exceeding two pages; for every two other pages of protocol 27 r^s, and 6 r^s for the copy.

10. For a deed of attorney to carry on suits, the registry and copy thereof - - - *reals* 27

11. For a substitution of power of attorney, or of other private person 12 r^s, and if the power of attorney is inserted, for every two pages, 6 r^s.

12. For receipts or discharges in full, 20 r^s for the registry, and 14 r^s for the copy; and if reference is made to proceedings or documents, the fees will be 33 r^s for every two pages of the registry book, and 6 r^s for the copy.

13. For a deed of compromise, agreements, or bargain, 42 r^s, inclusive of the registry and copy, not exceeding two pages; and if reference or acknowledgment is made to proceedings or documents, the fees for every two pages of the registry will be 27 r^s, and 4 r^s for the copy.

14. For marriage contract, dower, and account of property, 66 r^s, inclusive of the registry and copy, not exceeding two pages; and 27 r^s for every other two pages of the registry, and 6 r^s for the copy.

15. For a deed in which monks renounce their patrimonies, with insertion of the licenses from the ordinary, 50 r^s for every two pages of the registry and copy; and if the deed contains obligations of dower, or other clauses, the fees will be 27 r^s for every two pages of the registry, and 6 r^s for the copy.

16. For a deed of lease of a house or an estate 37 r^s, inclusive of the registry, not exceeding two pages; and 27 r^s for every two other pages, and 6 r^s for the copy.

17. A deed of donation, cession of property, emancipation, or other similar, 42 r^s, inclusive of the registry and copy, the pages registered not exceeding two; and 27 r^s for every other two pages of registry, and 6 r^s for the copy; and if the judge assists in assignment and approves it, the escribano is to receive it.

18. For a deed of adoption, inclusive of the registry and copy - - - - - - - - - 42

19. For the original and copy of indenture of apprenticeship - - - - - - - 32

20. For a deed of protest made by a married woman, or others similar, or of promissions for marriage, or contracts for registry and copy, 40 r^s; and for every exceeding page of the registry 27 r^s, and 6 r^s for the copy.

21. For a protest of a bill of exchange 40 r^s, inclusive of the registry and copy, and containing a receipt and discharge in full - - - - - - 46

22. For the original and copy of a deed of sale or manumission of slaves - - - - 32

23. For the original and copy of a deed of renunciation of office - - - - - 30

24. For a deed of deposit of a dead body, for the registry and copy of the same - - - 66

25. For a certificate attesting life or death 9

26. For assistance in confronting deeds with the knights who have been witnesses in matters of proof, to obtain the habit of military orders of knighthood, 66

27. For assistance in a meeting of traders, to agree to, or execute a deed, 27 r^s, not exceeding two pages, and the fees for the excess will be in proportion.

28. For a license granted to a master carpenter, to exercise his trade, or to other tradesmen the same, 30

29. For a deed of copartnership or dissolution, between merchants or other persons, on contracts or mercantile

9. De los poderes generales para administrar, cobrar, transigir, vender, ò otros semejantes 41 rr^s por el registro y copia, si no pasare de un pliego, y si excêdiera al respecto de 27 rr^s cada pliego de registro, y 6 rr^s por cada pliego de copia.

10. De los poderes para pleitos, por el registro y copia - - - - - - - *reales* 27

11. De los substituciones de poderes à procuradores, ò personas particulares 12 rr^s, y si incerta el poder à 6 rr^s por foxa.

12. De las cartas de pago llanas, 20 rr^s por el registro, y 14 rr^s por la copia, y si fuere con referencia de autos, ò documentos al respecto de 33 rr^s cada pliego de registro, y 6 rr^s por cada uno de copia.

13. De las escrituras de compromiso, tranzaciones, ajuste, ò combenio, 42 rr^s por el registro y copia, no excêdiendo de un pliego, ni habiendo referencia ò reconocimiento de autos, ò documentos, y si le hubiere al respecto de 27 rr^s cada pliego de registro, y 6 rr^s por cada uno de copia.

14. De las capitulaciones matrimoniales, cartas de dote, y capitulaciones de bienes, 66 rr^s por el registro y copia no excêdiendo de dos pliegos, y si excêdiere al respecto de 27 rr^s cada pliego de registro, y 6 rr^s de cada pliego de copia.

15. De renunciaciones de legitimas de religiosos, incertando solo las licencias de los ordinarios, 50 rr^s por cada pliego del registro y copia; y si comprehendiesen obligacion à la paga del dote, alimentos, ajuar, y propinar, ò otros qualidades al respecto de 27 rr^s cada pliego de registro, y 6 rr^s del de copia.

16. De los arrendamientos de casas ò heredades 37 rr^s por el registro y copia, no excêdiendo el registro de un pliego, y si excêdiere al respecto de 27 rr^s cada pliego de registro, y 6 rr^s por él de copia.

17. De las escrituras de donacion, ò cesion de bienes, las de emancipacion y semejantes, 42 rr^s por el registro y copia no excêdiendo el registro de un pliego; si excêdiere al respecto de 27 rr^s cada pliego de registro, y 6 rr^s él de copia; y si interviniese el juez à la asignacion y aprovacion, llebará el escribano por la asistencia, y extencion de este auto.

18. De las escrituras de prohijacion, por el registro y copia - - - - - - - - - 42

19. De las escrituras de aprehendiser de oficio, por el registro y copia - - - - - 32

20. De las escrituras de protexta de muger casada, ò otras de este clase, las de exponzales de futuro, las de apartamiento de ellos, ò de pleytos 40 rr^s cada una por registro y copia, y si excêdiere de un pliego el registro 27 rr^s cada uno de registro, y 6 rr^s por él de copia.

21. De las escrituras de protextas de letras, 40 rr^s por el registro y copia, y si contiene carta de pago y letra - - - - - - - - 46

22. De las escrituras de venta, ò libertad de esclavos, por el registro y copia - - - 32

23. De las escrituras de renuncia de oficio, por el registro y copia - - - - - 30

24. De las escrituras de depocito de cadaver, 66 rr^s por el registro y copia.

25. De cada fé de vida ò muerte - - 9

26. Por asistir al cotejo de escrituras con los caballeros informantes, para pruevas de havitos de las ordenes militares - - - - - 66

27. De asistir à una junta de gremio, para acuerdo, ò para otorgar escritura 27 rr^s, no excêdiendo de un pliego el acuerdo, ò escritura, y si excêdiere à proporcion.

28. De la carta ò titulo de exâmen de carpinteros, y demas oficios - - - - - 30

29. De las escrituras de compañia ò separaciones de ella, entre mercaderes, ò otras personas sobre

tratos

mercantile business, with the conditions stipulated by the parties, 27 r^s; every two exceeding pages of the registry of 20 r^s, 6 r^s for the copy.

30. For a legalization of three numerical escribanos, 21 r^s for each escribano.

31. For searching a deed or proceeding, existing in the office of the escribano, created by himself, and for showing it to the parties, no charge will be made; if created by one of his predecessors in the office, 14 r^s will be charged, and if the party shall not present a memorandum of the date of the deed, the fees will be 27 r^s, and one real more for each year of the date of the year on keeping and preserving it.

32. For an inventory and sharing in divisions and adjudgments of property, which the party shall ask for their government and notice, in matters of their hereditary partitions, the fees will be the same as in the deeds themselves, specifying in each sharing the articles adjudged to each heir, if demanded.

33. For other extraordinary deeds which shall be made, and are here omitted, the fees will be regulated according to the circumstances, and the rules before mentioned.

Note 1st.

All the escribanos of exchequer and of other courts, or of any particular commission, shall abide by this schedule of fees; and the navy escribanos shall observe the docket included in the regulations of free trade of 12th October 1778.

Note 2d.

The public notaries shall abide by the present docket in the ecclesiastical courts.

Note 3d.

The government escribanos shall abide by the docket made for the numerical escribanos, except the fees they may be entitled to for making out the titles of corregidors and their lieutenants, those of curates, and licenses for retailers, tavern and grog-shopkeepers, as follows:

1. For a title of curacy - - - - 80
2. For a title of corregidor and teniente justicia 166
3. A license for retailers, taverners and grog-shopkeepers - - - - - - - 16

Schedule for the Escribano of Cabildo.

1. For registering in the book of cabildo, the title of a judge, regidor, or any other public officer, or of advocate or escribano. - - - - 33
2. For administering the oath to a judge, putting him in possession of his seat at the meeting of the board - - - - - - - - - 33
3. For administering the same to a regidor 33
4. For administering the oath and receiving the judge into office before the board - - - 33
5. For receiving the oath of a surveyor, master builder, architect, or other of a similar class.

6. For an occupancy of land in the suburbs of the town 82 r^s, provided the same has fifty yards in front.

7. For assisting in sales of the revenue of the cabildo, 60 r^s for the whole day.

8. For drawing and issuing tariffs to the grog-shopkeeper, and other retailers, at the beginning of the year, with an attested copy, 76 r^s; and no charge will be made for the monthly inspections, added in such tariffs, and for any attested notes thereof.

9. No

tratos y comercios, con las condiciones que pacten las partes, 27 rr^s; no excêdiendo el registro dè un pliego, y si excêdiere al respecto de 20 rr^s cada pliego de registro, y 6 rr^s por cada foxa de copia.

30. De las legalizaciones de tres escribanos del numero en los instrumentos que lo nececiten 21 rr^s por cada una, por los derechos de tódos tres, *reales* 21

31. Por la busca de qualquiera instrumento, ò pleito que exista en la escribania, y manifestarlo à la parte siendo del tiempo del que exêrce, no se ha de llebar cosa alguna; y si fuere de sus antecesores, 14 rr^s llebando las partes razon del escribano, dia, mes, y año, y no llebandole 27 rr^s, y sacandose copia, ò testimonio, ò haciendose cotejo à demas de los derechos correspondientes, à esta diligencia se llebarán por la guarda y custodia al respecto de dos reales por cada año, de los de su antiguedád.

32. Por las hijuelas ò cartillas de particiones, que pidieren las partes, para la particion y resguardo de sus particiones heredictarias, llebarán los derechos regulados, por las escrituras, con advertencia de cenir la hijuela, ò cartilla de los efectos aplicados, à cada heredero, ò interezado en la de su haber particular, segun la pidiere.

33. Las demas escrituras extraordinarias que suelen ocurrir, y no bán exprezadas en los capitulos antecedentes, se han de regular, y llebar los derechos de ellas, con atencion à la naturaleza, y circunstancias de cada una, por las reglas que quedan explicadas en las demas.

Nota 1^a.

Todos los escribanos de real hacienda y de juzgados de qualquier comicion particular, observarán este arancel; y los de registros, el comprehendido en el reglamento del comercio libre; de 12 de Octubre de 1778.

Nota 2^a.

Los notarios, le observarán igualmente en los tribunales eclesiasticos.

Nota 3^a.

Los escribanos de gobierno se arreglarán al arancel formado, para los del numero, à excepcion de los que les corresponda por los titulos de corregidores, y tenientes, por los de los de cura, y por las licencias para mercaderes, bodegueros, y pulperos en que llebarán los derechos siguientes:

1. Por un titulo de curato - - - - 80
2. Por un titulo de corregidor ò teniente - 166
3. Por una licencia para mercader, bodeguero, ò pulpero de cada una - - - - - 16

Arancel para el Escribano de Cabildo.

1. Por copiar en un libro respectivo que tiene el ayuntamiento, un titulo de juez, rexidor, ò otro oficio concegil, ò de abogado, ò de escribano, llebará 33
2. Por el juramento y posecion de un juez en el ayuntamiento - - - - - - 33

3. Por él de un rexidor, lo mismo - - 33
4. Por el juramento y recivimiento de los jueces que le prestan en el ayuntamiento - - - 33
5. Por él recivimiento, y juramento dè agrimenzor, maestro de obra, alarife, y otros de igual clase lo mismo que el anterior.
6. Por datas de tierras en los exigidos de la ciudad, llebará 82 rr^s con tal que el terreno tenga 50 varas de frente.
7. Por la asistencia à los remates de propios, llebarán 60 rr^s en todo el dia.
8. Por la formacion y despacho de tarifas que se dán à los pulperos, y demas regatones, en principio dè año, con copia autorizada 76 rr^s de cada una, con advertencia de que nada há de llebar por las revisaciones mensuales que se hacen de estas tarifas y notas, ò adicciones autorizadas, que se pongan en ellas.

9. Por

9. No charge will be made for the certificate of public supply.

10. For certificate of residence *reals* 4

11. For assisting with the alcaldes in ordinary, to visit the shops once a year, 7 r^s out of the 14 r^s, which each shop is to contribute, to pay the fees of alguacils and porters, and those of the alcaldes.

Note.—With respect to presentations of petitions, decrees, and attested copies of deeds, the fees will be the same as of the numerical escribano.

Schedule of the Depositario General.

1. For money, gold and silver, jewels, or other equivalents, deposited into his hands, he will receive 4 per cent on the amount.

2. On furniture occupying more room and lesser value, at the rate of 6 per cent.

3. For the deposit and maintenance of animals of burthen, he will have 2 r^s a day for feeding the large one, and 1½ r^s for the smaller one, with condition that he must employ them and gain day wages, of the produce of which he will be also considered as deposit, he keeping an account thereof; and in case of omission or occultation of the produce for his benefit, he will be bound to restore it, with four times as much.

4. For the deposit of houses at the rate of 7 per cent. of the rent, with the obligation of taking care and repairing the same, keeping an exact account under the provision of the preceding article.

5. For a deposit of cocoa or indigo, or sugar estates, or other similar, at the rate of 14 r^s per cent of the produce, charging the same on account under his responsibility.

Note.—Experience proves, that the depositario cannot answer for the slaves deposited, because they often run away, and for the apprehending them great many diligences and expences are occasioned; for which reason the premium for the deposit, or the labour of the slaves, cannot be regulated; it having been thought expedient, that the slaves shall be deposited in gaol, and that the gaol expenses shall be paid out of the value of the slave; otherwise he should be deposited in the house of correction, where he should be kept in employment; and if females, they must be detained in gaol, and their maintenance will be deducted from their value at the time of their sale.

Schedule of Register of Mortgages.

1. As it is taken for granted that the register of mortgages must abide by the royal cedula of 31st January 1768, and the instruction made for its execution, which corresponds to the 14th law, 15th title of the 5th book of the Recopilation of Castile; and he will receive the fees therein pointed out, under the penalties of that law, noting always his fees in the deeds or certificates.

2. For registering a deed not exceeding 12 pages, 6 r^s; and for every exceeding page, exclusive of paper, 2 r^s.

3. For a certificate for which the party shall bring the memorandum of the date of the deed, which is to be searched in the protocols, 14 r^s; and if the date is not given, 3 r^s more for each year of the date of the deed.

Schedule of Partidor or Accomptant.

1. For examining the acts of inventories and taxation of property, at the rate of one real per page.

9. Por los atentamientos de abastos publicos, nada llebará.

10. Por una carta de vecindad *reales* 4

11. Por asistir à la vicita de tiendas con los alcaldes una vez al año, llebará la mitad del liquido que resulte deducido de los 14 rr^s que ha de pagar cada tienda de pulpero, bodeguero, ò mercader, los derechos de alguaciles, y porteros, pues la otra mitad del liquido se han de aplicar à los alcàldes.

Nota.—En orden à las presentaciones, decretos, testimonios, y escrituràs, observarán el arancel de los escribanos del numero.

Arancel del Depocitario General.

1. De todo el dinero de alaxas de oro y plata, ò otras equivalentes, que entraren en su poder, llebarán 4 por 100 del importe.

2. De los demas muebles que abultan y ocupan mas, y valen menos, llebarán à razon del 6 por 100 de su importe.

3. Si depocitaren bestias, llebará 6 por 100 del valor, y para mantenerlas, cobrará cada dia 2 rr^s por cada mula, ò bestia de las mayores, y real y medio de las menores, con prevencion de que las há de ocupar, y ganar con ellas jornales, todos los dias, que hubiese à que aplicarlas, y llebará cuenta exâcta de sus productos; que se entenderá tambien embargado, en inteligencia de que si se justificare su omicion, ò ocultacion de los productos en utilidad suya, lo restituirá con el sexto tanto.

4. Si se depocitaren casas, llebarán, el 7 por 100 de sus alguileres, baxo la obligacion de cuidar de ellos, y reparos con cuenta y razon exâcta, y las prevenciones del articulo antecedente.

5. Si se depocitaren haciendas, de cacao, añil, caña, y otras semejantes, llebará 14 rr^s por ciento de su rendimento, con la devida cuenta y razon con responsabilidad.

Nota.—La experiencia há manifestado, que los depocitarios no pueden responder de los esclabos que se ponen à su mano, por que se les huyen freqüentemente y cuestan muchas diligencias, y gastos la captura; por lo qual ni se puede arreglar el premio, ni se pueden sugetar à los trabajos, aun quando se encuentren, y consiguientemente conviene que los depocitos de esclabos se hagan en la carcel, donde se mantendrán de su propio valor, ò en la casa de correccion en que se les mantiene ocupados; y si fueren esclabas se pondrán como detenidas en la carcel, y deducirá su alimento de lo que valiere.

Arancel del Anotador de Hipotecas.

1. En el supuesto de que el anotador de hipotecas debe observar puntualmente la real cedula de 31 de Enero de 1768, é instruccion formada para su execucion que hoy és la ley 14, titulo 15, libro 5 de la Recopilacion de Castilla, bajo las penas que contiene, cobrará los derechos siguientes; que anotará siempre en los instrumentos ò certificaciones.

2. Por el registro de cada escritura, que no pase de doce foxas, llebará 6 rr^s, y excèdiendo llebará 2 rr^s por cada foxa à demas del papel.

3. Por las certificaciones, que se le pidieren llebará 14 rr^s, si las partes que la solicitan señalaren el año en que deba buscarse la escritura de cuya anotacion se tratare, pero sino le señalare, llebará el anotador, à demas de los 14 rr^s, 3 mas por cada año que hubiere de reconocer en los libros.

Arancel para el Oficio de Partidor.

1. Por él reconocimiento de los autos del imbentario, y tazacion de bienes llebará un real por foxa.

2. For examining a will, stock in trade, letters, dowers, renunciations, or other documents, titles of property, of houses, estates entail, or testamentary property, one real per page.

3. For the information extending the liquidation, accounts of partition, division, and adjudgment of property, inclusive of the plan which must accompany it, and the rough draught of the whole, 100 r^s for each page of the fair copy of estimates and declarations, 27 r^s for each page of the items composing the gross amount of the estate, and of each party's share; and 6 r^s to the clerk for each fair sheet of the different items, including the rough draughts, each page containing 20 lines, and each line 7 words; and in case of any serious circumstance arising in the division of the property, which shall require greater fees, the accomptant will show why he may be entitled to a new regulation, which shall be made by the judge of the cause, as well as in any other case omitted and unforeseen.

Note.—The accounts, divisions, and adjudgment shall be delivered in the office in which the testamentary proceedings and the inventory of property were instituted, that the partition be judicially approved and protocoled; and that an attested copy of the writing which contains each party's share, be delivered to the interested person for the further acts.

Note.—That an extract be made in the partition of the general articles thereof.

Schedule of Physicians and Surgeons.

1. For inspection of a dead body, certificate and declaration, within the town, 14 r^s, and if out of the town, 27 r^s to the alguacil major for travelling expense.

2. For inspection, by day, of wounds, or violent illness, 9 r^s; and 20 r^s, by night, within the town; and if out of his fees shall be the same as is mentioned in the preceding article.

3. For a physician's attendance at a delivery; with an accomptant and surgeon, they shall be allowed 14 r^s each hour.

4. For assisting in the infliction of the torture, 14 r^s each hour.

5. If the medical man and surgeon are allowed a salary for visiting the gaol, they will charge the poor nothing, and for the rest they shall be allowed 3 r^s for each visit.

6. But if the sickness arises from the violence of another person, nothing is to be charged the patient, whether poor or not, and they shall be allowed 6 r^s for each visit, the gaoler keeping an account of the same, in order that the tribunal or competent judge shall order the payment.

7. For visits made to privileged persons lodged in the town hall, they shall be allowed 6 r^s for each visit, as under the provisions of the foregoing 6th article, although the physician or surgeon be allowed a salary.

Note.—As this schedule is merely restricted to judicial authority, and as government is charged to make out a general one for medical men, surgeons, and apothecaries; an official letter will be prepared to the president, governor, and captain general, that he shall be pleased to send, when the same be finished, an attested copy to the audience for the purpose that may be thought proper.

Schedule of Interpreters.

1. If in this capital, and in the provinces within its district the Indians should not be, as they are, acquainted

2. Por el reconocimiento de los testamentos, capitales, cartas, dotes, renuncias, ò otros instrumentos presentados, y por él de los titulos de pertenencia de casas bienes raises, censos, ò efectos de la testamentaria, un real por foxa.

3. Por la informacion, extencion de la liquidacion de cuentas, particion, divicion, y adjudicacion de bienes, incluso el plan que debe preceder à ella, y los borradores necesarios de todo, llebará 100 rr^s por cada pliego en limpio de los presupuestos, y declaraciones; y 27 rr^s por cada uno de los pliegos de las partidas del cuerpo de hacienda baxas de él, é hijuelas, y 6 rr^s por cado pliego de los de toda la particion en limpio, para el amanuense incluso en ellos lo escrito en los borradores, siendo cada plana 20 renglones, y cada renglon 7 partes, con prevencion de que si las circunstancias graves, é intrincadas de uno y otro negocio de particion exigiese mayores derechos, podrá el conductor proponer los motibos particulares que tubiere para que se haga otra regulacion, y la hará el juez respectivo, como tambien en qualquiera caso omiso, y no previsto.

Nota.—Las cuentas, particiones, y adjudicaciones, se hán de entregar, en el oficio de donde dimana la testamenta ò imbentario de bienes, para que recaiga la aprovacion judicial, y protocolizandose la particion original, se entregue à cada interezado, la hijuela, ò cartilla autorizada, y se procede à las diligencias ulteriores.

Nota.—Que en la particion debe exprezarse las especies generales en resumen abreviadas.

Arancel de Medicos y Cirujanos.

1. Por el reconocimiento de un cadaver, y la certificacion, ò declaracion correspondiente llebará 14 rr^s de dia, y 27 rr^s de noche, todo dentro del pueblo; pero saliendo de él, à demas lo que esta señalado al alguacil mayor para sus gastos en las salidas.

2. Por el reconocimiento de heridas, ò de enfermedades causadas violentamente, llebarán 9 rr^s de dia, y 20 rr^s de noche dentro de la ciudad, y saliendo cobrarán á demas del señalado en capitulo antecedente.

3. Por reconocimiento ò asistencia à un parto con él cirujano comadron, llebarán 14 rr^s en cada hora, y lo mismo el cirujano.

4. Por la asistencia à dar tormento, 14 rr^s en cada hora.

5. Si el medico, y cirujano tienen salario por asistir à la carcel en las enfermedades comunes, nada llebarán à los pobres, y à los que no lo fueren llebarán 3 rr^s de cada vicita.

6. Pero si la enfermedad fuere causada por excêso de otro, nada llebarán al doliente seá, ò no pobre, y siempre cobrarán à 6 rr^s por cada visita; llebando el alcayde lista de las que se hicieren, para que el tribunal ò juez respectivo compelan à la satisfaccion.

7. Por vicitas que hicieren à los reos privilegiados que se ponen en las casas capitulares, llebarán 6 rr^s de cada una, baxo de las prevenciones del capitulo 6°, y estos aunque sean los medicos y cirujanos azalariados.

Nota.—Supuesto que este arancel és puramente respectivo à lo judicial, y el gobierno está encargado de formar el general para medicos, cirujanos, y boticarios se pasara oficio, al señor presidente, gobernador, y capitan general, para que quando se halle concluido se sirba hacer remitir copia testimoniada à la audiencia para los efectos que haya lugar.

Arancel del Interprete.

1. Si en esta capital y provincias de su distritos no estubieren, como están, todos los Indios instruidos en

quainted with the Spanish language, in such case, interpreters shall be employed, and receive a salary, according to the 19th article, and 2d book of the Recopilation of the Indies; but if it happens, as it has already done, that translations of papers presented in a foreign language may be requisite, and to receive declarations of foreigners who are in the habit of coming to the island of Trinidad, wherein they are permitted to settle, or from any other causes of arrivals of foreigners, it is expedient that the interpreter or interpreters, who may be named by the royal audience, shall govern themselves by the present docket.

2. For translation of any document, 6 r^{s} for each page containing 20 lines, and each line 7 words.

3. For assisting in a deposition and confession he shall be allowed 6 r^{s}, not exceeding a page; and for each other one, 6 r^{s} each hour.

4. For assisting in a verbal demand, he be allowed 6 r^{s} for each hour.

5. If he shall go out of town, he shall be allowed, beside those fees, 45 r^{s} a day, including the expense of horse and servant.

Fees of Solicitors before the Tribunals in ordinary.

1. For presentation of a power of attorney *reals* 5

2. For a petition of substantiation of proceedings, when signed by those, 6 r^{s}; and if signed by the parties themselves, 5 r^{s}.

3. For a petition of demand, contextation, containing several arguments, presentation of interrogatories, or allegations - - - - - 6

4. For assisting in recognoscing a witness, and to be presented when the witness be sworn - 3

5. For inquiring out a witness, and presenting him before the court on the part of his client - 3

6. For receiving the proceedings, 5 r^{s}; and for returning the same, inclusive of the charge of delivering and receiving the same, under his receipt and responsibility, 5 r^{s}.

7. For attendance as guardians at confessions or confrontations, and other similar formalities, if employed during three hours, they shall be allowed 15 r^{s} for each diligence; and 9 r^{s} for a lesser employment.

8. For attendance at appraisements, inventories, public sales, receipts, revision of proceedings, and of other similar diligences, 33 r^{s} half a day, within the town, or its suburbs, and out of it at the rate of 54 r^{s} per diem, including the expense of mule, servant, &c.

9. For assisting in the act in which possession of real or moveable property is given, or of money, the amount of which shall not exceed 29 $, shall be allowed 16 r^{s}, and 32 r^{s} beyond that sum, provided the employment shall not exceed half a day; and if out of town, within five leagues or more, 60 r^{s}, inclusive of expense of mule, &c. In case that the solicitor himself shall receive money to pay, under his ordinary responsibility and risk, he shall be allowed 3 r^{s} for every 5 dollars.

10. If the solicitor is enforced to deliver the autos, and be put in prison, because the advocate, or the client does not deliver the proceedings by omission, he shall be allowed to receive from the client, 33 r^{s} per diem, besides the expense he may incur for his confinement.

11. When a solicitor shall be appointed defender of absent or of an insane creditor, or of other persons incapacitated to make their own defence, he shall be allowed the same fees for solicitors, as well as those which the judge shall assign him for his agency.

en el idioma Español se deberian establecer y azalariar los interpretes de que trata el articulo 19, y libro 2º, de la Recopilacion de Indias; pero por que pueden ocurrir, como hán ocurrido, yá algunos casos en que seá neeesaria la traduccion de papeles que se presentan extendidos en idioma extrangero, y recibir declaraciones de personas extrangeras que suelen pasar de la isla de Trinidad, donde está permitido su extablecimiento por otro acaecimiento de arribada conbiene que el interprete, ò interpretes, que tengan nombramiento de la audiencia se arreglen en sus derechos à este arancel.

2. Por traducir qualquiera instrumento, llebará 6 rr^{s} de cada foxa de la traslacion, teniendo cada llana 20 renglones, y cada renglon 7 partes.

3. Por la asistencia à declaraciones ò confeciones, llebará 6 rr^{s}, no pasando de una foxa, y si pasare, à 6 rr^{s} por hora.

4. Por interpretar una demanda verval llebará en cada hora - - - - - - *reales* 6

5. Si hubiere de salir fuera de la ciudad, llebará à demás de los derechos señalados, 45 rr^{s} cada dia, incluyendose los gastos de mula, mozo, y demás.

Derechos de los Procuradores de los Juzgados Ordinarios.

1. Por la presentacion de un poder - - 5

2. Por cada uno de los escritos de pura substanciacion, si ellos lo formasen 6 rr^{s}, y sino 5 rr^{s}.

3. De cada escrito de demanda, contextacion, formacion de articulo, presentacion de interrogatorio, ò alegato - - - - - - - 6

4. Por la asistencia, à conocer y ver jurar à cada testigo - - - - - - - 3

5. Por solicitar y presentar cada testigo de su parte - - - - - - - 3

6. Por la toma de autos 5 rr^{s}, y por la buelta de ellos incluyendose la obligacion, de dar y tomar con reconocimiento, y responsabilidad.

7. De asistir como curadores, à confeciones, careos, y otras iguales diligencias, si se ocupan tres horas, por cada diligencia, llebarán 15 rr^{s}, y no llegando à las 3 horas, 9 r^{s}.

8. Por la asistencia à imbentarios, abaluos, remates, entregas, recibos, correccion de autos, y otras semejantes diligencias, 33 rr^{s} por dia ocupando 6 horas dentro de la ciudad, ò sus immediaciones, y fuera de ellas, 54 rr^{s} diarios inclusos los gastos de mula, peon y demás.

9. Por asistir à la toma de posecion ò entrega de bienes raises, muebles, ò dinero cuyo importe no excêda de 29 fuertes, llebarán 16 rr^{s}, si excêdiere llebarán 32 rr^{s}, aunque la ocupacion no pase de medio dia, si hubiere de salir para semejantes diligencias fuera de la ciudad cinco leguas, y de hay arriba, llebarán 60 rr^{s} por dia, incluso el gasto de mulas y demás: quando reciban en si mismos y hayan de entregar dinero con las responsabilidades, y quiebras ordinarias, llebarán al recibo 3 rr^{s} por cada cinco fuertes.

10. Si se apremiare à la buelta de autos, y por no entregarlos el abogado, ò por omicion de la parte se puciese al procurador en pricion, à demás de pagarle esta, las costas que le ocacione, le ha de satisfacer 33 rr^{s} por cada dia de su detencion.

11. Quando algun procurador fuere nombrado de defenzor de ausentes, ò acrehedor, ignorador, demente, ò otro imposivilitado de defenderse por si, llebará los derechos señalados en calidad de procuradores, y à demas lo que señalare el juez por su agencia.

12. For oath of acceptance, bond, and security, a guardian, or defender - - - *reals* 9

13. For petitioning acceptance of inheritance and inventories - - - - - - 9

14. For the acknowledgment and consent of a partition of property - - - - 52

15. For attending at the suitors' residence, or at their lawyer's or attorney's, to discuss on debts contained in partitions of property, for each meeting, 33

16. For assisting in the lawyer's chambers, to be acquainted with matters of importance to the suitor, 20

17. With the view of avoiding the difficulties which may occur in the accounts of solicitors with the parties, the advocate, escribanos, and accountants, will note at the end of their petitions and diligences, the fees which they are entitled to receive, and they will give a receipt of the same to the solicitor when demanded.

18. The solicitor must keep his correspondence with his clients, to avoid any doubt in his accounts, as to post charges; and those doubts which may occur with regard to his agency, will be resolved by the oidor of the week.

Note.—The solicitors will abide in matters pending before the ecclesiastical tribunals, by this schedule.

Fees of Porters, and of the Alguacils.

1. For compelling a solicitor to return proceedings to the escribano's office - - - - 4

2. For citation to any person within the town and its suburbs to appear, and enforce his personal attendance before the court, 6 r^s; and out of the town 50 r^s per diem, inclusive of expense of mule, &c.

3. For committing an accused person to gaol by day 14 r^s, and 27 r^s by night; and if there shall be two or more persons, at the rate of 9 r^s each by day, and 20 r^s by night; and when any extraordinary diligence shall occur, the honourable oidor of the week, or the honourable alcalde del crimen, who takes cognizance of the case, will point out the fees corresponding thereto.

4. For levying property 6 r^s; for the extent of the levy, or sequestration, deposit of property 16 r^s, the employment not exceeding half a day; and for the whole day - - - - - - 33

5. If he goes out of town 50 r^s per diem, including the expense of mule and servant, that they may want.

6. For a personal execution, in default of the security of saneamiento - - - - 9

7. For assisting in the act by which possession of real property in the precinct of the town is given 33 r^s, but out of the town, within 10 leagues 66 r^s, and beyond that distance at the rate of 54 r^s per diem.

8. For notification to house tenants to pay the owners thereof the rent due - - - - 9

9. For assisting in custody of property or person 33 r^s; and during a whole day and night - 63

10. For assisting at examination of witnesses being commissioned thereto, 5 r^s for each act, and for the ratification of the witnesses - - - - 5

11. No charge will be made to Indians, and those residing in towns and under cabildos will pay half of the fees already appointed.

12. For

12. Por el juramento de aceptacion, obligacion, y fianza de una curaduria adlitem, ò defensor, llebarà *reales* 9

13. De pedimento, aceptacion, herencia, y pidiendo imbentario - - - - - - 9

14. Del reconocimiento de una particion consintiendola - - - - - - 52

15. Por asistir à las casas de las partes ò sus abogados ò conductores, à juntas sobre deudas en las particiones, por cada junta - - - - 33

16. Por la concurrencia al estudio de abogado para instruirse en los hechos que importan à las partes, 20

17. Para evitar las dificultades que puedan ocurrir en las cuentas de procuradores con los principales interezados, pondrán al pie de sus respectivos escritos, y diligencias, los abogados, escribanos, contadores, y otras qualesquiera que devengaren derechos los que les correspondieren, y si los procuradores pidieren recibos se los dén.

18. Conservará cada procurador la correspondencia de sus litigantes, para evitar toda duda que ocurra en sus cuentas sobre los portes de cartas, y las que hubiere en razon de agencias se decidirán por el señor oydor semanero.

Nota.—Que quanto ocurra en los juzgados eclesiasticos, se arreglarán los procuradores à este arancel.

Derechos de los Alguaciles de los Juzgados Ordinarios, y Porteros.

1. Por al apremio à un procurador para que buelva unos autos à la escribania - - - - 4

2. Por citar á qualquiera persona dentro de la ciudad ò sus arrabales, para que comparezcan 6 rr^s, siendo de su obligacion el conducir personalmente al que citaron, ò emplazaron, ò hacer que se verifique su comparecencia, y si saliere fuera, à razon de 50 rr^s por dia, inclusos todos los gastos de mula y mozos.

3. Por la pricion de un reo, siendo de dia 14 rr^s, siendo de noche 27 rr^s, y si fuere la pricion de dos ò mas personas, al respecto de 9 rr^s por cada una de dia, y 20 rr^s de noche; y si para ello fuere necesario practicar muchas diligencias extraordinarias, las regulará el señor oydor semanero, ò el señor alcalde del crimen, ò juez que conociere de la causa.

4. Por una trava de execucion 6 rr^s; por la mejora, ò embargo, ò deposito de bienes 16 rr^s, no excediendo la ocupacion de una mañana ò tarde; y si ocupare un dia entero no llebará mas de - - - - 33

5. Saliendo fuera de la ciudad à 50 rr^s por dia, costeandose de esto la mula, y mozo que necesiten.

6. Por hacer la pricion del deudor à falta de fianza de saneamiento, llebará - - - - 9

7. Por la asistencia à una pocecion de casa, ò otros bienes raises en el recinto del pueblo 33 rr^s, fuera del pueblo, hasta 10 leguas 66 rr^s y mas adelante à razon de 54 rr^s por dia.

8. Por cada requerimiento para que los colonos, ò inquilinos, paguen ante los dueños - - - 9

9. Por la asistencia de guarda de apremio, llebarán 33 rr^s, y siendo de vista en que se ocupe dia y noche - - - - - - - - 63

10. Por la asistencia al exâmen de testigos dandoles comicion 5 rr^s por cada uno, y en la ratificacion.

11. No llebarán derechos à los Indios particulares, y de los pueblos y concejos de ellos llebarán la mitad de los señalados.

12. Por

12. For assisting on horseback to execute corporal penalties, flogging, hanging, or strangling, and to stick up in the high roads the mutilated members of the culprit - - - - - - - - 40

13. No charge of fees will be made to mendicant friars, who shall be admitted at law, in forma pauperis, nor to hospitals.

14. If the alguacils and porters shall demand more fees than they are entitled to, they will pay, for the first time, after restitution of the same, three times as much; and the second time they will forfeit their office.

Schedule of the Gaol-keeper.

1. For the commitment of a white person of a day's residence in gaol, 4 r^s; and if he remains a part of the night there, 12 r^s, inclusive of the above said 4 r^s, and he will not receive more fees for the further detention of the prisoner.

2. For the commitment of a coloured person, 3 r^s by day, and 9 r^s by night, according to the preceding article.

3. For putting a prisoner into irons, or in the stocks, no charge will be made; but he will receive 3 r^s for taking off the irons, without distinction of person.

4. If the debtor, imprisoned by his creditor, shall not have means to pay the gaol fees, the creditor shall pay them according to the instructions given in the first and second articles.

5. For commitment of runaway slaves, their owners will pay the fees pointed out in the second article; and those who shall not be criminals will not be admitted in deposit, as it has been the case before, to avoid the inconvenience arising from a great number of slaves in gaol.

Remarks.

1. No person shall be admitted in gaol without an order from the judge; and if any escribano or alguacil shall take into gaol any prisoner, without showing the order to the gaoler, he shall be only detained till he receives the order.

2. The gaoler will register the name of the prisoner, and the date of his imprisonment, the cause of it, and the judge who ordered him into gaol; he will also keep an account of the clothes of the prisoners, which he shall have received, to answer specifically for the same when required.

3. He must be careful that the women be lodged separately from the men, to avoid communication, between them, and the consequences.

4. He shall allow no gambling among the prisoners.

5. He is not authorized to put the prisoners in irons, or relieve them of their irons, without an order from the judge; and he will not allow them to go out of the gaol, although they may be confined for a trifling cause.

6. He will not detain or hide the prisoners the day of gaol meeting, in order that they may not present their complaints against him to the magistrates, and represent to them what they think expedient.

7. No charges will be made to poor people, who have no means to pay them, nor against boys who shall be put in prison only to be frightened, nor against the clerks of the office, unless they be condemned by the judge to pay it; and no charge will be made against a person ordered into prison without cause.

8. He will cause the gaol rooms to be swept twice a week, being careful that the prisoners shall not suffer by the humidity of the rooms. He will provide

12. Por la asisténcia à cáballo à la execucion de las penas de bergüenza, azotes, horca, ò garrote, llebarán 40 rr^s de cada uno, y lo mismo por la asistencia à poner en los caminos, los quartos de los reos ajusticiados.

13. Tampoco llebarán derechos à las ordenes mendigantes que se mandaren ayudar por pobres, ni à los hospitales.

14. Si se excêdieren serán castigados por la primera vez, en la restitucion del exceso y tres tantos, y por la segunda, en privacion de oficio.

Arancel del Alcayde de la Real Carcel.

1. Por el carcelage de una persona blanca, sino estubiere mas que un dia, llebará 4 rr^s, pero si estubiere por la noche, aunque no seá toda, llebará 12 rr^s, inclusos los 4 rr^s del dia, y no llebará mas, aunque el preso se detenga muchos dias, y noches.

2. Por el carcelage de una persona de color, llebará 3 rr^s por el dia, y 9 rr^s por la noche, con arreglo al capitulo antecedente.

3. Si puciere grillos, ò en el zepo, nada llebará por ponérlos, pero llebará 3 rr^s por quitarlós, sin distincion de personas.

4. Por los deudores presos à instancia de sus acrehedores, sino tubieren de que pagar, pagarán estos con la distincion de los capitulos primero y segundo.

5. Por los esclabos simatrones, ò con otros delitos, pagarán sus amos con arreglo al capitulo segundo, y los que no tubieren delitos, no se admitirán en calidad de depocito, como se ha hecho antes, para evitar los inconvenientes que trahe la multitud en la carcel.

Advertencias.

1. No recibirán en la carcel, preso alguno sin mandato de juez y si algun escribano, ò alguacil llebare algun reo, sin hacerle constar el mandamiento, lo retendrá solamente hasta que le conste.

2. Há de tener libro en que aciente e nombre del reo, y su ingreso en la carcel, con el dia, mes, y año, causa por que está preso, y por mandato de que juez, apuntando la ropa de los presos que se le entrégare para que puedá dár razón individual quando se le pida.

3. Deben cuidar de que las mugeres estén en mancion separadas de los hombres, para evitar el perjuicio que de la concurrencia, ò comunicacion puede resultar.

4. No permitirá que los presos jueguen algun dinero à los dados, ni otro juego.

5. No podrán poner priciones, ni quitarlas à los presos sin mandato del juez, ni les desarán salir de la pricion, aunque estén en ellas por cosas leves.

6. No embarazarán, ni esconderán à los reos para que no puedan parecer en la vicita à quexarse, y representar lo que les combenga.

7. No llebarán derechos, ni molestarán en manera alguna à los pobres que no tienen con que pagar, ni à los muchachos que se prehendieren con fin de amedrentarlos, ni à los curiales publicos, no condenandoséles exprezamente por el juez à que paguen, ni à todo él que se mandare soltar por haber sido preso sin causa.

8. Harán barrer dos veces en la semana la carcel y aposentos de ella, procurando reparar la humedad, para que no dañe à los presos: les tendrá buena

them with good water to drink; and with a lamp in the night to be properly placed; and neither the gaoler, or any other person shall be allowed to bring to the prisoner any thing whatever: his moral, and execution of religious duties will be well attended to, and the gaoler will give notice in case of any fault thereon.

9. He will also examine the walls and ceiling of the gaol, that he may inform of the repair they may want.

10. A copy of this schedule shall be written in an intelligible manner, fixed on a board, and stuck up at the entrance of the gaol, for the purpose that being read by every body, information may be obtained of the fees of the gaoler herein assigned, and of the excess he shall charge, which he is bound to return, with four times as much: and for other excesses that he shall commit, contrary to this schedule, he will incur, besides the forfeiture of office, the other penalties assigned by the laws, and those which the judge shall determine.

Fees of the Outcryer.

1. For each outcry previous to the sale - *reals* 4

2. For each outcry calling the appearance of a criminal - - - - - - - - 6

3. For the outcries in the act of the sale - 4

4. For reciting publicly a sentence of death, flogging, or other corporal punishment - - 6

Note.—These fees will be paid out of the property of the criminals; and in want of it, out of the funds of the tribunals.

Fees of the Executioner.

1. For flogging a criminal in the streets - 27
2. For inflicting the torture - - - - 27
3. For putting a criminal in the pillory - 9
4. For hanging a criminal - - - 106
5. For hanging a culprit, and placing the limbs of a culprit in the spots ordered, either in or out of the town, 40 r^s; and if he shall employ more than a day, he shall be allowed 27 r^s per day, besides his other fees.

Note.—These fees shall be paid out of the criminal's property, and in defect of the same, out of the funds of the expenses of justice.

agua para que beban; y de noche lampara encendida en parage oportuno, sin que por uno, ni otro les puedan llebar, ni hacer contribuir cosa alguna.

9. Igualmente serán obligados à cuidar y reconoser las paredes, y los techos, y dár cuenta de los reparos que necesiten.

10. Deberán poner copia de este arancel, en una tabla, y de letra clara, y bien intelegible, à la entrada de la carcel, para que todos los puedan leer, è informar se de lo que deben pagar quedando advertido que los derechos que llevaren fuera ò demás de lo prevenido en este arancel los bolverán con el quatro tanto; y por los demás excêsos, que contra él cometieren, à demás de incurrir en la pena de suspencion de oficio, serán castigados con las demas que las leyes previenen, y conforme à lo que sobre ella juzgare el tribunal.

Arancel de Pregonero.

1. Por cada pregon preparativo del remate de bienes, llebará - - - - - - - 4

2. Por los pregones en el acto del remate à 6 rr^s uno.

3. Por cada pregon llamando algun reo - 4

4. Por cada pregon de sentencia de (remate), dicese de muerte, azotes, ò berguenza - - 4

Nota.—Estos derechos se sacarán de los bienes de los reos, y no teniendolos, serán de oficio.

Arancel del Executor de la Real Justicia.

1. De azotar por las calles à un reo - - 27
2. Por dár un tormento - - - - 27
3. Por cada reo que se saque à la berguenza 9
4. Por ahorcar à un reo - - - - 106
5. Por desquartizar, ò cortár algun miembro al ahorcado, y fixárlo donde se hubiere mandado, llebará 40 rr^s, seá dentro ò fuera de la ciudad contál que pueda bolver à dormir à su casa; pero si hubiere de dilatarse mas tiempo, se le pagarán à demás de aquello 27 rr^s cada dia.

Nota.—Estos salarios, se pagarán de los bienes de los reos, y en su defecto del fondo de gastos de justicia.

The members of His Majesty's council, and the members of the illustrious board of cabildo, named by your Excellency to complete a table of fees, and to apportion it as far as circumstances permit, to the one existing in this colony since the year 1786, under the decrees of the high tribunal of the audience of Caraccas, have the honour to submit to your Excellency's consideration the new table, increased to such extent as they judge proper, under existing circumstances, which is accordingly submitted to your Excellency for approval or rejection.

(signed) *W. W. Begorratt.* *Arch^d Gloster.*
Trinidad, 6th November 1810. *John Nihell.* *B^{on} Portel.*
Jn^o Black.

Approved, *T. Hislop.*

The taxador will verify this tariff, with that by which he is guided in decreeing the taxed costs of suits.

Ralph Woodford.

30th Oct^r 1813.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy, taken from the original arancel, lodged in my office of escribano de camara.

Henry Murray, Escribano de Camara.

By Order of His Excellency in Council.

AS there is no assessor in the tribunals of the two alcaldes, to assist in English and French causes, the fees to the alcaldes in future will be:

		Dollars
For the first decree, which refers to proceedings to be brought in from the tribunal of the chief oydor, in lieu of the assesoria	-	$ 2
For every decree, or signature of the alcalde, after the first,	-	1

(signed) *Willm Monro,*

2 May 1811. Major General, Acting Governor.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy, taken from the minutes of His Majesty's Council.

Henry Murray, Dep. C. Council.

FEES Established 1 February 1814, for the Court of the Chief Judge, the Honourable John Thomas Bigge.

Docket of Fees to be taken in the Courts of the Chief Judge, in all except verbal Proceedings.

	Judge.	Escribano.
1st Petition in any cause	$ 4	$ 2
Summons	- -	1
Every succeeding Petition	2	2
Affidavit	1	1
Writs	2	2
Examination for each party	2	2
Certificate	4	2

A true copy from the original arancel lodged in my office of Escribano de Camará,

Court House, January 31st, 1814.

Henry Murray,
Escribano de C. Camará.

SCHEDULE of FEES, to be taken and paid in the several Tribunals of First and Second Instance, in the Island of Trinidad:—Port of Spain: Printed by Matthew Gallagher, Government Printer, corner of Saint Vincent and Queen Streets.

The Sums are stated all in Currency.

Port of Spain, 23d July 1816.

WHEREAS it appears, from the deposition of the late acting taxing officer, Mr. Francis Lubault, made before this court, and that of the honorable the chief judge, that he has received, from time to time, from the several constituted authorities, certain orders and declarations, by which he considered himself warranted to augment several charges, established by the docket of fees approved by his excellency Governor Hislop, in His Majesty's council, and by the illustrious board of Cabildo, dated November 1810, which had heretofore been in force; and that his reports of taxation had been made with a reference to such orders: and as a considerable alteration has, since the publication of that docket, taken place in the judicial and civil departments of the island, requiring the establishment of a new schedule, as well with respect to certain new charges, as to the omission of some of the old ones:—With a view, therefore, to fix the amount of the fees in judicial proceedings, with proper certainty and exactness, I have thought fit, in the exercise of the powers of the Royal Audiencia, and with the advice and concurrence of my assessor, to establish a new docket, which has received the sanction and signatures of this court; and I hereby order it to be printed, as well as this decree; and a copy, certified by the escribano de camará, will be entered in the books of the illustrious board of Cabildo, and other certified copies will be sent to the several tribunals and magistrates of this island, for their observance and government; and they will cause certified copies to be affixed in conspicuous places of the offices of their respective courts.

(signed) *Ralph Woodford.*

(signed) *Antonio Gomez.*

This is his Excellency the Governor's decree, exercising the powers of the Royal Audiencia, this 23d day of July 1816.

Henry Murray, Escribano de Camará.

Schedule of Fees, to be taken and paid in the several Tribunals of First and Second Instance, in the Island of Trinidad.

Civil Tribunal of Appeal.

Judge:
First petition for sight of the proceedings, - - 4*l.*
Petition of agravios, and answer thereto, 9*l.*
Every succeeding petition on which there shall not be a definitive decree, - 4*l.*
Writ of execution, or other compulsory order, - - 8*l.*
Examination of a witness, - 2*l.*
For a definitive decree, - 12*l.*
Certificate of proceedings in case of appeal to His Majesty in council, - 50*l.*

To the Assessor:
For every folio, - - 4*s.*
For every signature, - - 1*l.*

To the Escribano de Camara:
First petition for sight of proceedings, 2*l.*
Summons, - - 1*l.*
Petition of agravios, and answer thereto, 2*l.*
Notification and certificate, - 12*s.*
Every succeeding petition on which there shall not be a definitive decree, - 2*l.*
Official letters, - - 2*l.*
Writ of execution or other compulsory order, - - 4*l*
Examination of a witness, - 1*l.*
For a definitive decree, - - 3*l.*
Certificate of proceedings in case of appeal to His Majesty in council, - 25*l.*
For certified copies of all papers and proceedings, per every 90 words, - 2*s.* 6*d.*

To the Porter:
For every personal citation, - 10*s.*

In all causes in appeal, the amount of which is under 200*l.* sterling, and admissible in the Royal Audiencia, where the due administration of justice shall so require, the fees will be the same as those established in the tribunals of the chief judge.

Tribunal of Intendant.

Judge:
For every decree of the intendant, - 2*l.*
Deposition and acknowledgment on oath, 2*l.*
Sentence of graduation in a concurso of creditors, - - 6*l.*
Final sentence. - - 4*l.*
Assistance at a sale, - - 5*l.*

To the Assessor:
For every folio, - - 4*s.*
For every signature, - - 1*l.*

To the Escribano:
For every decree, - - 1*l.*
Deposition and acknowledgment on oath, 1*l.*
Sentence of graduation in a concourse of creditors, - - 1*l.* 10*s.*
For every notification, - - 10*s.*
Final sentence, - - 1*l.*
Assistance at a sale, - - 3*l.*

To the Porter.
For each personal notification, - 10*s.*

Note.—The fees of his excellency the Governor, as criminal judge in offences committed by military men, and those of the assessor and escribano, are the same as in the court of intendant.

For the proof of Wills:
His excellency the Governor, - 5*l.*
The escribano, - - 1*l.*
The escribano: for draft of proof, when prepared by him, - 4*l.*

Tribunal of the Chief Judge.

To the hon. the Chief Judge
For the first petition in any civil cause, 2*l.*
For every succeeding petition, except those for a sight of the proceedings, - 1*l.*
An affidavit, - - 10*s.*
Writ of execution, - - 1*l.*
Examination of a witness, - 1*l.*

The fees of the judge of the property of deceased persons are the same as in the tribunal of the alcaldes in ordinary.

To the Escribano of the Chief Judge's court:
For the first petition in any civil cause, 1*l.*
Every succeeding petition except those for a sight of the proceedings, - 1*l.*
Writ of execution, - 1*l.*
Affidavit, - - 10*s.*
Examination of a witness, - 1*l.*

The fee received on the first and subsequent petitions, by the chief judge, include the fee for his decrees thereupon, but not for decrees upon interlocutory matters.

No fees are received by the chief judge in criminal proceedings.

The fees of the chief judge's tribunal, and the escribano of that court, not provided for in this docket, are to be regulated by that of the alcaldes in ordinary.

Fees to be taken and received in Civil Causes, in the Tribunal of first Instance.

1st.—For the first petition, including decree thereon, - 1*l.*
2.—Signature to every common decree, 10*s.*
3.—Signature in decree of proof, declaratory decree, on a matter adjudged in desertion of appeal, or in cases where the interposition of judicial authority is required, 10*s.*
Signature of definitive sentence, or decree that has the force of one, - 2*l.*
Decree or sentence in a cause of concurso, or meeting of creditors; or decree in concurso that has the force of a definitive decree, - - 2*l.*
Assistance in the swearing of witnesses and their declarations, - - 1*l.*
Order of payment, - - 10*s.*
Writ of execution, - - 10*s.*
Requisitorial order, - - 1*l.*
Decree in execution of other judicial orders, 10*s.*
Nomination of a guardian or curador, - 1*l.*
Decree of adjudication of those offices, - 1*l.*
Decree of licence for sale, mortgage or incumbrance of property, - 15*s.*
For personal attendance, and presence of the judge, or view had by him in the town, or within half a league round it, in case of half a day's employment, - 3*l.*
And in case of the employment of a whole day, - - 6*l.*

In cases where the judge goes more than half a league from the town, independent of travelling expenses, - 5 l.

For acceptance of offices and charges, when on oath before the judge, - 10 s.

For the assistance of the judge in public sales, - - 1 l. 10 s.

For the exhibition of an act of donation, 10 s.

For giving personal possession of real property, the same fee as in case of personal attendance and view by the judge.

For certificate, - - 14 s.

Sentence of graduation, if the number of creditors does not exceed four, - 4 l.

When they exceed six, - 8 l.

Final sentence in any cause, - 3 l.

In criminal Causes.

1st.—For signature to judicial acts, - 10s.

2.—For signature in other common acts, 10 s.

3.—For signature of decrees of proof, declaration of points of matter adjudged, or desertion of appeal, - - 10s.

4.—For a signature to a decree having the force of a definitive decree, - 1 l.

5.—For a signature of a definitive decree, 1 l.

6.—For the examination of each witness, in sumaria, in which the judge assists, 1 l.

7.—For the ratification of each witness of the sumaria, in which the judge assists, 10 s.

8.—For the examination of every new witness in plenario, - - 10 s.

9.—For every declaration of a person accused, per folio, - - 10 s.

10.—For the confession of an accused person, 1 l. 10 s.

11.—For the confrontation of two persons, 1 l. 10 s.

12.—For the confrontation of three or more persons, - - 2 l.

13.—For assistance in the inspection of a dead body, or other subject in important matters, the judge is intitled to the same fee as is assigned to him in civil causes, within or out of the town, as the case may be.

14.—For a decree of imprisonment and a decree of enlargement from gaol, - 10 s.

Note.—Judges commissioned for any purpose take the same fees as are allowed in this Schedule.

To an Assessor on his occasional assistance to the Alcaldes.

1.—For each folio of the proceedings, - 3s.

2.—For each signature, - - 10s.

3.—In cases where the assessor's advice is required by the judge, in declarations, confessions, confrontations or examination of witnesses, in civil or criminal causes, he will divide the fees assigned to the judge.

Fees of Advocates.

The advocates practising in the several tribunals of the colony, must note their fees at the end of each petition drawn and signed by them.

They will also note their fees for their professional attendance at any public audience or meeting of creditors, the duration of which being attested by the escribanos, their charges will be subject to the approval of the respective courts.

Schedule of Fees to be taken and received by the Escribanos.

Executive causes.

The decree in which a sworn declaration or acknowledgment of a note or contract is ordered, - - 10s.

Notification of such a decree in the office, 6 s.

Notification out of the office and within the town and its precincts, - 10s.

In cases where the notification shall be made out of the town and its precincts for half a day, - - 2 l. 10 s.

For a whole day, not including travelling expenses, - - 4 l. 10 s.

For the declaration and acknowledgment of a debtor, - - 14 s.

For the delivery of the proceedings in this stage of the process to the plaintiff, and his acknowledgment thereof, - - 10s.

For the decree ordering a writ of execution, 10s.

For the notification of such a decree, with proportionate augmentation as above, 10s.

For a writ of execution, - - 14s.

In cases where diligences have been executed by a party, and are returned with a petition, the relation and extension of the same on the proceedings by the escribano, will entitle him to, - - 10s.

For a notification of a decree in such diligences, - - 6s.

For extending the security bond or fianza de saneamiento, - - 2 l. 10s.

The proceedings being delivered for the purpose of extending the execution by the plaintiff, with his petition, the escribano will receive, for his report thereupon and the decree, - - 1 l.

For a sale within the town of port of Spain, and for each day, - - 1 l. 15 s.

For a sale out of the town, and within five leagues, not including expenses, - 3 l. 10 s.

In place of a copy of the sentence of sale, and subsequent diligences that is usually given to a purchaser, by way of title, in future will be authenticated a public instrument, with the necessary clauses and insertions, for the first folio of which the escribano will receive, - 15 s.

And for each following one, to contain twenty lines, - - 2 s. 6 d.

For declarations taken by the escribano, when commissioned by the judge, whether of witnesses or parties, the escribano will take, in case they appear in his office, 15 s.

And in case of his proceeding to their house, 1 l.

If the interrogatories exceed four, he will receive for each, - - 5 s.

For citation to sale, - - 14s.

For the opposition of the defendant thereto, and the charge of the ten days of the law, 10s.

Decree of sentence for sale, - - 10s.

Security of Toledo, - - 2 l.

For any other decree not enumerated herein, 10s.

For notification thereof as in other decrees,

For putting up notices of sales, or public citations, for each notice, - - 4 s.

Causes in the Ordinary Process.

On petitions accompanied by documents or without them, the first decree, - - 10s.

First petition of answer, with documents or without them, - - 10 s.

For making a report of any other petition or decree, - - 10 s.

And if it be accompanied by documents, 15 s.

For decree of proof, - - 10 s.

For oath and examination of witnesses, the same fee as in the executive process, and half thereof for ratifications.

For report of the decrees when ordered to be made to the royal audiencia, or superior tribunal of appeal, for each party, - 1 l.

In case the report should be long, due augmentation will be made by the tribunal.

For letters of request or exhortations, in ordinary or executive processes, not exceeding two folios, - - 1 l. 10 s.

For each succeeding two folios, and containing twenty lines each page, - 10 s.

For copies of the proceedings, each folio of ninety words, - - 2 s. 6 d.

Security on oath, - - 2 l.

Security with acceptance, joint obligation, or other condition, for each clause thereof, 10 s.

For assistance in a view, within the town and its precincts, extending the declaration of appraisers, and in case of occupation during six hours, and the diligences and declarations, not exceeding two folios, 5 l. 10 s.

And for every folio beyond that number and containing twenty lines, - 10 s.

For orders with commission, and any other dispatch not exceeding two folios, 16 s.

If exceeding that number, for each page, 6 s.

For report on a petition containing prayer of possession of property, and accompanied by documents not exceeding twelve pages, - - 1 l.

For any number of pages exceeding twelve, at the rate of 6 d. each, - - 6 s.

For an order of possession of property, amounting in value to two thousand dollars and upwards, - - 3 l.

For assistance in giving possession and extending the diligence, occupying one day, 5 l.

And in case a whole day should not be occupied, a proprortionate diminution

For diligences executed in compliance with a royal order, the same fees will be taken as are assigned in respective diligences in ordinary process; and the same fees also in matters concerning arbitrators.

For delivery of the proceedings, noting them, accumulating, and attesting them, seven shillings in the office and ten out of it.

Testamentary Proceedings and Concursos.

For a decree ordering an inventory, - 10 s.

For appointment of curador *ad litem*, or defence with acceptance, oath, security, and decree of appointment, - - 3 l.

The same fee will be taken in other judicial nominations of administrators in testamentary proceedings and concursos.

For inventories, valuations, sales and other business of this kind, including written diligences, per day, 8 l.

For the copy of a document in a petition of property, approved, not exceeding two pages, - - 2 l.

And for every succeeding page containing twenty lines, - - 12 s.

For a decree admitting a cession of goods, 1 l.

For each decree accusing contumacy and others, substantiating the process, 10 s.

For a decree declaring the concurso to be well formed, nomination of administrators and defender of the property, 2 l.

Acceptance, oath, obligation security of administration, if confirmed in cases of real property, and when examination of title is necessary, for each page thereof, - 6 s.

For public advertisements of meeting of creditors, for the original, - 12 s.

And for the copy, - - 9 s.

In cases where the escribano is recused, the substitute escribano will take the same fees as the original one.

Criminal Proceedings.

For an official act or admission of complaint, 1 l.

For a decree of imprisonment and sequestration of property, - - 1 l.

For each of the other decrees of substantiation, - - 10 s.

Declarations and confessions, the same fees as in civil proceedings.

For a decree of proof, - - 14 s.

For a decree of public citation to the accused, 14 s.

For the original edict, extended in the proceedings, - - 1 l.

For each attested copy placed in the streets, 10 s.

For official requests, the same fees as in civil proceedings.

For assistance in identification of persons in the gaol, and extending the diligence, as well as for the inspection of a dead body, or other similar diligence, - - 2 l.

For reports to the royal audiencia, - - 1 l.

For delivery of the proceedings, noting and attesting them, - - 9 d.

Appraisers.

For appraisement of a slave, and to each appraiser, - - 2 l.

If in the country, - - 4 l.

If an appraisement of slaves exceeds one, and for each slave to each appraiser, 10 s.

For attendance at all other appraisement ordered in the town, or within half a league round it, in case of half a day's employment, for each appraiser, - - 3 l.

And in case of the employment of a whole day, - - 5 l.

In cases where the appraisers go more than half a league, independant of travelling expenses, - - 7 l.

Office of Partidor.

For the perusal of proceedings of inventory and evaluation, per sheet, - - 3 s.

Including also wills and other instruments attached or appertaining.

For report and draft of liquidation of the accounts, sharing, dividing and adjudging the property, including the scheme and preliminary sketches, for every four pages of a fair draft, - - 10 l.

For every page of the fair draft of the different items containing the gross amount of the property, and of each party's share, 3 l.

For every four pages of the fair draft of the different divisions, 2 *l.* 10 *s.*

Note.—For any extraordinary trouble arising out of the circumstances of the case, the partidor is entitled to apply to a judge, for an adequate augmentation.

Secretary of the Cabildo.

For registering, in the books of the cabildo, the commission of a judge or advocate, 4 *l.*
For registering the licence of a medical practitioner, interpreter or solicitor, - - 2 *l.*
For registering the licence of an apothecary and druggist, - - 1 *l.*
For administering the oath to a judge, and putting him in possession of his seat at the meeting of the board, - - 3 *l.*
For a permission to occupy land in the suburbs of the town, provided the same has fifty yards in front, - - 8 *l.*
For the attendance at the sale of the public revenues before the doors of the cabildo, for each, - - 3 *l.*
For drawing and delivering licences to the keepers of grog shops, for each licence, 3 *l.*
For drawing the security and attesting the same, - - 2 *l.*
For attendance on the regidors or alcaldes, in their visit and inspections of shops, which are to be equally divided between the regidors, alcaldes and escribanos, 3 *l.*
For each shop inspected and visited, - 1 *l.*
For a certified copy of a document protocoled in the cabildo, if it does not exceed two sheets, - - 2 *l.*

N. B.—As to presentations, decrees, copies, attestations, and notifications, the escribano is entitled to the same fees as the escribano in ordinary processes.

Registrar of Mortgages.

For searches in protocols deposited in the office, provided the parties point out the year in which the deed, instrument or proceeding was had and executed, - - 10 *s.*
For certificates rendered to a party, or by order of a tribunal, - - 1 *l.*
For cancelling a mortgage, in the presence or by order of the parties, and attestation thereof, - - 4 *l.*

To Advocates and Escribanos, licensed to draw deeds and instruments, as well as fees of protest.

For a deed of obligation, and fair draft thereof, with attestation, - - 3 *l.*
If it should contain special mortgage, recital of decrees, proceedings, or documents, for each folio, - - 2 *l.*
Deeds of sale of houses, effects, or other property, the same as the foregoing, 6 *l.*
For drawing, wills, codicils, powers of attorney to will, without creation of entail, patronage, or ecclesiastical incumbrance, (called *capellania*), and not exceeding two sheets, - - 7 *l.* 4 *s.*
For each page containing such clauses, 2 *l.*
For the draft of a sealed will, - 15 *l.*
For draft of a general power of administration, of collecting, transacting, and selling real and moveable property, if not exceeding one sheet, - - 5 *l.*
If exceeding that, for every page, - 2 *l.*
For powers of attorney granted for carrying on suits, - - 2 *l.*
For powers of substitution to solicitors or private individuals, - - 2 *l.*
For a deed of compromise, bargain or agreement, without recital or reference to proceedings or documents, - 4 *l.*
If of a special nature, for every page, 2 *l.*
For marriage contract, dower, and account of property, not exceeding four folios, 12 *l.*
For every folio exceeding that number, 2 *l.* 10 *s.*
For deeds of gift and alienation of property, not exceeding four pages, - 4 *l.*
For similar deeds, exceeding four pages, 2 *l.*
If the approval of a judge is required, the escribano is entitled, for the draft of his decree, to - - 2 *l.*
For a deed of legitimation of a son, 2 *l.*
For a deed of emancipation, - 2 *l.*
For a deed of adoption, - - 2 *l.*
For an indenture of apprenticeship, 3 *l.*
For a bill of sale of a slave, - 4 *l.*
For a manumission of a slave, including fees of attestation and registry, 7 *l.* 4 *s.*
For a deed of copartnership, or for a security required by the royal proclamation of 19 June 1813, in cases of appeal to His Majesty's council, - - 6 *l.*
For a deed of copartnership or dissolution between merchants, and inserting clauses and conditions, if not exceeding one sheet, - - 4 *l.*
If exceeding one page, and for each, 1 *l.* 10 *s.*

Note.—For every other deed not included in the Schedule, the fees will be charged according to the special nature and circumstances of each.

Note.—The advocates and licensed escribanos are desired to take notice, that the fair drafts of the several deeds and instruments made before them, are required, for their better preservation in the office of the deputy registrar, to be made with an inside margin, equal to one-fourth of the size of the paper, and an outside margin equal to one-eighth thereof; and that each page should contain twenty lines at least.

To the Commissary of Population.

For granting a certificate of registry, 2 *l.*
For every other certificate, - 1 *l.*
For the search of any papers in the archives, 2 *l.*

To Sworn Surveyors.

For each chain called *estadale*, of ten varas in length, 1 *s.* 10 *d.*
Attendance for measuring per day, of which the average is the measure of 1,200 varas, or 120 chains, - - 8 *l.*

To the Provost Marshal.

Extracting the proceedings in case of contumacy declared, - - 2 *l.*
For imprisonment, - - 1 *l.* 10 *s.*
For citing any person or witnesses on extraordinary occasions, and conducting them before the judge, if within the town, - - 1 *l.*
If without the town, per decree, exclusive of travelling expenses, - - 5 *l.*
For apprehending any person in a criminal or civil cause, if by day, - - 1 *l.*
By night, - - 2 *l.*
If there be imprisonment of two or more persons, for each person, by day, 15 *s.*

And by night, - - 1 l. 10s.
And in cases of extraordinary exertions or trouble, the judge of the cause will tax it according to his discretion.
For imprisonment of a debtor in default of the security of saneamiento, - 1 l.
For attending on a corporal punishment, 4 l.
For every capital punishment, - 16 l.
For proclaiming every proclamation, - 8 l.
For every levy in the town and suburbs on moveable or immoveable property, provided the amount for which the writ be issued shall exceed 100 dollars, 4 l.

For the same at and between the following Quarters.

St. Juan's and Cocorite, - - 6 l.
St. Joseph's, - - 8 l.
Tacarigua, - - 12 l.
Arima, - - 16 l.
Diego Martin, 8 l.
Carenage, 10 l.
Chaguanas, 12 l.
Cascajal, 12 l.
San Fernando, and the quarters of North and South Naparima, - - 16 l.
Oropuche, - - 20 l.
And beyond Oropuche six dollars, or 3 l. for every day, to be declared on the oath of the provost marshal, on the writ of execution, as to the number of days.

Note.—The judges and officers of the respective tribunals will note their charges for travelling expenses; and those of the officers will be submitted to the inspection of the court.

Fees charged at the Public Gaol.

For punishment in the gaol, to the gaoler, 6s.
To the driver, - - 4s.
Commitment in the gaol and release, - 12s.
Subsistence per day per man, - 2s.
For lodging in one of the upper rooms, per day, - - 1s.

Fees of Notary Public.

Noting protest of any vessel, - - 2 l.
Extending the protest, - - 6 l.
Demanding acceptance or payment of note with protest for refusal, - -
Duplicate protest, - - 4 l.
Registering any short paper, - - 1 l.
Certificate of such paper, - - 1 l.
Attestation, - - 2 l.

Fees to be taken and received by Solicitors.

For presentation of power, petition of demand or contestation, and of interrogatory, if not drawn by himself, attending therewith and delivering at the office, 1 l.
For attendance in the office, or before the judge, on swearing a witness, 10s.
For presentation of each witness on behalf of his client, - - 10s.
For attendance at the office to receive the proceedings, for retaining them under his charge and responsibility, - - 15s.
For attendance as curador at confessions or confrontations, and other similar formalities, if the same should occupy an hour, 1 l. 10s.
And for two hours, - - 2 l.
For attendance at appraisements, sales, deliveries, receipts, correction of proceedings, and other formalities, per diem, - - 5 l.
If out of town, exclusive of travelling expenses, - - 7 l.

When any solicitor shall be named as defender of absent persons, or of others labouring under any incapacity, he shall be entitled to receive fees as solicitor; besides such a sum as the judge shall assign for agency.

For oath of acceptances, bond and security as curador, *ad litem*, or defender, - - 1 l.
For attendance at the houses of the parties or their advocates, or at a meeting concerning debts in the division of property, - - 2 l.
For meetings and consultations at an advocate's chambers, and taking instructions on matters relating to clients, - - 1 l. 10s.

Solicitors will note their fees on the several proceedings in which they are engaged.

Fees of Interpreters.

For translating every page of foolscap, to contain from eighty to one hundred words, 6s.
Attending to give faith to any decree, or act of a tribunal, - - 10s.
Translating any decree or other paper, for every ninety words, - - 5s.
Attendance on examination of witnesses or otherwise, for every hour, - - 10s.
Interpreting any verbal demand, - - 6s.

Fees of Taxador.

For each folio, - - 2s.
For his report in causes where the folios amount to fifty, - - 3 l.
When they exceed one hundred, - - 4 l.
When they exceed two hundred, - - 5 l.
When they exceed four hundred, - - 6 l.

Complaint Court of the Chief Judge.

For every action entered, - - 10s.
To the escribano, - - 5s.
For every citation, - - 3s.
Execution, - - 2 l.

The two last fees are paid to the citing officer of the court.

Ralph Woodford.

Antonio Gomez.

Before me, *Henry Murray*, Escribano de Camará.

23d July 1816.

Fees to be taken on Grants or Confirmation of Grants of Land.

	£.	s.	d.
For a grant of five quarrées for free settlers:			
To the Commissary of Population for the registry and certificates -	2	—	—
For the grant or confirmation of a grant of land, above five and under fifty quarrées - - - - - - - - - -	17	10	—
For the grant or confirmation of a grant of land, above fifty quarrées and not exceeding one hundred - - - - - -	25	—	—
For the grant or confirmation of a grant of land exceeding one hundred quarrées - - - - - - - - - -	37	10	—

Apportionment of the above docket.

	Exceeding 5 quarrées, and under 50. Currency.			For 50 quarrées and not exceeding 100. Currency.			Exceeding 100 quarrées. Currency.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
The governor as intendant - - - -	3	—	—	4	—	—	6	—	—
The assessor to the intendant - - - -	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—
The escribano and secretary of the court of intendant - - - - - - - -	2	10	—	4	—	—	6	—	—
His Majesty's attorney-general and fiscal, for his report - - - - - - - -	3	—	—	4	—	—	6	—	—
The Commissary of Population* - For his report and certificate under the 3d article of the instructions - - -	2	—	—	3	—	—	4	10	—
For registering the grant and plan - - - -	2	—	—	2	10	—	4	—	—
Commandants of quarters.									
For their visit and report of the state of cultivation and noting the grant in the registry of the quarter - - - - - - - -	1	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—
Island Registrar.									
☞ For the entry of the grant under the 6th Article of instructions - - - - - - -	3	—	—	4	10	—	6	—	—

* If a new survey is required, the expense must be defrayed by the party.

☞ If the length of the document entered and registered shall exceed the above sums at the rate allowed by the existing docket, such excess must be paid by the parties.

Ralph James Woodford, Governor and Intendant.

Government House, 19th June 1816.

By His Excellency's Command, *Geo. Martin*, Acting Sec.

(N° 23.)—DECLARATION of the Spanish Escribanos of their charges for a protest.

TRINIDAD.—ON this twenty-ninth day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, before me, John Miller, esquire, alcalde in ordinary of the first election, personally appeared Don Manuel de Garmendia, of the said island, in obedience to the order of his excellency the Governor, dated the sixteenth day of January instant, who being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposeth and saith; That at the time he was escribano in the courts of their honours the alcaldes in ordinary of this island, that the regular fee charged by him for protesting a bill of exchange or other protest, protocoling the original, and giving a certified copy thereof, was eight dollars; and the fee of the interpreter was included therein.

Manl de Garmendia.

Sworn before me, in the absence of the first alcalde,
R. Edmonstone, second alcalde.

TRINIDAD.—ON this 29th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, before me, John Miller, esquire, alcalde in ordinary of the first election, personally appeared Joseph de Orosco, of the said island, in obedience to the order of his excellency the Governor, dated the sixteenth day of January instant, who being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposeth and saith, That at the time he was escribano in the courts of their honours the alcaldes in ordinary of this island, that the regular fee charged by him for protesting a bill of exchange or other protest, protocoling the original, and giving a certified copy thereof, was eight dollars; and the fee of the interpreter was included therein.

Josef de Orosco.

Sworn before me, in the absence of the first alcalde,
R. Edmonstone, second alcalde.

(N° 24.)—DECLARATION upon oath of the former Spanish escribanos, as to the charges made by them of bills of sale of slaves, as well as for the transfer of other property.

Sir, Trinidad, 16th January 1817.

I have to request you will be pleased to state to me what was the amount of the sum paid for the bill of sale of a slave, lot of land and buildings, as also the expense of registering the same, during the period that you were escribano in the courts of the alcaldes.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

To Don Joseph de Orosco, and (signed) *Ralph Woodford,*
Don Manuel de Garmendia.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original, and extracted from the book kept in the secretary's office C. L. B. B fol. 358. *Geo. Martin,* Acting Sec.

Trinidad.—ON this 29th day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, before me, John Miller, esquire, alcalde in ordinary of the first election, personally appeared Josef de Orosco, of the said island, in obedience to the order of his excellency the Governor, dated the sixteenth day of January instant, who being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposeth and saith, That at the time he was escribano in the courts of their honours the alcaldes in ordinary of this island, that the regular fee charged by him for a bill of sale of one or more slaves, giving a copy thereof to the parties, and protocoling the original, was five dollars, which includes the fee of the interpreter: that the fee charged for the sale of a lot of land was eight dollars, which includes the copy, protocoling the original, and the fee to the interpreter: and that the like sum of eight dollars was charged for the sale of land, with a house amd buildings thereon erected; which sum also included the fee of the interpreter, protocoling the original, and the certified copy given to the parties.

Sworn before me, in absence of the first alcalde, *Josef de Orosco.*
R. Edmonstone, second alcalde.

Trinidad.—On this twenty-ninth day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, before me, John Miller, esquire, alcalde in ordinary of the first election, personally appeared Don Manuel de Garmendia, of the said island, in obedience to the order of his excellency the Governor, dated the sixteenth day of January instant, who, being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposeth and saith, That at the time he was escribano in the courts of their honours the alcaldes in ordinary of this island, that the regular fee charged by him for a bill of sale of one or more slaves, giving a copy thereof to the parties, and protocoling the original, was five dollars, which includes the fee of the interpreter: that the fee charged for the sale of a lot of land was eight dollars, which includes the copy, protocoling the original, and the fee to the interpreter; and that the like sum of eight dollars was charged for the sale of land, with a house and buildings thereon erected, which sum also included the fee of the interpreter, protocoling the original, and the certified copy given to the parties. *Manuel de Garmendia.*

Sworn to before me, in the absence of the first alcalde,
R. Edmonstone, second alcalde.

(N° 25.)—CERTIFICATE of the Charge made by the Escribano de Camará, for the bill of sale of a Slave, in 1817.

Sir, (Duplicate.)

In compliance with your Excellency's desire, conveyed to me yesterday, I beg leave to acquaint you, that bills of sale of slaves are made out in my office of escribano, for the sum of 2*l.* currency each.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

To his Excellency, *Henry Murray,* escribano,
Sir Ralph James Woodford, Baronet, &c. &c. &c.

(N° 26.)—REGULATIONS for the Escribanos:—October 1813.

(L. S.) *Ralph James Woodford.* Port Spain, 4th October 1813.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.

Whereas for the more effectually enabling suitors to proceed in their suits or processes, now or hereafter to be instituted in the tribunals of justice, and for regulating the offices and duties of the escribanos; it has been deemed expedient to order, publish, and decree, that the following

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Be duly observed and complied with, by all the escribanos of the said island, under pain of dismissal from office, and utter disability to fill the said appointment, in future.

No. 1.—That all and every the escribanos shall, within one month, or such further time as may be granted for that purpose, make separate annual indexes of all suits, civil or criminal, distinguishing the same; up to the 31st day of December last, that are now in their respective offices, or under their charge, keeping, or possession, in alphabetical lists, and commencing with number one, according to their priority of date, in conformity to the schedule subjoined.

No. 2.—That they do make up an index, within one week, of all suits that have been instituted in their several offices since the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, under the foregoing penalty.

No. 3.—That from the day of the date hereof, all suits to be hereafter instituted or filed, shall be immediately, at the time of delivery, entered in the index book as aforesaid last mentioned, and in the manner pointed out in the schedule.

No. 4.—That the different processes shall be numbered, in the front folio of each suit, as follows:—The number; the judge before whom the cause is instituted, whether civil or criminal; the names of the plaintiff and defendant; the escribano of the cause; the advocate and solicitor; the time received, and when presented to the judge.

No. 5.—That, from the day of the date hereof, all petitions to be received shall, at the time of delivery to an escribano, be by him numbered in the margin, corresponding to the number of the suit, the time he received it from the party presenting it, the fees received therewith, and the time of presentation to the judge.

No. 6.—That all decrees of the judges being dated the time they are made, the escribano shall certify, in the margin, the date he receives the same from the judge; and the escribano cannot be permitted to receive any decree that is not dated by the judge.

No. 7.—That all petitions, when presented to the judge by the escribano, shall be accompanied by the autos, to preclude the necessity of the judge calling for the autos to which the petitioner may refer.

No. 8.—That all notifications of the judge's decrees be made to the respective parties within twenty-four hours after the receipt of the decree by the escribano, who shall also certify the act of notification, and in what manner notified, whether personally to the parties in the cause, or by leaving a copy of the decree at their respective residences; or by sending an official letter to the commandant of the quarter.

No. 9.—That no escribano, or clerk of an escribano, be suffered, on any account whatsoever, to write, prepare, or otherwise make out for the parties in any suit, any escrito, petition, memorial, or representation, under pain of the escribano's dismissal from office: the escribano being always held responsible for clerks or persons employed in his office.

No. 10.—That one real be paid to the escribano by any person wishing to inspect the index book, which shall be open at all times to any person.

No. 11.—That the judges do call for any autos or proceedings, and the index book, whenever they think proper; and in case of any suspicion being entertained by them of an escribano not having duly indexed and entered a suit, or of an escribano or his clerk having, from and after the date hereof, drawn any petition, they are at liberty to examine, on oath, the parties, and to report the same to the governor; and upon the same being proved, the escribano will be dismissed his office, and rendered incapable of receiving a new licence.

No. 12.—That should an escribano delay the presentation of a suit or petition, or the notification of any decree, and the same shall not be satisfactorily explained, by the escribano of the cause, to the judge thereof, the escribano shall be dismissed his office or employment for ever.

No. 13.—That it shall not be lawful for any escribano to ask, demand or take, from any person or persons, more than his established fees by law, on pain of being, when convicted thereof, dismissed his office.

No. 14.—No person shall be permitted to remain in the offices of the escribanos beyond the time necessary for the object of their application; and the escribanos shall not admit any persons to their office, but on business.

No. 15.—The escribanos shall attend in their offices personally, from nine in the forenoon, until two in the afternoon (Sundays and holidays excepted); nor shall they absent themselves but with permission previously obtained of either of the judges. The remainder of the day is to be devoted to the notification of the judge's decrees.

No. 16.—No escribano shall, under pain of dismissal, permit the parties in a cause, their attornies or advocates, to inspect the proceedings, but by an order from the judge, in such cases as the law forbids.

No. 17.—Each escribano shall note his charge of fees on all copies or extracts, or other papers furnished from his office, for which the law allows him to make a charge, as equally on all wills and deeds, drawn up or registered in his office.

No. 18.—Each escribano shall keep a book of deliveries, in which the delivery of each set of proceedings shall be noted, whether to the parties or their attornies, advocates, assessors, or solicitors: shewing the date of delivery, and the number of pages of which the same shall consist.

No. 19.—Should any escribano lose or secrete a set of autos, or any document appertaining thereto, he shall pay the amount of such document lost, within three days, on pain of execution.

No. 20.—Should any escribano refuse a sight of any set of proceedings or other documents, to any party having a right to inspect them, on his fees being offered him; or, through negligence or any other cause, impede any suit, he shall be dismissed from his office, and rendered incapable of receiving a new licence.

No. 21.—Each escribano shall give security, at the ensuing board of cabildo, himself in the sum of two thousand dollars, and find a security, to be approved by the board, in an equal sum, for his due compliance with these and all future regulations. In all other points, the escribanos will follow the law.

Lastly,—A copy of this ordinance, in both languages, shall be placed in the most conspicuous part of the offices of the respective escribanos, together with their docket of fees, signed by the judge.

In witness whereof, his Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford, baronet, hath hereunto set his hand, and seal at arms, at Government House, this 4th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and of His Majesty's reign the fifty-third.

By his Excellency's command, *Philip Reinagle*, Sec.

Schedule referred to.

Number.	Date of Filing.	Civil.	Criminal.	Plaintiff	Defendant.	Tercer Opositor.	Judge.	Escribano.	Settled.	Pending.

(N° 27.)—REPORT from the Advocates, of their Charges for Deeds.

Sir, Government House, 16th January 1817.

I have the honor to request you will be pleased to certify to me, the charges made by you for drawing the following deeds:

Advocates.
Messrs Knox, Sanderson, Johnston, Lewis, Llanos, Besancourt, Garcia.
Conveyancers
Mr. Lowe.

1.—A bill of sale for a slave.
2.—If more than one, and including a mortgage.
3.—A bill of sale of a lot of land.
4.—A bill of sale of a lot of buildings.
5.—A bill of sale of several lots and buildings, including a mortgage.
6.—A bill of sale of land in the country, not being a sugar, cocoa, or coffee estate.
7.—A bill of sale of a sugar, cocoa, or coffee estate.

I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,
(signed) *Ralph Woodford.*

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original, entered in the letter-book kept in the secretary's office, marked C. L. B. B fol. 356. *Geo. Martin*, Act^{g} Sec^{y}

Sir, Port of Spain, January 27th, 1817.

In reply to the queries transmitted to me by your Excellency, I have the honour to state, that for the different deeds of which the object has been real property, my charge has been from four to eight pounds. Sometimes I have required more; but that has been occasioned by extra trouble and diligence.

For the sale of a negro, my fees have been customarily two pounds, but never, as I recollect, more than two pounds ten. My fees I now regulate by the schedule lately issued.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your Excellency's very obedient servant,
Charles Lowe.

To his Excellency the Governor.

Sir, Port of Spain, 18th January 1817.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 16th instant, left with me last evening, in which your Excellency requests me to certify the charges made by me for drawing the deeds therein specified, and numbered 1 to 7. Previously to making particular answers to the questions submitted to me, I must beg leave to observe to your Excellency, that conveyancing, in this island, is a branch of professional business which I have rather avoided than desired; having found, that the expectations of persons as to the expense attending the drawing and preparing deeds, had no adequate reference to the trouble and consideration which professional responsibility feels it necessary to bestow. My practice in conveyancing has been extremely limited; and I fear I am not in a situation to reply as categorically or satisfactorily to your Excellency's letter, as your Excellency may desire. With respect to the instrument described in number 1, in your Excellency's letter, I have only had two applications for drawing such, conveyances of slaves, not being subject to the provisions of the proclamation of 5th February 1814, and being generally, I believe, procured at the registry office of slaves, by persons when they apply to ascertain, there, the due registration of the slave to be conveyed, or to obtain a certificate of such registration. Having, in the two instances I have mentioned, accommodated my charge to what I understood to be the common charge, I shall now be guided in my statement as to what I conceive a proper professional charge, videlicet, 8*l.* for a sale of slave or slaves; and for sale containing mortgage, 10*l.* The mere insertion of more than one slave in the same instrument would not alter the charge. It is scarcely necessary to state to your Excellency, that, in the transfer of real property, the examination, nature, and length of former deeds, the number and situation of parties, and the nature of the stipulations and conditions, must regulate the price of the instrument. The situation or locality of the property to be conveyed would not make a difference in the charge; and the sort of instrument described in numbers 3, 4, and 6, would be subject to little or no variation in charge, when confined to two parties, the vendor and vendee; and being a conveyance of land, or of land and buildings, executed, &c. according to the formalities of the proclamation of 5th February 1814, the charge would be 12*l.*; and the charge for such sale, containing mortgage, would be increased to 20*l.* Number 7 would, in ordinary cases, be subject to the charge of 20*l.*; and these prices would be increased, with reference to the examination or consideration of former titles, deeds or securities, the number and description of parties, and the nature and length of the stipulations and conditions of the instrument.

I have the honour to remain, respectfully,
Your Excellency's obedient humble servant,
L. I. C. Johnston.

To his Excellency,
Sir Ralph Woodford, baronet, &c. &c. &c.

To his Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford, baronet,
Governor, Commr in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

Sir, Port of Spain, 20 January 1817.

In compliance with your Excellency's desire communicated to me by the honour of your letter, of the 16th instant, I certify, that the charges made by me as advocate for drawing the following deeds, are:

	£. Cr
1. A bill of sale of a slave - - - - -	3 – –
2. If more than five, including a mortgage and other insertions - - - - - - -	10 – –
3. A bill of sale of a lot of land, the price of which has been paid in ready money - - - - -	6 – –
But if the same contain obligation to pay part of the purchase money, at different periods by bills to order - - - - - - - - -	8 – –
4. A bill of sale of a lot of land and buildings, from	£. 6 to £. 8
5. A bill of sale of several lots and buildings, including a mortgage, - - - - - from	£. 10 to £. 12
6. A bill of sale of land in the country, not being a sugar, cocoa or coffee estate - - - - -	9 – –
7. A bill of sale or a mortgage of a sugar, coffee or cocoa estate - - - - - - -	15 – –

Such is the general rate of charges which I have observed for the above-mentioned deeds; and which have been paid by the parties in equal half portions; in some instances according to the circumstances of the parties, I have demanded less; and although for a very few deeds, the parties have paid something more than the charges above stated, such extra charge has been made for the trouble of examining various ancient protocols, law proceedings, and other acts referred to in the deeds, indispensably necessary for ascertaining the real rights of the parties interested, according to the nature of the contract, and without such requisite information, I should not have granted the said documents, as it would be leaving the parties exposed to the bad consequences which the government wisely proposed to obviate, when by the proclamation of the fifth of February 1814, the execution of such deeds was entrusted to the advocates.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect and consideration,
Your Excellency's most obedient and humble servant,
Dr Francis Llanor.

Sir, Port of Spain, 17th Jan. 1817.

I have the honour to inform your Excellency, in answer to your Excellency's letter of the 16th instant, that I have for some time past declined drawing any deeds; although I have in some special cases perused and settled those drawn by other advocates.

I have the honour to be, your Excellency's obedient and respectful servant,

His Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford, bart.
Governor and Commander in Chief, &c. &c.

George Knox.

Sir, Port of Spain, 20th Jan. 1817.

Agreeably to your Excellency's letter of the 16th instant, I have the honour to enclose a certificate of the charges made by me, for drawing out the deeds mentioned therein.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient and humble servant,
Justus Joseph de Besancourt, LL. D.

To his Excellency the Governor, &c. &c. &c.

Port of Spain, 20th January 1817.

I the undersigned advocate, practising in the tribunals of this island of Trinidad, certify to his Excellency the Governor, that the charges made by me, for drawing out the undermentioned deeds, are as follow:

	£. s. d.
1. For a bill of sale of a slave - - - - - -	4 – –
2. - - ditto, of more than one with mortgage - -	8 – –
3. - - ditto, of a lot of land - - - - -	8 – –
4. - - ditto, of a lot of building - - - -	8 – –
5. - - ditto, of several lots and buildings with mortgage	£.8 to £.10
6. - - ditto, of lands in the country - - - -	8 – –
7. - - ditto, or mortgage, of a sugar, cocoa, or coffee estate - - - - - - -	£.12 to £.24

Justus Joseph de Besancourt, LL. D.

Sir, Port of Spain, 23d January 1817.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of this day, and to state that my usual charge for making a bill of sale of a slave is three pounds, and for drawing the probate of a will, summoning the parties, and getting the same proved, is three pounds six shillings.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

To his Excellency
Sir Ralph James Woodford, Baronet, Governor, &c. &c. &c.

Chs A. Gellineau.

Sir, Port of Spain, 20th January 1817.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 16th instant, and to state, that I am not able to inform your Excellency, with all the particularity required upon the several matters mentioned.

With regard to the sales of slaves, I have to state, that very few instruments of that sort have been made by me since the establishment of the office for the registry of slaves in this island; such sales having been in general made in that office; but when I was in the practice of making them, my charge was, according to the number of parties, conditions for payment, clause of mortgage, &c. from three pounds to eight pounds currency.

With regard to the instruments mentioned, numbers 3, 4, and 6, they would vary from each other only in description; and, according to the number of parties, conditions of payment, examinations of titles, records, powers, and recitals of such matters, would be charged from eight to forty pounds currency.

Those mentioned Nos 5 and 7, would necessarily be longer; and according to the trouble had under peculiar circumstances of each case, the conveyancer would be entitled to a much higher charge. I have not, however, known more than one hundred pounds currency for the longest conveyance made here.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your Excellency's obedient humble servant,

His Excellency the Governor.

John Sanderson.

Sir, Port of Spain, 21st January 1817.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 16th instant, and to certify to your Excellency, that the charges I have made for drawing the deeds mentioned in your Excellency's letter, are as follows:

	£. Cʸ
1st. Bill of sale of a slave; I have drawn but one, and I only charged - - - - - - -	1 16 –
2d. D° of twelve slaves, the only one that I have passed of this kind - - - - - - -	8 – –
3d. D° of a lot of land - - - - from	£.3 to £.4
4th. D° of a lot and buildings - - - from	£.4 to £.8
5th. D° of several lots and buildings - - from	£.5 to £.8
6th. D° of land in the country, not being a sugar, cocoa, or coffee estate - - - - - - -	6 – –
7th. D° or mortgage of a sugar, cocoa, or coffee estate - - - - - - from	£.12 to £.16

I beg leave to observe to your Excellency, that when it has been necessary either to examine proceedings, or other documents, or to attend at the different offices of the escribanos, secretary and registrar, and commissary of population, or at the houses of the parties at their request, or to leave town to see the parties residing in the country sign the deed, I have made an extra charge, in proportion to the trouble that I have had; but this has only occurred in very few instances.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

R. Garcia, LL. D.

His Excellency the Governor.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of its original; exhibited to me this third day of February 1817.

Henry Murray, Dep. Sec. & Reᵍ.

Sir, Port of Spain, January 21, 1817.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's circular of the 16th instant, by which your Excellency requests me to certify the charges made by me, for drawing the deeds therein mentioned; but as I have never charged for conveyancing, according to the value or extent of the property conveyed, but according to the necessary length of the deed, and the trouble had, in examining into the title and other matters, upon which the conveyance has been founded, I am sorry that I cannot comply with your Excellency's desire exactly.

With respect to bills of sale of slaves, they have been, I believe, chiefly made out in the office of the registrar of slaves. The charges, however, which I have usually made for conveyancing, I beg leave to certify to your Excellency as follows:

1. For a bill of sale of one or more slaves, either with or without a clause of mortgage (the latter being very simple in a deed of that description) not more than from - - - - - - - - -	£.2 to £.4 currency.
2. For a bill of sale of a lot of land, or lots of land, or lots and buildings, either in town or country, and with or without a clause of mortgage on hypothecation, according to the necessary length of the deed, and trouble had, but very seldom more in either case than from - - - - - -	£.8 to £.12 currency
3. For a bill of sale or conveyance, or mortgage of land in the country, or of an estate of any description, according to the necessary length of the deed, and trouble had, but seldom more, in either case (except in special and extraordinary cases), than - - - - - - - - - -	£.20 curry.

At the same time I take the liberty of observing, that I think the above charges might admit of some augmentation; and that in the other British colonies, of which I have any professional knowledge, the usual charge for a conveyance, or other alienation, transfer, or mortgage of real property, is ten joes, except in cases of long and special limitations, or other matters, by which the conveyance necessarily runs to a considerable length, beyond the ordinary extent of an English conveyance, by lease and release; and then the charge is generally regulated and made accordingly. I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

J. Lewis.

His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-chief,
&c. &c. &c.

(Nº 28.)—REPORT from the Deputy Secretary, Registrar, and Escribano, of the Cost of proving a Will, in 1817.

Sir, Trinidad, 16th January 1817.

I have the honour to request, you will be pleased to certify to me, as escribano, what part, or whether the whole, of the witnesses to the execution of a sealed will, were examined upon separate depositions; what was the fee for each; and also, the whole expenses of receiving, proving, and registering a will, both before the fixing of the last docket of the 23d July last, and those now paid.

I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

Henry Murray, esq. (signed) *Ralph Woodford.*
Late Escribano to the Courts of the Alcaldes.

I hereby certify the forgoing to be a true copy of the original, and entered in the letter book kept in the secretary's office, marked C. L. B. B fol. 358.

Geo. Martin, Actg Secy.

Sir, Port of Spain, 15th January 1817.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 16th instant, requesting me to certify, as escribano, "what part, or whether the whole of the witnesses to the execution of a sealed will, were examined upon separate depositions; what was the fee for each; and also the whole expenses of receiving, proving, and registering of a will, both before the fixing of the last docket of the 23d July last, and those now paid." In reply thereto, I have the honour to acquaint you, that I am entirely ignorant in what manner wills were proved, previous to February 1814, having never had any thing to do with them prior to that period. Subsequent thereto, all wills that have been lodged in my office of registry have been proved by three legal witnesses, before your Excellency. The statement of the fees thereof I beg leave to annex as follows; *viz.*

	£.	s.	d.
Drawing probate of a will, in my office of escribano	2	-	-
His Excellency's fee for proving the same	5	-	-
The escribano's fee	1	-	-
Average price for receiving and recording a will, by the deputy secretary and register	4	-	-
Attested copy of the same, taken upon an average of those recorded in the deputy secretary and register's office, being at the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* currency for every 90 words	4	-	-
	16	-	-

I have the honour to be, Sir, your Excellency's obedient humble servant,

Henry Murray, Dep. Sec. and Escribano.

To his Excellency,
Sir Ralph James Woodford, Bart. &c. &c. &c.

(Nº 29.)—REPORT from the late Clerk in Ordinary, of the Cost of proving a Will, before his Excellency Major General Hislop.

Sir, Trinidad, 16th January 1817.

I have to request you will be pleased to certify to me, as late clerk in ordinary, the expenses attending the proof and registry of a will, during the period of your clerkship, and the court under which you acted; and that you would add what was the usual fee, within your knowledge, that was paid to, or charged by, the advocates, for drawing the probate thereon.

I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

To J. Lewis, esq., (signed) *Ralph Woodford.*
Late Clerk in Ordinary.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original, as extracted from the letter book kept in the secretary's office, marked C. L. B. B fol. 359.

Geo. Martin, Actg Secy.

Sir, Port of Spain, January 20th, 1817.

Agreeably to your Excellency's desire, I have the honour to certify to your Excellency, that "the expenses attending the proof and registry of a will, during the government of General Hislop, as governor and ordinary," amounted to sixteen pounds thirteen shillings currency, as per the subjoined account in detail; and that, as the probate was then made out by me, as clerk in ordinary, no fee was paid to any advocate for drawing the same to my knowledge.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient and very humble servant,
J. Lewis.

His Excellency
Sir R. J. Woodford, bart. Governor, &c. &c. &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Filing petition for letters testamentary - - -	-	9	-
Taking bond, warrant of appraisement, and letters testamentary - - - - - - - - -	4	12	-
Drawing probate - - - - - - - -	1	15	-
Recording will - - - - - - - - -	1	6	-
Copy of will and certificate - - - - - -	1	6	-
To the clerk in ordinary - - £.	9	8	-
His Excellency the Governor's fees as ordinary - -	7	5	-
Total - - £.	16	13	-

N. B.—Wills were also proved before the alcaldes in ordinary, according to Spanish law.

(Nº 30.)—DECLARATION of the Spanish Escribanos of the Cost of proving a sealed Will before the Alcaldes.

Sir, Government House, 16th January 1817.

I have to request you will be pleased to certify to me, as escribano of the courts of the alcaldes, what part or whether the whole of the witnesses to the execution of a sealed will were examined upon separate depositions; what was the fee for each, and also the whole expense of receiving, proving, and registering of a will.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient humble servant,
(signed) *Ralph Woodford.*

To Dⁿ Josef de Orosco and Dⁿ Manˡ de Garmendia.

I hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy from the original, extracted from the letter book kept in the secretary's office, marked C. L. B. ᴮ fol. 359.
George Martin, Acting Secʸ.

On this twenty-ninth day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, before me, John Miller, esquire, alcalde in ordinary of the first election, personally appeared Joseph de Orosco, of the said island, in obedience to the order of his Excellency the Governor, dated the sixteenth day of January instant, who being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposeth and saith, That at the time he was escribano in the courts of their honours the alcaldes in ordinary of this island, that the seven witnesses who attested all closed wills or testaments, were examined separately as to their being all residents in this port; and when any of them were dead or absent, their signatures were proved by the depositions of the other witnesses, that the fee for each deposition was fourteen reals, which by the docket of his Excellency the Governor Thomas Hislop, esquire, were increased to twenty-four reals; and by that of Major General Monro to twenty-seven reals; which fees were divided between the judge, assessor and interpreter: to these were added those which corresponded to the judge and escribano for the decrees of opening, approval of the will, protocol and translation: these fees were fixed and known, and the expense of the translation and copy was in proportion to the number of folios contained in the will, and therefore it is impossible to fix the precise cost, but the same amounted to about eighty dollars.
Josef de Orosco.

Sworn before me, in the absence of the first alcalde,
R. Edmonstone, second alcalde.

On this twenty-ninth day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, before me, John Miller, esquire, alcalde in ordinary of the first election, personally appeared Don Manuel de Garmendia of the said island, and in obedience to the order of his Excellency the Governor, dated the sixteenth day of January instant, who being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposeth and saith, That at the time he was escribano in the courts of their honours the alcaldes in ordinary of this island, that the seven witnesses who attested all closed wills or testaments, were examined separately as to their being all residents in this port; and when any of them were dead or absent, their signatures were proved by the depositions of the other witnesses; that the fee for each deposition was fourteen reals, which by the docket of his Excellency the Governor, Thomas Hislop, esquire, were increased to twenty-four reals; and by that of Major General Monro, to twenty-seven reals; which fees were divided between the judge, assessor and interpreter: to these were added those which corresponded to the judge and escribano, for the decrees of opening, approval of the will, protocol and translation: these fees were fixed and known, and the expense of the translation and copy was in proportion to the number of folios contained in the will, and therefore it is impossible to fix the precise cost, but the same amounted to about eighty dollars.

Sworn before me, in the absence of the first alcalde, *Mart de Garmendia.*
R. Edmonstone, second alcalde.

(N° 31.)—COMPARATIVE VIEW of the Charges of the Tribunals of First Instance, now and formerly by the Taxing Officer of the Courts.

Schedule of FEES in the Courts of First Instance:

	Chief Oidor.	Chief Judge, (Old Arancel.)	Alcaldes in 1813.
For the 1st petition, including decree	$.8 – –	$.4 – –	$.1 – –
For every succeeding petition, including decree thereon	4 – –	2 – –	1 – –
For an interlocutory decree	4 – –	2 – –	1 – –
For a definitive decree	8 – –	4 – –	1 5 –
For a writ	4 – –	2 – –	1 – –
For an affidavit	4 – –	1 – –	1 – –
For an examination	4 – –	2 – –	1 – –
For citation to the defendant to answer the action	2 – –	nothing.	nothing.
Petition for vista or pregones	4 – –	nothing.	1 – –
For a certificate	10 – –	2 – –	1 5 –
	Escribano.	Escribano.	Escribano.
For the 1st presentation, including the decree	4 – –	2 – –	1 1 –
For every succeeding presentation, including decree	2 – –	2 – –	1 1 –
For any common decree	2 – –	2 – –	1 1 –
For a decree ordering an execution	2 – –	2 – –	1 5 –
For a definitive decree	4 – –	2 – –	1 5 –
For a writ	2 – –	2 – –	1 5 –
For an affidavit	2 – –	1 – –	– 6 –
For an examination	2 – –	2 – –	1 5 –
For a citation or notification	1 – –	1 – –	– 6 –

Note.—The assessor in the alcaldes court received two shillings per folio for vista, and a dollar for each signature.

I do hereby certify, that the foregoing schedule of fees is taken from those noted on the old proceedings which I have subsequently taxed, as well as from the accounts furnished by the solicitors of what they actually paid at the periods to which they refer.

Port of Spain, Feb. 6th, 1817. *Wm. White*, Taxing Officer.

(N° 31 *a*.)—NUMBER of Proceedings instituted, concluded, and pending in the several Tribunals of the Governor, from Jan. 1814 to Jan. 1817.

STATEMENT of the number of processes instituted in the different tribunals of "Royal Audiencia, Civil Court of Appeal, and Court of Intendant;" from the 7th day of February 1814, day of their institution, to the present date; and also the number of proceedings had before his Excellency in his Tribunal of Criminal Military Jurisdiction.

Royal Audiencia.	Civil Court of Appeal.	Court of Intendant.	Tribunal of Criminal Military Jurisdiction.	Total.
13.	26.	49.	12.	100.

Trinidad, 25th January 1817.

I certify that of the foregoing one hundred processes had in the different tribunals of his Excellency the Governor, twelve only remain pending, the remainder being all finally concluded; there have been sixty-eight cases of police before his Excellency, but no expense has attended fifty-five of them. *Henry Murray*, Escribano De Camará.

(N° 32.)—RETURN of Processes entered and concluded in the Courts of the Alcaldes in Ordinary, 1814, 1815, and 1816, with a Report of the number of Petitions presented to them, whether signed by Parties, Advocates or Solicitors, and a Return of the same for 1811, 1812 and 1813.

Sir, Government House, 22d January 1817.

I have the honour to request you will be pleased to inform me what proportions of the petitions presented in your tribunal appear to have been prepared by the parties themselves, receiving the formality of an advocate's signature; what has been the number of proceedings entered in the tribunal over which you now preside, and that of the proceedings transferred from your court to the chief judge's annually?

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,

To the Alcalde of the 1st and 2d Election. (signed) *Ralph Woodford.*

Port of Spain.—Account of the Proceedings entered in the Courts of the First and Second Alcades.

Years.	Entered.	Transferred to the Court of the Chief Judge by Petition.	Concluded.	Pending.
1814	411	108	114	
1815	208	59	64	
1816	138	21	32	
	757	188	210	359

I, the undersigned, escribano of the courts of their honours the alcaldes in ordinary of the first and second election, do hereby certify, that the foregoing is a correct account, taken from the indexes of the proceedings in my office, of the actions entered in the courts of the first and second alcaldes, and of the manner in which they have been disposed of: and I do further certify, that after a careful examination of the proceedings now remaining in my office, entered in the three years preceding, I do not find in any one of them any one petition having the formality of an advocate's signature that appears to have been prepared by the parties in the cause.

And I further certify, that having examined the proceedings now remaining in my office, entered in the three before-mentioned years, there appears to be one hundred and sixteen petitions prepared by parties without the signature of solicitor or advocate, three hundred and fifty-three prepared and signed by solicitors only, seventy prepared by solicitors, and signed by them and advocates, one hundred and forty-nine prepared by advocates, and signed by them.

And I also certify, that during the three years that I have been the escribano of the courts of the alcaldes, the practice of those courts has not made the formality of an advocate's signature necessary to a petition.

Town Hall, 31st day of Jan. 1817. *Henry Jones*, Escribano.

(N° 33.)—CERTIFICATE of the Advocate's Charges in the Chief Judge's Tribunal, and of presentations of Papers, without the signature of an Advocate.

Court of the Honourable the Chief Judge, 31st December 1816.

I hereby certify, that it appears from reference by me had to the several proceedings removed from the courts of the alcaldes of the first and second election to the court of the honourable the chief judge, as well as from those instituted therein, that the highest fees charged by any advocate on a single and special petition, since the proceedings have been so removed or instituted, do not exceed the sum of one hundred pounds currency: and that the lowest fee charged by the advocates practising in this tribunal, for a common petition is two pounds currency; and that fees for such petitions vary from two to six pounds, and do not, except in special cases, exceed the latter sum. I also certify that many hundred petitions have been presented by parties themselves, and admitted by the chief judge without the signature of an advocate, and where the nature of the petition did not require it; and that proceedings have been carried on, and concluded in the same manner. To all which I give faith accordingly, the day and year first before written.

W. D. Parke, acting Escribano.

(N° 34.)—EXAMINATION of the late Taxador as to the conduct of, and Fees received by the Spanish Advocates.

Sir, Government House, 25th January 1817.

As Mr. Lubault, the late taxador of the courts of justice in this island, is a person very much acquainted with the proceedings had in the time of the Spanish government as well as since the conquest of the island, I beg you will require him to depose upon oath before you, to the following questions;—

1st. How long have you resided in this island, and in what capacity?

2d. What were the lowest and highest fees of advocates practising in the tribunals of Trinidad before the conquest of the island, and demanded by them on petitions?

3d. What did the lawyers charge for their signatures?

4th. Were petitions then admitted without the signature of a lawyer or solicitor?

5th. How many lawyers or solicitors were there in the colony?

6th. Have you any knowledge of a proclamation or docket of fees issued by General Picton, in 1798?

7th. How many licensed escribanos were there at that time?

8th. Have you had occasion to know what was the probable amount of an escribano's annual profits from judicial proceedings, as well as from the public instruments and deeds that they drew and entered in their several protocols?

9th. Was the conduct of the escribanos considered or reputed to be good or satisfactory to the public in respect of the discharge of their professional duties, and dispatch and impartiality in the business under their care, and what was their influence?

10th. Was the conduct of the escribanos during the period of your intercourse with the tribunals, considered good and satisfactory to the public, in respect of integrity, impartiality, and diligence?

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(signed) *Ralph Woodford.*

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of its original, exhibited to, and compared by me, this 15th day of March 1817. *Henry Murray*, Dep. Sec. and Reg.

ON this third day of February one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, appeared before me Francis Lubault, late taxador of the courts of justice, who being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, declared as follows to the following questions:

To the first:—I have resided in this island ever since the year 1782, having always been employed as interpreter of the French and Spanish languages until the year 1809, when I was appointed as an advocate by his honour the late chief oidor.

To the second:—Two dollars the lowest fee on petitions, and I have understood that five hundred dollars was once paid to Don Philipe Sanchez for a petition that contained forty-two pages, and on another occasion, as much as two thousand dollars, was paid to Don Joaquin Guillen, for a petition, in the matter of Barry and Black.

To the third:—Nothing; as it was not necessary for them to sign petitions.

To the fourth:—Petitions were then admitted without the signature of an advocate, and only with that of a solicitor.

To the fifth:—I remember only four advocates and four solicitors, which was the fixed number.

To the sixth:—I have no knowledge of it.

To the seventh:—There were three escribanos formerly, and after the conquest of the island, a fourth was appointed.

To the eighth:—I do not.

To the ninth:—The conduct of the escribanos was often found fault with for neglect of duty and slowness in the dispatch of business.

To the tenth and last:—There was a good deal of grumbling, but no formal complaints were made against them, to my knowledge,

(signed) *Fs Lubault.*

J. Miller, first alcalde. (signed) *Chas A. Gellineau*, S. Interpreter.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of its original, exhibited to, and compared by me, this 15th day of March 1817. *Henry Murray*, Dep. Sec. and Reg.

(N° 35.)—SUMS expended and reimbursed on account of the Slave Commissioners.

	Currency.
The amount of the charge for the commissioners of slaves, was - - - - - - - -	£. 2,794 10
The amount received from a tax of 10s. currency each slave, inspected by the said commissioners, per their return - - - - - - - - -	* 1,467 10
Deficit - - Cy £.	1,327 —

Of this sum, three hundred and thirty-three pounds currency was collected by the alguazil mayor.

27 January 1817. *Robert Baker*, Acting Treasurer.

(N° 36.)—COPY of Circular Letter to the Commandants, covering the order of Government, 5 June 1815, requiring them to receive the assessment for the expense of the Commissioners, and transmitting the Return of Persons and Number of Slaves examined in each Quarter.

Copy of Circular of the 5th June 1815, to the commandants of quarters, inclosing copies of the order of government of the same date.

Sir, Government House, 5th June 1815.

With reference to the inclosed order of government, I have to desire that you will forthwith notify the same to the several persons coming under the said order, and whose names are herewith transmitted.

On receipt of the money, you will remit the same to the colonial treasurer, advising me thereof, and also returning the names of any persons who may become defaulters, in order that writs of execution may then be issued against them.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(signed) *Ralph Woodford.*

I hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of the original entered in the letter book, kept in the secretary's office, marked G. L. B. A. fol. 429.

Geo. Martin, Acting Sec.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.

(L. S.) Government House,
(signed.) *Ralph James Woodford.* Port of Spain, 5th June 1815.

WHEREAS by the last clause in page 24, of the royal order in council, of the 26th of March 1815, it is provided, That there shall be commissioners appointed to examine and verify the returns of persons in possession of slaves, as trustees, guardians, receivers, committees and sequestrators, which said commissioners, by the last clause in page 25, are directed to be allowed a reasonable compensation for their time and trouble, as well as their expenses in executing the said commission; and for the payment of which it is directed that the said trustees, &c. shall be respectively assessed in proportion to the number of slaves in their possession as aforesaid, which sum, it is enacted, shall be paid by them and allowed in their account with the estates, or persons interested in such slaves, not exceeding the sum of five shillings sterling for each slave as aforesaid.

And the same having been completed, and the expenses incurred and awarded to the said commissioners having exceeded the sum so ordered to be applied, all persons falling within the above description, and whose slaves were examined by the said commissioners, are hereby required and adjudged to pay to the commandants of their respective quarters, within the space of twenty days after notice by the commandant; and in the town of Port of Spain, within the space of twenty days from the date hereof, unto the colonial treasurer, the sum of ten shillings currency for each negro so returned and examined as aforesaid, and in default thereof, that warrants will be issued to levy the amount.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at Government House, town of Port of Spain, this 5th day of June 1815.

By command,
(signed) *P. Reinagle,* Sec^y.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original, and that it was duly published in the Colonial Gazette five several times; viz. on the 7th, 10th, 14th, 17th and 21st June 1815.

Geo Martin, Acting Sec.

(N° 37.)—EXTRACT from the Minutes of Council of the Schedule of the Fees as fixed for the Governor and his Secretary, 30 June 1813.

AT a meeting of His Majesty's Council, held by summons at Government House, the 30th day of June 1813:

Present;—His Excellency the Governor,
Honourables John Nihell, John Black, St. Hilaire Beggoratt, John Nugent, Andrew Clarke, and Philip Langton;

Ordered,—That the following Docket of Fees should be established and taken in the office of the Governor's secretary;

Departures from the Island:	Governor,	Secretary.
	Dollars.	Dollars.
White passes	2	—
Coloured passes	1	—
Permission to take in ballast of 50 tons and under	2	1
150 tons	3	1½
250 tons	4	2
above 250 tons	5	2½
Droghing passes by 3 months	2 4½	1
Vessels clearing	4 6	–½
To Europe	8	2
Petitions of neutrals	16	8
Marriage Licences:		
Whites, first class	32	16
Second class	16	8
Free coloured people	8	4
Slaves	- -	1
Signature, with seal of office	16	8
Ships licences to run	40	10
Register	10	2
Oath of collector	5	—
Petition for sea lots	40	10
Petition for grants of land	24	8
Grants of land, with the island great seal	100	25
Petitions, praying enquiry on complaints decided upon by the alcaldes in ordinary, and alcaldes of barrios	16	8
Letters of administration:		
For estates under 500$	8	4
Above that sum	16	8
Probate of wills of 500$	6	4
Above that sum	10	5
Flag of truce	12	8
Pass to launches	- -	1
Licences to ditto	- -	3
Permission for transients under 14 days	2	1
Ditto, above that time	5	2½
Administering oath of allegiance	- -	1
Ditto, in all other cases	- -	1
Reporting vessels inwards	1 4½	1½
Licences to American vessels, under the late order in council	5	—
Ships clearing coastways to take in cargoes	7	2
Brigadier-general's commission	48	24
Colonel and Lieutenant-colonel	40	20
Major	32	16
Captain	24	8
Lieutenant	16	6
2d ditto, and ensign	10	4
Paymaster	24	8
Quarter-master	24	8
Adjutant	24	8
Surgeon	24	8
Surveyor's commission	40	20
Dep. naval officer	40	20
Attorney	20	10
Notary public	24	16
Judge advocate general	32	16
Adjutant-general	32	16
Quarter-master-general	32	16
Physician-general	32	16
Paymaster-general	32	16
Surveyor-general	32	16
Deputy sec. and register	40	20

All petitions, except those referring to legal appeals, will be received gratis.

Approved in council, the 30th day of June 1813.

By command,
Henry Murray, Dep. C. Council.

A true copy, taken from the minutes of His Majesty's council, which I certify.
Henry Murray, Dep. C. Council.

(N° 38.)—RETURN of the Number of Spanish Emigrants, who have been permitted to reside, gratis.

Governor's Secretary's Office, 13th January 1817.

Account of the Number of Spaniards who have emigrated to this Colony from the Spanish Main, since 19th November 1814, *the date of the first Emigration,* to this date, and who received permissions to reside, gratis.

	Men.	Women.	Children	Servants.	Totals.
From 19th November 1814, to the 8th June 1816 - - - -	731	369	993	52	2,145
From 8th June 1816, the date of the last emigration, to this day - -	92	66	107	25	290
Grand Total of Emigrants - -					2,435

P. Gellineau, Clerk.

Sworn before me, to be a true account, this 7th day of February 1817.
(signed) *J. T. Bigge,* Chief Judge.

(N° 39.)—CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES, paid by the Cabildo to Spanish Emigrants.

Charitable Allowances, paid from the Funds of the Illustrious Cabildo.

			Currency.		
1815:			£.	s.	d.
Sept.	- 30.	Paid Vincent Villar, and Antonio Petriché, two Spanish emigrants, their allowance, from 1 July to 30 Sept. -	2	10	-
Oct. -	- 4.	J. Percival, for soup to distressed Spanish emigrants -	28	2	6
	18.	Ditto - for ditto - to ditto - - - - -	42	3	9
	25.	L. Pemberton, taking care of a poor white Spanish boy - - - - - - - - - -	26	2	-
Nov.	- 19.	J. Percival, soup to Spanish emigrants - - -	67	10	-
Dec. -	-	Chief of police, cloaths for a poor Spanish boy - -	4	1	-
		Ditto, for subsistence of Sabastian Blessé and family, 128 days, to 31 Dec. at 1 *l.* currency per diem -	128	-	-
		Vincent Villar, Ant. Pedriqué, Santiago Suara, Nicola Sorsano, Marie de Gonsalez, Pedro Canelos, and M. Fernandez, seven Spanish emigrants, their allowance, from 1 Oct. to 31 Dec. - - - -	73	15	-
		J. Percival, for soup, to 5 Dec. - - - - - -	64	13	9
		Ditto - - ditto - 31 Dec. - - - - -	73	11	6
1816:					
Jan. -	- 31.	Chief of police, for S. Blessé and family, Spanish emigrants, to 31 January - - - - - - -	31	-	-
		J. Percival, for 25 quarts of soup, from to 31 January	16	17	6
Feb.	-	Chief of police, paid by him to sundry Spanish emigrants - - - - - - - - - -	36	3	6
	29.	Ditto, for S. Blessé and family, 29 days, to date -	29	-	-
		Ditto, for subsistence of Annette Charles and five children, Spanish emigrants, from Guirea - - -	25	-	-
		Nicholas Peché, for Jo^s Alen, a poor Spanish emigrant	30	-	-
Mar.	- 31.	Chief of police, for S. Blessé and family, 31 days to date - - - - - - - - - -	31	-	-
		N. Sorsano, Vincent Villar, and Pedro Canelos, three Spanish emigrants, their allowance, from 1 Jan. to 31 March - - - - - - - - -	40	-	-
Apr. -	- 24.	N. Peché, for Jo^s Alen, Spanish emigrant - - -	15	-	-
	30.	Chief of police, for S. Blessé and family, 30 days, to date - - - - - - - - -	30	-	-
May	- 31.	Ditto - - - for ditto, 31 days - - - -	31	-	-
		Ditto, for Annette Charles, and five children, Spanish emigrants, from Guirea - - - - - -	10	-	-
June	- 30.	N. Sorsano, his allowance, from 1 April to 30 June -	12	12	-
		Chief of police, for S. Blessé and family, to 30 June -	30	-	-

(continued)

(N^{o} 39.)—Charitable Allowances, &c.—*continued.*

		Currency. £.	s.	d.
July - - 15.	Marced Capio, a Spanish emigrant woman, in distress	10	–	–
30.	Mary Benicour, and child - ditto - - - - -	22	–	–
31.	Chief of police, for S. Blessé and family, 31 days, to date - - - - - - - - -	31	–	–
Aug. - 31.	Ditto - - - for ditto, 31 days - - - -	31	–	–
Sept. - 21.	Ditto - - - for ditto, 21 days, to date - -	21	–	–
30.	N. Sorsano, his allowance, from 1 July to 30 Sept. -	9	4	–
Dec. - - 31.	Andre Husargo, Francisco Pena, and N. Sorsano, three Spanish emigrants, from 1 Oct. to 31 Dec. - -	27	12	–
	Marie Mandillon, for diet and nursing a sick Spanish emigrant, named Don Andres - - - -	25	8	–
	Currency - £.	1,055	6	6
	Medical Attendance to Spanish Emigrants.			
1814: Dec. - 5.	Doct^{r} Neilson, attendance on sick Spanish emigrants -	22	10	–
1815: Sept. - 20.	Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - - - -	35	–	–
1816: Mar. - 6.	Doct^{r} Anderson, attendance on ditto - - - -	4	10	–
	Margaret Lyles, nursing ditto - - - - -	3	–	–
Apr. - - 2.	Doct^{r} Raymond, attendance on ditto - - -	45	–	–
23.	Doct^{r} Anderson - ditto - ditto - - - -	5	–	–
	Currency - £.	115	–	–

I certify the above account is correct, and that the sums therein have been paid as expressed,

28th Jan. 1817. *Robert Baker.*

I hereby certify, that sums to the amount herein mentioned have been ordered to be paid for the foregoing charitable allowances and medical attendance, to poor Spanish emigrants, by the illustrious board of cabildo.

5th Feb. 1817. *Henry Murray,* Dep. Sec. Cab.

(N^{o} 40.)—REPORT of the Assistant in the Governor's Secretary's Office of the Inquiry made by him of the sum paid by the individuals from the Main, cited in the Statement of the Committee.

Governor's Secretary's Office, 31st January 1817.

Passenger from the Spanish Main:

D^{a} Narcissa Marquez, the wife of D^{n} Vicente Sucre, arrived here on the 25th September 1816, from Cumana to join her husband, with four children and six free servants, on inquiry she is found to have paid for the fees of eleven persons 16 $. or £. 8. to the secretary, and nothing to the governor.

Passengers from Grenada:

D^{a} Estefana Marquez, arrived here from Grenada on the 13th February 1816, and was included in the family of D^{n} F^{co} Sucre, which consisted of eight white persons and six servants, who on inquiry are found to have paid 52 $. of 9/. or £.C^{y} 23. 8*s.* for their permissions of residence, which is little more than 2-5ths of the established fee for fourteen people.

D^{n} F^{co} Ramires, arrivd here from Grenada on the 11th January 1815, with his wife and three servants; he is found on inquiry from him to have not quite paid 18 $. or £. C^{y} 9. being half fees.

D^{n} Fernando Peñalver, arrived here on the 29th May 1816, from Grenada, with his wife, sister, three children and seven servants; he states on inquiry, to have paid 22 $. or £. C^{y} 11. which is not one-quarter of the established fees.

P. Gellineau, Clerk.

I do hereby declare, that the fees mentioned in the foregoing return of passengers, are correctly stated according to the docket.

(signed) *Geo. Martin,* Act^{g} Sec^{y}.

(N° 41.)—RETURN of Passengers from the Spanish Main, and from other countries for 1814 and 1815; and Declaration of the total amount of fees received by the Governor for the above Passengers, exclusive of the Spanish Emigrants, received gratis.

Governor's Secretary's Office, 20th January 1817.

The total number of passengers that have arrived from the Spanish Main, in time of tranquillity, for the years 1814 and 1815, is - - - - - - - -	1,086
The total number of passengers of all nations, ages, and colours, from Europe, America, and the West India Islands, during the same period, is - - - -	2,433
Total of arrivals from 1st January 1814 to 31st December 1815, exclusive of 2,435 Spanish emigrants	3,519

Extracted from the office books and harbour master's returns.

P. Gellineau, Clerk.

—A.—

I hereby swear, that it appears from the books of this office, that there has been received as the governor's fee for permissions of residence, from the 1st January 1814 to 31st December 1815, the sum of one thousand two hundred and sixty five pounds and nine shillings currency, and that no fee has been received from Spaniards arriving from the Main, at periods of the emigrations from those provinces. *Geo. Martin*, Acting Secy.

Sworn to before His Majesty's council, this 6th day of February 1817.

(signed) *Henry Murray*, Depy Clk. Council.

(N° 42.)—THE examination of the Acting Secretary of the Governor, before His Majesty's Council, and his verification of the foregoing account.

Extract from the minutes of His Majesty's Council dated the 6th of February 1817.

Present:—His Excellency the Governor.

The Honourable the Chief Judge, General Loppinot, and W. H. Burnley.

Connected with some of the allegations set forth in the statement of the committee, appointed by the landholders of Trinidad, transmitted by Earl Bathurst to his Excellency the Governor, and laid by him before this Board, on the 23d ultimo, Mr. Geo. Martin, acting secretary to his Excellency the Governor was introduced, and being sworn, declared that the account of fees exhibited to him and marked (A.) was signed by him, and that it is a true account; that he was present during such emigrations as took place subsequent to June 1815.

That no fees were ever received from any emigrants who fled from the Spanish Main, in distressed circumstances, and a distinction was always made between them, and those persons who came from thence on their private business.

That he never knew of any instance, where a person arriving or going away, and pleading poverty and distress, were required to pay their fees; and that persons arriving who were represented by the captains of the vessels that brought them, to be in bad circumstances, were never called upon to pay the usual fees.

A true extract, *Henry Murray*, D. C. Council.

(N° 43)—AMOUNT of Fines levied by orders of the Governor, from June 1813 to December 1816.

I do certify, that the amount of fines paid into the colonial treasury, from June 13, 1813 to December 31, 1816, is Six hundred and sixty-five pounds one shilling currency.

£.665. 1. Cy.

27 January 1817. *Robert Baker*, Act. Treasr.

(N° 44.)—MINUTES of Council of 1st March 1804.

Extract from the Minutes of His Majesty's Council, dated the 1st March 1804.

Present,—His Excellency Brigadier-general Hislop, Lieutenant Governor.

The Honourable John Nihell, Hilario Begorat, James Rigby, John Black, Archibald Gloster.

His Majesty's council having taken into its serious consideration the frequent applications made for grants of occupancy, and being sensible that as yet His Majesty's ministers have not authorized his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor to make any concessions of occupancy, which appears to the council disadvantageous to the speedy settlement and cultivation of the colony; and particularly also, as many industrious settlers have removed from Point Gourde, where the public works are carrying on, and are in want of lands to cultivate, recommend, in the strongest manner, to his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, an immediate communication with the Right honourable Lord Hobart, praying him to invest his Excellency with the necessary powers to grant lands in occupancy, subject to such quit rents, fines, or other restrictions, as His Majesty may hereafter think proper to impose.

A true extract, which I certify. *Henry Murray*, Dep. C. Council.

(N° 45.)—CEDULA for the Population of Trinidad. 24 November 1783.

(Translation.)

THE KING.

Whereas by my instructions, of the third of September one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, to Don Manuel Falqués, captain of foot, who was then appointed governor of my island of Trinidad to windward; and by the commission which I afterwards gave to Don Joseph de Abalos, appointing him intendant general of the province of Caraccas, I thought proper to establish regulations, and to grant various privileges for the population and commerce of the said island; I have now resolved on the representation of the said intendant, and at the instance of certain colonists, already established in the said island, and others who request permission to settle therein, to establish complete instructions in the following articles:—

Article 1st.—All foreigners, the subjects of powers and nations in alliance with me, who are desirous of establishing themselves, or who are already settled, in the said island of Trinidad, shall sufficiently prove to the government thereof, that they are of the Roman Catholic persuasion, without which they shall not be allowed, on any account, to settle in the same; but the subjects of these my dominions, or those of the Indies, shall not be obliged to adduce such proof, because no doubt can arise as to their religion.

Article 2d.—All foreigners who shall be admitted, agreeably to the foregoing article, to reside in the said island, shall take, before the governor thereof, the oath of fealty and submission; by which they shall promise to obey the laws and general ordinances to which Spaniards are subject; and immediately there shall be granted to them, in my royal name, gratuitously, for ever, the lands proportionally mentioned in the following rule.

Article 3d.—To each white person, of either sex, four fanegas and two-sevenths; and the half of that quantity of land for each negro or coloured slave, which the settlers shall introduce; the lands to be so distributed, that every one may participate of the good, middling and bad; the assignments of lands to be entered in a book of registry, with insertion of the name of each settler, the day of his or her admittance, the number of individuals composing his or her family, their rank, and from whence they came; and copies of such entries shall be given to them, to serve as titles to their property.

Article 4th.—Free negroes and coloured people, who, as planters and heads of family, establish themselves in the said island, shall have one-half of the quantity of land, as before assigned to the whites, and the same proportion for each slave they introduce; the proper document to be given to them as to the whites.

Article 5th.—When the settlers shall have resided five years in the said island, and bound themselves to an entire residence therein, they shall receive all the rights and privileges of naturalization, and likewise their children, whether brought by them to the island, or born therein; and, in consequence, be admitted to all honourable public employments, and to posts in the militia according to their respective capacities and circumstances.

Article 6th.—That no capitation money or personal tribute, however small, shall be imposed upon the inhabitants at any time, save and except the annual sum of one dollar for each negro or coloured slave, to be paid after a ten years residence in the said island; and that the said proportional sum shall never be augmented.

Article 7th.—During the first five years of residence, the Spanish and foreign settlers shall have liberty to return to their countries or former places of abode; in which case they shall be allowed to take from the said island, all the goods and property by them introduced into the same, without paying any duties upon exportation; but must pay for all property acquired by them during their residence in the said island, the sum of ten per cent, well understood however, that the lands which shall have been assigned to such settlers, who afterwards voluntarily quit the island, shall devolve to my royal patrimony, to be given to others, or disposed of as shall appear to me most fit.

Article 8th.—I grant to the former and recent settlers who, not having necessary heirs, make by last will and testament a disposition of their property, the power of bequeathing their estate to their relations or friends wherever they may be; and if these choose to settle in the said island, they shall enjoy the privileges granted to the persons whom they succeed; but if they prefer withdrawing the property from the said island, they may do so, upon paying fifteen per centum upon the whole by way of duty on exportation; that is, if the testator has lived more than five years in the said island; and if the residence of the testator has been within that period, they shall only pay ten per cent as is provided in the last article. And the fathers, brothers and sisters, or relations, of those who die intestate, shall succeed without any diminution to their estate, provided that they are catholics and domiciliated in the said island, even should they be settled in foreign countries, and if they should not be able, or do not wish to be enrolled among the inhabitants of the said island, I do hereby give them permission to dispose of the property of the successions by sale or cession, according to the rules laid down in the foregoing article.

Article 9th.—I do also give permission to all the settlers, who, according to the Spanish law, have the disposition by testament, or otherwise, of their real property, to bequeath the same, if it does not admit of a convenient division to one or more of their children, provided the legal portions of the others, or that of the widow of the testator, be not injured thereby.

Article 10th—Any settler who, by reason of any law suit, or other just and pressing motive, may require to go to Spain, to other provinces of my Indies, or to foreign dominions, shall request permission from the governor, and obtain the same, provided it be not to an enemy's country, or to carry away property.

Article 11th.—Spanish and Foreign settlers shall be free from the payment of tithes, or ten per cent on the produce of their lands for ten years; and after that period (to be computed from the first day of January one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five,) they shall only pay half tithes, that is five per cent.

Article 12th.—They shall also be free for the first ten years, from the payment of the royal duty of alcabala on the sales of their produce and merchantable effects; and shall afterwards only pay an equivalent for the said duty of five per cent; but whatever shall be embarked for these kingdoms in Spanish vessels, shall be for ever exempt from any duty on exportation.

Article 13th.—As all the inhabitants should be armed, even in time of peace, to keep the slaves in subjection, and resist any invasion, or the incursion of pirates: I do hereby declare, that such obligation is not to render them responsible to the duties of a regular militia, but they are only to present their arms for inspection, in review before the governor, or some officer appointed by him every two months; but in time of war, or an insurrection of the slaves, they shall assemble together for the defence of the island, in such way as the commander in chief thereof may direct.

Article 14th.—All vessels belonging to the former or recent settlers, whatever may be their tonnage or make, shall be carried to the said island, and enrolled therein, and the proofs of the property in them enregistered, upon which they shall be accounted Spanish vessels; as also such vessels as may be required from foreigners, by purchase, or other legal title, until the end of the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six; the said vessels to be free from the duty paid in qualifying foreign vessels for the Spanish trade. And such as wish to build vessels in the said island shall have free access to the woods required by government, save and except those which may be destined for the buildings of vessels for the royal navy.

Article 15th.—The commerce and introduction of slaves into the said island, shall be totally free of duties for the term of ten years, to be reckoned from the beginning of the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, after which period the colonists and traders in slaves shall only pay five per cent on their current value at the time of their importation; but it shall not be legal to export slaves from the said island to any other of my Indian dominions, without my royal permission, and the payment of six per cent on their importation into other my dominions as aforesaid.

Article 16th.—The said settlers shall be permitted, having first obtained a licence from the government, to go to the islands in alliance with us or the neutral ones, to procure slaves, either in vessels belonging to, or those freighted by them, being Spanish bottoms; and to export, for the payment of the said slaves, the necessary produce, goods, and property, on payment of five per cent on exportation; the said duty to be paid by the traders in slaves, who, with my permission, import them to the said island, besides the duty on their entry; from all which I have freed the settlers, in order to excite agriculture and commerce.

Article 17th.—The intercourse of Spain with the inhabitants of Trinidad, and the exportation of licensed produce from the said island to my American islands and dominions shall be entirely free of all duties for the space of ten years, to be reckoned from the first day of January one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, at the expiration of which time, all the articles, which are exempted by the last article of free commerce from payment of duties on entry into these kingdoms, shall likewise be free, nor shall any more impositions be levied than those which the productions of my other West India dominions are liable to.

Article 18th.—All Spanish and foreign merchandize, and the wine, oil, and spirituous liquors, the produce of these my kingdoms, which shall be entered and exported to the said island, shall be free of all duty for the said term of ten years, and shall also be introduced and circulated therein free of duty, but are not to be exported therefrom to any of my other Indian dominions; but if they should be permitted to be exported therefrom, for any urgent or just cause, such permission shall only extend to Spanish goods, and that on payment of the duties fixed by the said article of free commerce.

19th.—In order to facilitate every means by which the population and commerce of the said island can be increased, I do hereby permit, for the said term of ten years, (to be computed from the beginning of the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five), all vessels belonging to the same, or to my subjects in Spain, to make voyages to the said island with their cargoes directly from those ports of France where my consuls are resident, and to return directly to the said ports with the fruits and productions of the said island, except money, the exportation whereof by that route I absolutely prohibit; subject, however, to the following obligation, on the part of the said consuls, not to be dispensed with; that they shall draw up a particular register of every thing embarked, and sign, seal, and deliver the same to the captain or master of the vessel, so that he may present the same to the officer charged with the receipt of my royal revenues in the said island of Trinidad; and subject likewise to the payment for the introduction of the goods and merchandize into the said island, of the sum of five per cent, and the same amount on such produce as shall be exported from the same, and carried to France, or to any foreign port, without touching at any one of the Spanish ports which are licensed to trade with the Indies.

Article 20th.—In case of urgent necessity (to be attested by the governor,) I do hereby grant to the inhabitants of the said island, the same permission as is contained in the foregoing article, under the precise condition that the captains or masters of the vessels, do make accurate invoices of their cargoes, and deliver the same to the proper officers in the said island; so that by comparing the said invoices with the goods imported, the said duty of five per cent may be levied on the then current value of the said goods at the said island of Trinidad.

Article 21st.—In order that the former and recent inhabitants may be furnished with the most necessary supplies for their maintenance, their industry and agriculture; I have given the most conclusive orders to the commanders in chief of the provinces of Caraccas, so that they shall purchase on account of my royal revenue, and transport to the said island, black cattle, mules and horses, to be delivered to the said settlers at first cost, until such time as they have sufficient stock to supply themselves.

Article 22d.—I have likewise given the same order for the supplying the said island with flour and meal for the term of ten years; and that if, by any accident, a scarcity should take place, the governor shall permit the inhabitants to go with their own vessels, or those of others my subjects, to the foreign islands to purchase what they stand in need of; and for that purpose to export such produce as may be necessary, paying on exportation, the sum of five per cent, and the same proportion on the flour and meal imported into the said island.

Article 23d.—I have likewise ordered that all matters and things of the manufactory of Biscay and the rest of Spain, which may be required by the settlers for their agricultural pursuits, shall be imported into the said island, and given to the settlers at prime cost for the said term of ten years; but after that period, each person must provide himself, and if during that period there be an urgent necessity for those matters and things, the settlers shall be allowed to procure them from the foreign islands belonging to powers in alliance with me, subject to the same duties as the flour and meal.

Article 24th.—I have likewise ordered, that two secular or regular priests, of known literature and exemplary virtue, and skilled and versed in foreign languages, shall be appointed to reside in the said island by way of parish priests to the recent foreign settlers, and I shall assign to them the necessary stipends, to enable them to live in the decent manner which their character requires, without being any charge to their parishioners.

Article 25th.—I permit the former and recent settlers to propose to me, through the medium of the governor, such ordinances as shall be most proper for the regulating the treatment of their slaves and preventing their flight; and, at the same time, to point out such rules as the governor shall observe relative to this article, and the reciprocal restitution of fugitive slaves from other islands belonging to foreign powers.

Article 26th.—I also enjoin the said governor to take the utmost care to prevent the introduction of ants into the said island, which have done so much injury in the Antilles; and for that purpose, to cause the equipage and effects of the settlers arriving at the said island to be severally examined; and as the inhabitants are the persons *most interested in the* execution of this order, they shall propose to the government two of the most active and proper persons to examine the vessels, and zealously watch over the observance of this point.

Article 27th.—When the crops of sugar becomes abundant in the said island of Trinidad, I shall allow the settlers to establish refineries in Spain, with all the privileges and freedom from duties which I may have granted to any natives or foreigners who shall have established the same; and I will allow in due time the erection of a consular tribunal to increase and protect agriculture, navigation and commerce; and I have now charged the governor in his private instructions, and the other judges of the said island, to take care that all the inhabitants, Spaniards and foreigners, be well and humanely treated, and justice equitably administered to them; so that they may not receive any molestation or prejudice, which would be greatly to my royal displeasure.

Article 28th.—Lastly, I grant to the former and recent settlers the privilege, whenever they have motives worthy of my royal consideration, of directing their representations to me through the medium of the governor and the chief secretary of state for the Indies; and if the matters are of that nature that require a person to be sent on their account, the inhabitants shall require permission to that effect, and I will grant the same, if just.

And that the articles contained in this ordinance be duly carried into effect, I grant a dispensation from all laws and regulations contrary to those articles, and I command my council of the Indies, and the chanceries and audiences thereof, presidents, captain generals and commanders in chief, ordinary judges, ministers of my royal revenue, and my consuls in the ports of France, to keep, fulfil and execute, and cause to be kept, fulfilled and executed, all the rules and regulations contained in this my cedula.

Given at the royal palace of San Laurenzo, on the twenty-fourth day of November one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, sealed with my privy seal, and countersigned by my secretary of state and of the general administration of the Indies, undersigned.

(signed) I, The KING.
(countersigned) *Joseph de Galvez.*

This a true copy from the orginal.

(signed) *Galvez.*

Translated by

£.12. *Charles Love,* Govt. and Sworn Int^{r}.

(N° 46.)—PROCLAMATION of Governor Chacon respecting the grant of Lands. 1785.

Translation of an Ordinance, published by order of his Excellency Don Joseph Maria Chacon, the 27th of July 1785.

IN this port of Spain, in the island of Trinidad to windward, on the 27th of July 1785, his Excellency Joseph Maria Chacon, captain of a frigate in the royal navy, governor and commander-general of this island, and sub-delegated intendant thereof, and commissioner for the crown lands, by our lord the king, Declared,—

That the zeal and patriotism which have animated him since the period that his Majesty was pleased to invest him with the command of the establishment and population of this valuable colony, have not allowed a moment's repose and relaxation, having been constantly employed in procuring information, combining and carrying into execution the most efficacious means for the exact and punctual furtherance of the intentions of his Majesty, and the removal of those obstacles, which have hitherto rendered abortive the wise regulations adopted by our ministry, for the prosperity of the agriculture and commerce of this island, and frustrated the exertions of the predecessors of his Excellency in this government. Intent upon these interesting objects, his Excellency has discovered, by the clearest evidence, that one of the principal causes of the decline in which his Excellency found the agriculture and population, on his entering upon the administration of this island, contrary to what he might expect from the assistance given to those previously entrusted with this business, is, the confusion, contradiction and uncertainty in which the property and appurtenances of the lands are involved in this island, from the arbitrary occupancy thereof by the ancient Spaniards, without previous form, concession, admeasurement, or demarcation of boundaries, as has been wisely provided by the fundamental laws of all civilized nations, as also by those which govern these dominions of America; insomuch, that, although the richest and naturally the most fertile lands in this jurisdiction are actually wild and uncultivated, scarce is there a spot remaining that can be granted to new colonists, which is not claimed as the property of the aforesaid Spaniards, without any other title than their own voluntary occupancy, or that of their ancestors; the excess in this respect having been carried so far, that a species of emolument or traffic has been formed most prejudicial to the magnanimous purposes of his Majesty in this island; for these same Spaniards, whose poverty and habitual indolence incapacitate them from cultivating and giving a real value to their pretended properties, sell them at exorbitant prices to foreign settlers; and what is more, many of those who conceive themselves proprietors of almost all the uncultivated lands of the island, abandoning these, proceed to cultivate the crown lands, which might be granted to new colonists, who would work them with advantage; having no other object in this than afterwards to sell this pretended property at an exorbitant price. From whence has proceeded, and continues to proceed, a chaos of confusion, perplexity and controversy, in the grant of lands; so that many foreigners, who have come to this island with the determination of settling, have found themselves under the necessity of quitting it, to avoid paying for the land at the arbitrary caprice of the aforesaid Spaniards, or involve themselves in the disputes and litigations, which their grants were attended with, as is clearly proved by the many acts and suits of this kind, which were pending at the time his Excellency entered upon this government, which is confirmed by the issue of the proceedings recently instituted by Mr. Michael de Gourville and many others, who solicited grants of uncultivated land in wood, in the quarter of Saint Josef. In consequence whereof, and this being an object to which it is necessary that government should immediately direct its attention, and requires to be explained and established upon determinate and incontestible principles, to obviate in future similar contradictions and litigations, as contrary to the spirit of good order, equity and justice, which it is desirous of inspiring into the minds of all its subjects, it has resolved upon the declaration containing the following articles, the exact and indispensable observance whereof is hereby strictly enjoined.

1st.—Are declared as crown lands, and belonging to his Majesty, all those lands which have not been alienated by a formal title of concession, admeasurement and line of boundary, in conformity to the laws of the Indies, or royal ordinances respecting the population and cultivation of this island.

2d.—In the decision of those causes or matters now pending with the fiscal, respecting uncultivated lands, immemorial possession will not be admitted as a sufficient title, it being his Majesty's intention to possess thereof the property and dominion, against whose interest there is neither usucaption nor prescription, as being injurious, in this case, to the welfare of the state and the common interest of the nation.

3d.—That all those inhabitants who hold, from a distant period of time, ungranted land, whether by inheritance of their ancestors or other relations, or because they have taken possession of them by their own will, the same being cultivated, and a value thereto given, will be the first entitled to a gratuitous grant thereof of property in preference to other claimants, on condition that in the space of three months they present themselves to this government, in order to obtain their title of concession, according to the royal ordinance of population, under the penalty, to those who shall not so present themselves within the said term, of losing all their right and claim thereto.

4th.—As it happens, that many inhabitants have inherited, of their parents, various lands, which although not granted, have been adjudged to them in a certain sum, in conjunction with other co-heirs; it is hereby declared, that whenever such lands, by reason of their being uncultivated, shall be ceded to some new colonist, this shall make good the sum in which they shall have been adjudged, the same being proved by proper documents; and the same compensation shall take place under the circumstance of such inhabitants having purchased the lands of other individuals, whose claim is founded on a similar right.

5th.—All the ancient Spanish inhabitants, who without title of property and concession, shall claim lands in different parts covered with wood, by their not having the means to clear them, shall within the term of three months, make choice of the situation in which they wish to establish themselves, and present themselves in order to obtain a grant thereof according to the ordinance of population. The crown lands remaining in benefit of his Majesty, to bestow them upon others, who will clear and cultivate them.

6th.—As the ambition of many Spaniards is carried to such an excess, that although they are unable to put a single quarrée of land in cultivation, they pretend to be proprietors of considerable portions in different quarters, and quitting these, pass over to the crown lands, and thereon employ the little labour they are capable of; these persons must likewise make election within the said term of three months of the situation most suitable for their establishment, whether on their pretended property, or on the crown lands. The surplus land remaining in benefit of his Majesty, as is provided in the preceding article.

7th.—The spirit of this ordinance being to remove every impediment whatever to the cultivation of the lands, it is declared, that should the legitimate possessor not have the means to work them, they shall be granted to others who may demand them with sufficient strength, these paying to the proprietors the sum or value for which they were obtained, whether in payment of a credit, gift, purchase, or other such means, leaving them such a portion of land which they may be capable of cultivating, in conformity to the ordinance of population.

8th.—From the preceding article are excepted all those new colonists, who possess any land with the title of this government, under condition of conforming to the regulation contained in the said royal ordinance of population.

9th.—His Excellency not wishing to injure any persons who have *bonâ fide* employed their funds by renting lands in the occupancy of Spaniards, which have not been granted to them, whenever these shall be granted, in consequence of their being abandoned and uncultivated, to some other colonist, this shall be bound to secure such rent or tribute on the said lands so charged, or redeem it as it may suit his interest.

10th.—Whenever this government shall grant crown lands, and any one shall have cultivated a part thereof, he shall be dispossessed of it, under condition of his being paid the value of the plantations or provisions that may be found thereon, and other expenses he may have incurred on his establishment.

And, that the above Articles might be observed and carried into execution in all their parts, his Excellency ordered them to be published in the usual places of this port, and copies thereof to be fixed up, and others to be sent to the town of Saint Joseph de Oruño, valley of Tacarigua, and to all the commandants of the quarters, that they might publish them in their respective districts; and another copy to be transmitted to his Majesty for his royal approbation. And his Excellency decreed, ordered, and signed this act, with the advice of his council, in port of Spain, whereof I give faith, *Joseph Maria Chacon.*

Joseph Damien de Cuenca, before me, *Louis Centeno,* secretary fiscal.

Translated by *Christopher Gray,* Sworn Interpreter,

The foregoing is a copy of the original,

Port of Spain, date ut supra. *Lewis Centeno.* Sec^{y} Fis^{l}.

4th October, 1815.

On the thirtieth of November of this present year 1791, an authentic copy of this Proclamation was drawn out by order of his Excellency the Governor, that it might appear in the judicial process carried on by Mr. Angelo Anthony Farfan, against Mr. Michael de Gourbille, touching free property of land; and I note the same that it may appear.

C. Gray, S. Interpeter. (signed) *Ardilla.*

I do hereby certify, that the original in the Spanish language exists in my office.

J^{s} E. Maingots, commis^{r} of popul^{on}.

(N° 47.)—LAWS of the Indies, authorizing the Sale of Lands in America, by composition.

Recopilation of the Laws of the Indies.	*Recopilacion de las Leyes de Indias.*
Law 15th. Title 12th. Book 4th.	Ley 15. Titulo 12. Libro 4.
Lands may be purchased by composition from the crown.	Que se admita á composicion de tierras.
Taking into our consideration the greatest benefit of our subjects, we do order and command the viceroys and presidents, governors, that they shall not make any innovation as to the lands purchased by composition, leaving	Considerando el mayor beneficio de nuestros vassallos, ordenamos y mandamos á los virreyes y presidentes gobernadores, que en, las tierras compuestas por sus antecessores, no innoven, dexando á los dueños en su pacifica

leaving the owners thereof in quiet possession, and the intruders and usurpers of more than belongs to them, agreeable to the surveys, will obtain the confirmation of the excess, upon a moderate composition, and new titles will be given to them, and they will order the sale of those lands that have not yet been disposed of by composition, at public auction, to the highest bidder, with the condition, that the purchaser shall be then charged with a redeemable quit rent, according to the laws of these kingdoms of Castile; and we leave to the discretion of the viceroys and presidents, to fix the form and manner in which the same shall be carried into effect; and they are directed to do it at the least expense; and for the purpose of avoiding that which the recovery thereof may create, they will order our officers of the exchequer, at each district, that they shall cause the said recovery to be made before them; and they will not commission any officer to levy, in the matters of which our Royal Audiences will take cognizance, or the corregidores in those districts where the said Royal Audience shall not exist. And whereas titles have been issued, by ministers who were not warranted to grant lands, and which have been approved in council, we do order, that those who shall have held royal confirmation, shall be maintained and protected in the possession of them, according to the terms thereof; and they will obtain the confirmation of any excess, in virtue of the remedy granted to them by this law.

pacifica possession; y los que se huvieren introducido y usurpado mas de lo que les pertenece, conforme á las medidas, sean admitidos en quanto al excesso, á moderada composicion, y se les despachen nuevos titulos; y todas las que estuviéren por componer, absolutamente harán que se vendan á vela y pregon y rematen en el mayor ponedor, dandoselas á razon de censo al quitar, conforme á las leyes, y pragmaticas de estos reynos de Castilla; y remitimos à los virreyes y presidentes el modo y forma de la execucion de todo lo referido, para que lo dispongan con la menos costa que sea possible; y por excusar lo que se puede seguir de la cobranza, ordenarán á nuestros Oficiales Reales de cada distrito, que la hagan por su mano, sin enviar executores, valiendose de nuestras Audiencias Reales; y donde no las huviere, de los corregidores. Y por que se han dado algunos titulos de tierras por ministros, que no tenian facultad para repartirlas, y se han confirmado por nos en nuestro consejo: Mandamos, que á los que tuvieren cedula de confirmacion, se les conserve, y sean amparados en la possession dentro de los limites en ella contenidos; y en quanto huvieren excedido, sean admitidos al beneficio de esta ley.

A correct translation from the original.

Christopher Gray, Sworn Interpreter.

(N° 48.)—EXAMPLE of a Title of Concession of Crown Lands, by the Spanish Governor of Trinidad, in 1796; or, Titulo de Propriedad.

(Seal.) Translation.

(Stamp.) Don Joseph Maria Chacon, Sanchez de Soto Mayor Rodriguez de Rivera, Infante de Sara and Castro; Knight of the Order of Calatrava; Brigadier of the Royal Navy; Governor, Commander-General, and Intendant of this Island of Trinidad to windward; Sub-Inspector-General of the troops of the Garrison; Judge Conservator of the Post-offices and Posts; and Royal Vice Patron, &c. &c. &c.

Whereas Mr. Anthony Gardie, a new colonist, has been received with the prescribed formalities, as appears by the entry in *Libro Becerro* (register book) at folio four hundred and eighteen, the tenor whereof is as follows;

Mr. Anthony Gardie, a native of the island of Martinique, in the territory of the kingdom of France, arrived at this island on the fourth day of November one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, and was received as a colonist on the twenty-eighth of September one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six; having proved himself a catholic, and taken the oath of allegiance and vassalage prescribed by his Majesty, in the second article of the royal schedule of the twenty-fourth of November one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, as appears by the original dispatch existing in the office of the escribano of the Cabildo.

(signed) *Chacon.*

Before me, Louis Centeno. In consequence whereof, having solicited, under date of the second of September last, my granting him a title of property to twenty-five fanegas, three suretes, and three solars of land, which he possesses in the valley of Cuesa, which is the quantity corresponding to his family and slaves, which he has introduced into the island; I thought proper to order this request to be passed to the first commissary of population, for his consideration; and having seen his report thereon, I gave a decree, which, with the diligencies of admeasurement, are of the following tenor:

I, the undersigned, land-surveyor, certify, that by order of Mr. Gaspar de la Guardia, Verbal process.
first commissary of population in this island of Trinidad to windward, I passed to the quarter of the Carrenage and valley of Cuesa, to measure the lands already put in cultivation by Mr. Anthony Gardie, and add to these the mountain crown lands contiguous thereto.

To this effect, I caused his next neighbours to be called; and in their presence, and that of the person interested, I commenced the admeasurement. (Here follows the survey.)

Petition.

I, Anthony Gardie, a new colonist, a naturalized inhabitant of this island, appear before you with all due respect, and say; That I am possessed of a certain portion of land in the valley of Cuesa, which was granted us by this government, consisting of twenty-five fanegas, three suretes, and three solares, whereon is established a sugar manufactory; and whereas I find, that I have a sufficient number of free persons and slaves, in conformity to the royal instruction of population, for the purpose of obtaining a title of property to the said land. Your Excellency is prayed to be pleased to deliver me the same in form; and it is justice I ask and swear, &c.

(signed) *Anthony Gardie.*

Decree.

Let this be passed to the commissary of population, to make his report thereon.

(signed) *Chacon.* (signed) *Jurado.*

This is the decree of his Excellency the Governor Commander-General, who signed it with his lieutenant, in port of Spain, the second of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

I give faith. (signed) Before me, *James, A. de Alcala.*

Notification of diligence.

I immediately notified it to the person who presented the petition.

I give faith. (signed) *Alcala.*

I passed the same to the commissary of population.

I give faith. (signed) *Alcala.*

Report.

His Excellency the Governor and Intendant.

Mr. Anthony Gardie, inhabitant of the quarter of Cuesa, possesses a sugar estate, which has been measured by Mr. Stephen Maingot, land surveyor of this government, consisting of twenty-five fanegas, three suretes, and three solares, as appears by the plan and verbal process which is annexed thereto. He is naturalized, and has presented the competent number of persons, conformable to the royal regulation, and a title of property may be given him. Port of Spain, the third of September one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

Gaspar de la Guardia.

I passed these proceedings to the tribunal.

I give faith. (signed) *Alcala.*

Diligences.

Having seen the foregoing diligences practised at the request of Mr. Anthony Gardia a new colonist, naturalized by the intervention of the commissary Mr. Valentin de Bazanta, and the land surveyor, Mr. Stephen Maingot; his Excellency said, that he approved, as he did approve, the measurement and plan that accompanied it; and in consequence thereof, and of the person interested having introduced the number of free individuals and slaves, prescribed by the royal instruction, corresponding to the twenty-five fanegas, three suretes and three solares of land, which he possesses in the valley of Cuesa, he ordered, as he did order, a free title of property to be delivered to him in form; granting him, as he did grant him, the aforesaid land for himself, his heirs, successors and assigns, in conformity to the decree of His Majesty, in his royal schedule of the twenty-fourth of November, of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, under the conditions that the water, wood, minerals of lime, stone, and gypsum and others, useful for the improvement of manufactories and buildings, should be common to the neighbourhood; and thereupon his Excellency passed this decree, which he so ordered and signed with his lieutenant, in port of Spain, the fifth of September one thousand seven hundred and ninety six,

Whereof I the Escribano give faith,

(signed) *Joseph Maria Chacon.* (signed) *Juan Jurado.*

(signed) Before me, *James A. de Alcala*, Escribano of the Cabildo.

I immediately notified it to the party interested. I give faith.

(signed) *Alcala.*

Grant.

Wherefore making use of the faculties granted me, in the said royal schedules, by his Majesty, I have agreed to grant in his royal name, to the said Mr. Anthony Gardie for himself, his heirs, successors and assigns, the twenty-five fanegas, three suretes and three solares of land, which he possesses in the valley of Cuesa, under the limits expressed in the diligences of admeasurement and plan, which accompanies it, with faculty to rent out, transfer and alienate them, with full and absolute dominion, conforming himself in every respect to the regulations respecting population.—And I order the judges and justices of his Majesty now in office and those which may be so thereafter, as also the alcaldes in ordinary, lieutenants, chief magistrates, corregidors, commandants of quarters and guardians of my jurisdiction, to support him in the occupancy and possession of the said lands which will be given him by the commissary of population, to whom he will address himself for that purpose, and who shall not consent to his being deprived thereof, without being first heard and convicted in judgment, under penalty of one hundred dollars of gold, to be applied in the usual manner: That for all the above-mentioned purposes his security and protection, I ordered this present title to be delivered to him, an entry whereof shall be made in the book of population, as also in that of grants and benevolences of the king, in the office of the contaduria, to which the person interested will apply, that it may be done accordingly. Given in Port of Spain of Trinidad to windward, the seventh of September one thousand seven hundred and ninety six.

Signed by my hand, sealed with my arms, and by the undersigned secretary of the cabildo.

(signed) *Joseph Maria Chacon.*

By command of his Excellency,

(signed) *James A. de Alcala*, Escribano of the cabildo and population.

In the principal military treasury office and royal revenue under my charge, the foregoing title was entered, Port of Spain in the said island of Trinidad to windward, on the second of February one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven.

(signed) *Manuel Sorzano.*

The foregoing is a correct and faithful translation from the original in the Spanish language. (signed) *Christopher Gray*, Sworn Interpreter, £. 5.

I do hereby certify, that the original in the Spanish language exists in my office.

J^s E. Maingot.

Supplement to (N° 48.)—DECLARATION of the Spanish Escribano, of the Cost of Title of a Grant of Land under the Spanish Government, showing that the same included the taxed Costs.

Sir, Government House, 22d Jan. 1817.

I have the honour to request you will be pleased to require D^n Diego Alcala, late escribano of this island in the time of the Spanish governor Chacon, to state to you upon oath what were the costs incurred and paid by the parties in the issuing titles for grants of lands, inclusive of the fees of taxation of the governor, secretary, entry in the Libro Becerro, and in the Libro de Mercedes, as well as the amount of the stamp paper on which the title was written.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

His honour the Alcalde of the 1st Election. signed) *Ralph Woodford.*

On this third day of February 1817, appeared before me Diego Alcala, late escribano of this island, who, after being duly sworn, declared: That the sum paid by the parties in the issuing titles for grants of land during the time of the Spanish government, inclusive of the fees of taxation of the governor, secretary, entry in the Libro Becerro, and in the Libro de Mercedes, as well as the amount of the stamp paper, amounted to from forty-five to fifty-two dollars of 9/ each, and signed the same.

(signed) *Diego Ant. de Alcala.*

J. Miller, 1st Alcalde. (signed) *Cha. A. Gellineau*, S. Interpreter.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of its original exhibited to, and compared by me this 15th day of March 1817. *Henry Murray*, Dep. Sec. & Reg.

(N° 49.)—RETURN from the Commissary of Population of the number of Quarrées of Land, enregistered, assumed, solicited or granted in Occupancy.

The commissary of population hereby certifies, from the records of his office, that the quantity of land granted and registered in the Libro Becerro, is as follows:

Estates.	Quarrées of land.
107	15,746

Port of Spain,
30th January 1817.

J^s E. Maingot,
Comm^r of Population.

The Commissary of Population hereby certifies, from the records of his office, that the quantity of land granted and not registered in the Libro Becerro, is as follows:

Estates.	Quarrées of land
38	3,929

Port of Spain,
30th January 1817.

J^s E. Maingot,
Comm^r of Population.

The Commissary of Population hereby certifies, from the records of his office, that the quantity of land for which grants were solicited but not granted, is as follows:

Estates.	Quarrées of land.
140	9,215

Port of Spain,
30th January 1817.

J^{n} E. Maingot,
Comm^{r} of Population.

The Commissary of Population hereby certifies, from the records of his office, that the quantity of land held without any other official document than a survey, is as follows:

Estates.	Quarrées of land.
394	20,007

Port of Spain,
30th January 1817.

J^{n} E. Maingot,
Comm^{r} of Population.

The Commissary of Population hereby certifies, from the records of his office, that the quantity of land granted in occupancy by British governors, is as follows:

Occupancies.	Quarrées of land.	Remarks.
323	34,837	Of which 89 occupancies, containing 11,193 quarrées, were never cultivated, and from those remaining, there are 14 planted in canes.

Port of Spain,
30th January 1817.

J^{n} E. Maingot,
Comm^{r} of Population.

General Recapitulation.

	Estates.	Quarrées of land.	Remarks.
Quantity of land granted and registered in the Libro Bercero	107	15,746	Of which 42 estaets are abandoned.
Quantity of land granted and not registered in the Libro Bercero	38	3,929	
Quantity of land for which grants were solicited, but not granted	140	9,215	
Quantity of land held without any other official document than a survey	394	20,007	
Quantity of land granted in occupancy by British governors	323	34,837	
GRAND TOTAL	1,002	83,734	

Port of Spain,
30th January 1817.

(signed) J^{n} E. Maingot,
Comm^{r} of Population.

Sir,
Government House, 22d January 1817.

You will be pleased to certify to me from the records of your office,
The quantity of land granted and registered in the Libro Becero.
The quantity held without any grant;
And the quantity granted by British governors in occupancy.
Also, the number of estates totally abandoned.

I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,
(signed) *Ralph Woodford.*

To the Commissary
of Population.

I hereby certify, that foregoing is a true copy of the original, as entered in the letter book kept in the secretary's office, marked C. L. B. B. fol 368.

Geo. Martin, Acting Sec.

(N° 50.)—ORDER of Government published by Governor Chacon, on receiving the Libro Becerro, declaring those to have forfeited their titles as Colonists who did not enregister their names. 23 Dec. 1784.

ORDER of GOVERNMENT.

IN this Port of Spain, in the island of Trinidad to windward, on the twenty-third day of December one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, his Excellency Don Joseph Maria Chacon, governor, commander-in-chief, and sub-delegated intendant of the navy and royal exchequer, in the said island, on the part of his Majesty, Declared, That whereas, in the third article of the royal instruction for the population and commerce of the said island, issued by his Majesty at San Lorenzo, the twenty-fourth day of November 1783, it was ordered, that a libro becerro of the population should be formed, wherein should be entered the names of the new colonists, the day of their admission, the number of the individuals, of their families, their qualities, rank, and number of fanegas of land, which might be assigned or apportioned to each, at the rate of four fanegas and two-sevenths of land for every white person, and half of that quantity for every black or coloured slave the said colonists might bring with them, making the partition so that each may partake of the good, middling and bad land, in the mode more particularly laid down in the aforesaid article. Wherefore, and for the purpose of duly carrying into effect what had been ordered by his Majesty, he has to direct, as he did then direct, that this order should be drawn up, to be placed at the head of the libro becerro, which for that purpose has been formed, and the pages severally rubricked by Don Joseph de Abaloz, late intendant general of the navy and royal exchequer of these provinces; and that in continuation thereof, the entries of the admission and acceptance of the new colonists should be made conformable to the article above mentioned; and inasmuch as this book was not sent to this island until it was delivered to his Excellency at Caracas, by the present intendant general Don Francis Saavedra, the said entries of the new colonists were not made, who were admitted in the time of their Excellencies the former governors; this so commendable and necessary act having been done verbally, and without any entry or formality, whereby the greatest prejudices have been occasioned, and contradictions in the decrees which have successively been given, as well in those respecting the grants of land, as those relative to the economy and good regulation of the population, from whence arise the numerous litigations in which the foreigners, and inhabitants, are enveloped, without it being possible for the acutest understanding to discover the light of truth amidst the chaos of confusion and disorder with which it was obscured.

That he had also to direct, as he did then direct, that all the colonists who had been admitted previous to this date should appear before the government, and renew their oath of allegiance, making a report of the day they were admitted into this island; and of the lands which had been apportioned to them, making entries thereof in this book, specifying the time of their admission, and other particulars which may obviate in future the least obscurity; and that all may be acquainted herewith, and that no one may plead ignorance of this order, it shall be solemnly published by proclamation, according to military custom, and copies transmitted to the commandants of quarters, that they may publish it and make it known in their respective districts, under pain that he who shall, in case of any one contravening the enactments of this order, the intention of which is to procure to all the inhabitants the utmost benefit and preservation of their rights, shall not be considered a colonist of this island, nor shall he partake of the favours that may be granted them in the cases that may hereafter occur. This is the decree of his Excellency, which he ordered and signed, with the concurrence of his assessor and lieutenant.

(signed) *Joseph M. Chacon.*
(signed) Licenciate, *Don Joseph Damian, de Cuenca y Boca Negra.*
(signed) *Anthony Mexia.* *Francis de Castro.* (witnesses)

I do hereby certify, that the original, in the Spanish language, exists in my office.

J. E. Maingot, Comm^r. of Popul^n.

A correct translation from the original.

Christopher Gray, Sworn Interpreter.

(N° 51.)—EXTRACT from the Minutes of Council of 11 August 1803, and Colonel Rutherfurd's Report of the state of the Titles to Lands.

Extract from the Minutes of His Majesty's Council; dated the 11th August 1803.

Present,—His Excellency Brigadier-general Hislop.

The Honourable John Nihell, John Black, Hilario Begorrat, Archibald Gloster, James Rigby, John Smith.

Colonel Rutherfurd's letter to Lieut.-governor Hislop; dated 8th August 1803.

Sir, Port of Spain, 8th August 1803.

Having received His Majesty's appointment as surveyor-general of Trinidad, I was directed to join the commissioners, and to embark myself on board the Ulysses with them, in order to come out to this island, for the purpose of acting in that office.

Upon my arrival here, I delivered the minister's notification of my appointment, and took the customary oaths before their excellencies the commissioners in council, as may be seen upon the minutes.

I found here the archives of the surveyor-general, consisting of the surveys and grants made by the Spanish government, in the hands of the commissary of population, Captain Mallet, who was at that time also acting as geographical engineer; he is since dead, and the office is now in the charge of Mr. Maingot, who was appointed my assistant by Colonel Fullarton, by my recommendation.

I had the honour of stating to their excellencies the commissioners, on the 16th March last, that the office was improperly situated, and that there was a risk of the archives being burnt; on which account it would be highly necessary to have a proper office built of stone and insulated, so as to avoid that risk.

I beg leave to renew my proposal to your Excellency, and to beg that for the present, the archives may be removed to Mr. Dyer's house, at the corner of Brunswick-square, till a proper place be prepared for their reception, that house being at present insulated, is less liable to fire, and being also contiguous both to the government-house and [illegible] own, renders it a better situation, on every account than where they now are.

I also beg leave to state the propriety of having proper people to translate the archives into proper books, and reduce the various measures to one standard, for the purpose of having a ready means of reference on all occasions; and this is the more necessary as the archives, in their present state, are mere scraps of paper tacked together, and consequently liable to be lost.

The necessity of these measures will appear the more evident, when it is considered that we may soon have to enter upon the business of granting the royal lands; in which case there will be extreme confusion, if the measures be not reduced to the English standard, and the language rendered intelligible to English surveyors. Besides, it is absolutely necessary for me to know what has already been granted, and to examine the records, in order to know what are royal lands and what are not.

I have the honour to be, your Excellency's most obedient and very humble servant,

Jn^s Rutherfurd, Surveyor-general.

His Excellency Lieut.-governor Hislop, &c. &c. &c.

The Board, after having considered the foregoing letter, are of opinion, that the papers relating to the office of the surveyor-general may be removed to the place appointed by Colonel Rutherfurd; but that as a proper person cannot be procured to translate the papers, and Mr. Maingot being very capable of rendering the surveyor-general every service necessary, they must defer, for the present, complying with the other parts of the Colonel's request.

A true extract, which I certify.

Henry Murray, Dep. C. Council.

(N° 52.)—LAW of the Indies, assigning the term of Three Months for the Cultivation of new Lands, in default of which the Grant to be void.

Recopilation of the Laws of the Indies.

Law 11th. Title 12th. Book 4th.

Possession of granted lands must be taken within three months, and the possessor must cultivate them, under the penalty of forfeiting the said lands.

Any inhabitant, or settler, to whom a grant of land shall be made, must take possession of the same within the term of three months, which will be assigned to them, and must plant all the limits and boundaries of the neighbouring lands with willows, if the weather permits, that after putting the land in the most advantageous state, they can avail themselves of the use of the wood which they may want, under the penalty, that if the trees be not planted within the said term, the lands will be forfeited, and given to any other person who may ask for them; which condition shall apply, not only to lands, but to the boundaries and ditches of the limits of each city or town.

Recopilacion de las Leyes de Ind

Ley 11. Titulo 12. Libro 4.

Que se tome possession de las tierras repartidas dentro de tres meses, y hagan plantios, pena de perderlas.

Todos los vecinos y moradores à quien se hiciere repartimiento de tierras, sean obligados dentro de tres meses, que les fueren señalados, à tomar la possession de ellas, y plantar todas las lindes, y confines, que con las otras tierras tuvieren, de sauces, y arboles, siendo en tiempo; por manera, que demás de poner la tierra en buena, y apacible disposicion, sea parte para aprovecharse de la leña, que huviere menester, pena de que passado el termino, si no tuvieren puestas las dichas plantas, pierdan la tierra, para que se pueda proveer, y dár à otro qualquiera poblador, lo qual no solamente haya lugar en las tierras, sino en los pueblos y zanjas que tuvieren, y huvieren en los limites de cada ciudad, ò villa.

A correct translation from the original.

Christopher Gray, Sworn Interpreter.

(N° 53.)—INSTRUCTION from Governor Chacon, to the Commissary of Population, declaring the obligation of Cultivation to attach to every Grant.

Extract from the Instructions to the Commissaries of Population, lodged in the Commissary of Population's Office.

Oficio del Señor Gobernador.

Tendrà usted entendido, que todas las tierras dadas a los habitantes es con condicion de que las ocuparan, trabajaran, y pondran en valor, que con este motivo en las concesiones hasta ahora dadas, a unos se les ha señalado expresamente el termino, y a otros se les ha supuesto, y que todos los que no hallan cumplido con esta esencialisima condicion, que da sin derecho alguno a las tierras que se le habian concedido, y seran aplicables a qualquiera otro sugeto que quiera trabajarlas. Lo tendra usted entendido para proceder con arreglo a esta disposicion en todos los casos que se presenten.

Dios guarde a usted muchos años.

Puerto de España, y Marzo dose de mil setecientos ochenta y siete.

(signed) *Josef Maria Chacon.*

A true extract from the original, which I certify.

31st January, 1817. (signed) *J^{b} E. Maingot*, Commissary of Population.

(Translation.)

Official Letter of His Excellency the Governor.

You will understand, that all the lands given to the inhabitants are given with the condition, that they shall occupy, work, and make them productive. With this view, in the grants hitherto made, the term has been expressly assigned to some, and to others it has been implied. And you will also observe, that all those who are found not to have complied with this indispensable condition, forfeit their right to the lands which had been granted them, which shall be given to some other subject who shall be desirous of working them. You will take notice, that you are to act according to these directions, in all cases that may occur.

God preserve you many years.

Port of Spain, 12th March 1787. (signed) *Josef Maria Chacon.*

A correct translation.

(signed) *Christopher Gray*, Sworn Interpreter.

I hereby certify, that the original, in the Spanish language, exists in my office.

J^{b} E. Maingot, Commissary of Population.

(N° 54.)—LAWS and Instructions relative to Crown Lands in the Spanish Indies, 1754.

Crown Lands.

Formalities required for the acquisition thereof in the Indies.

Royal instruction transmitted to those dominions in the royal cedula, dated El Pardo, 15th October 1754.

The following regulations will be observed and executed on the grants, sales and composition of crown lands, commons and waste lands, which are now made and to be made hereafter.

1st. That from and after the date of this royal order, it will be the particular duty and authority of the viceroys and presidents of the royal audiences of those dominions, to appoint sub-delegated officers, before whom the sales and composition of crown lands and waste lands belonging to the king in the said dominions are to be practised and executed, and they will issue their appointment or respective commissions, and will give to them a certified copy of this instruction, under the precise condition that the said viceroys and presidents shall regularly inform the secretary

Bienes Realengos.

Para su adquisicion en Indias de que formalidades ha de usarse.

Real instruccion comunicada à aquellos dominios por real cedula expedida en El Pardo, à 15 de Oct^{re} de 1754.

En las mercedes, ventas y composiciones de bienes realengos, sitios y valdios, hechas al presente, y que se hicieren en adelante, se observe y practique precisamente lo siguiente.

1. Que desde el dia de la fecha de esta real resolucion en adelante quede privativamente al cargo de los virreyes y presidentes de las reales audiencias de aquellos dominios la facultad denombrar los ministros sub-delegados, que devan exercer y practicar la venta y composicion de las tierras y valdios pertenecientes al rey en aquellos, expediendoles el nombramiento ò titulo respectivo con copia auténtica de esta instruccion, con la precisa calidad de que los expresados virreyes y presidentes den puntual aviso al secretario de estado y del despacho universal de Indias

tary of state for the universal dispatch of the Indies, of the sub-delegates who they may have appointed respectively in those places of their districts, where from custom they have been already established, or where they may think necessary to establish them, in order that they may be approved; and those who actually held the said commission will continue in the exercise of it, being understood, that the said sub-delegate officers, and those who shall be hereafter appointed by the said viceroys and presidents, are authorized to sub-delegate their commission to other persons, places and provinces, distant from their residences, as it was formerly practised; and the council of the Indies and its ministers will be, in consequence of this order, inhibited from the direction and management of this part of the royal exchequer.

2. The judges and officers who shall be appointed sub-delegates, with jurisdiction, in matters of sales and composition of crown lands, will proceed with mildness, moderation and good temper; and as to those lands which the Indians shall possess, and to such others as they may require, particularly for plantation, cultivation, or feed of cattle, the said judges and officers will proceed verbally and not by judicial acts; and with respect to those lands appertaining to the community of the Indians, and of pasture near their towns, no alteration will take place, and the Indians will be protected in the possession of the same, and they will be restored to those lands of which they may have been dispossessed, augmenting them according to the wants of their population, and they will not use any severity, as to the lands already in possession of Spaniards and coloured people; and with respect to both, they will observe the directions of the * 14, 15 †, 17, 18 and 19, laws of the 12 title of the 4th book of the Recopilation of the Indies.

3. As soon as each of the said principal subdelegated officers that now or hereafter may be appointed in every province, shall have received this instruction, as well as the commission which will be issued to them in the manner mentioned in the 1st article, they will transmit general orders to the justices of chief towns, and of principal places in their respective districts, to be there published, in the same manner as all other orders given by the viceroys and presidents and audiences in matters of the royal service are published; in order that every and each person who shall be in possession of crown lands, be they cultivated or not, since the year 1700, till the year of the publication and notice of the said order, may appear personally before the sub-delegates, or by their correspondents or attornies, to show the titles or dispatches by which they possess the said crown lands, and a proper term, according to the distances of the places, being fixed for that act of exhibition, under the penalty of being dispossessed and ejected from such lands, and they will grant them to others if they shall not attend within the term assigned to them, to show the titles, unless they have a just and legitimate cause for not appearing.

4. If it should appear from any of the titles or instructions so presented, or any other legal way, that the said persons are in possession of,

de los ministros en quienes sub-deleguen respectivamente en sus distritos y parages, que ha sido costumbre los haya, ò pareciere preciso de nuevo establecer para su aprobacion, debiendo continuarlos que al presente exercen la citada comision: bien entendido, que éstos y los que en adelante nombrasen los enunciados virreyes y presidentes puedan subdelegar su comision en otros para las partes y provincias distantes de las de sus residencias como antes se executàba, quedando en virtud de esta providencia el consejo de las Indias y sus ministros inhibidos de la direccion y manejo de este ramo de real hacienda.

2. Los jueces y ministros en quienes se subdelegue la jurisdiccion para la venta y composicion de los realengos, procederán con suavidad, templanza y moderacion con procesos verbales y no judiciales en las que poseyeren los Indios, y en las demas que hubieren menester, en particular para sus labores, labranza y crianza de ganados; pues por lo tocante à las de comunidad, y las que les están concedidas à sus pueblos para pastos y exidos, no se ha de hacer novedad, manteniendolos en la posesion de ellas, y reintegrandolos en las que se les hubiesen usurpadó, concediendoles mayor extension en ellas, segun la exigencia de la poblacion; no usando tampoco de rigor con las que ya poseyeren los Españoles y gente de otras castas, teniendo presente para con unos y otros lo dispuesto por las leyes 14, 15, 17, 18, y 19, titulo 12, libro 4, de la Recopilacion de Indias.

3. Recibida que sea por cada uno de los subdelegados principales que ahora son, y en adelante se nombraren en cada provincia, esta instruccion, y el nombramiento que en la forma referida en el capitulo primero se les ha de expedir, libren por su parte ordenes generales à las justicias de las cabeceras y lugares principales de su respectivò distrito, mandando se publique en ellos en la forma que se practica con otras ordenes generales que expiden los virreyes, presidentes y audiencias en los negocios del real servicio, para que todas y qualesquiera personas que poseyeren realengos, estando ò no poblados, cultivados ò labrados desde el año de 1700 hasta el de la notoriedad y publicacion de dicha orden, acudan à manifestar ante el mismo subdelegado, por si mismos, ò por medio de sus correspondientes ò apoderados, los titulos y despachos, en cuya virtud los poseen, señalando para esta exhibicion el término competente y proporcionado, segun las distancias, con apercibimiento que serán despojados y lanzados de las tales tierras, y se hará merced de ellas à otros, si en el término que se les asigne dexaren deacudir, sin justa y legitima causa, à la manifestacion de sus titulos.

4. Constando por los titulos ò instrucciones que asi se presentaren, ò por otro qualquier medio legal, estar en posecion de los tales

the said royal lands by title of sale, or composition executed before the subdelegates who were appointed for that purpose previous to the year 1700; and although the said lands shall not have been confirmed by the King's Majesty, or the viceroys and presidents of the audiences, the possessors will be left in the free and quiet possession of the said lands, without being disturbed in any manner; and no fee will be taken from them for these acts, according to the said 15th law, title 12th, of the 4th book of the Recopilation of the Indies; and a note will be inserted in the titles, that they have complied with this obligation, in order that for the future they may not be disturbed, themselves or their successors, in the matter of the said royal lands; and if they shall have no title, they will produce, as a sufficient document, the evidence of witnesses of such ancient tenure, which will be considered as a just title of prescription, under the condition, that if they shall not have cultivated or worked upon the said royal lands, the term of three months will be assigned, in pursuance of the 11th law* of the same title and book; and in default thereof, the said lands will be granted to those who shall come and petition for them, under the said obligation of cultivating the same.

5. The possessors of lands sold or composed before the respective sub-delegates, since the said year 1700 till now, cannot equally be molested, disturbed, vexed, or denounced now or at any future period, if it shall appear that the said lands are confirmed by the royal person, or by the viceroys and presidents of the audiences of the respective districts, in the time in which they exercised this authority; but those that shall possess them without this precise circumstance, must petition for the confirmation thereof before the audiences of the district, and the other officers to which such an authority is conceded by this instruction, and who on perusal of the proceedings of the survey and appraisement of such lands, had before the subdelegated officers, and of the title that they may have issued, will examine whether the sale and composition has been made, or not, without fraud or collusion, and for just and equitable prices, and they will cite and hear the fiscals, in order that after consideration of the whole, and payment in the royal treasury of the amount of the sale, composition, and the respective duty of medianata†, as well as new pecuniary service which may be assigned, they will issue, in the royal name, the confirmation of the titles, upon which the purchaser will enjoy the lawful possession and dominion of the said lands, waters, and waste lands; and the possessors or their universal or particular successors will not be, in any time disturbed in the said matter.

6. If it shall appear from the proceedings of the sales and composition of lands not confirmed since the year 1700, that the said crown lands were not surveyed and appraised, as it is reported to have been the case in some provinces, the confirmation will be suspended

realengos, en virtud de venta ò composicion hecha por los subdelegados que han sido en esta comision antes del citado año de 1700, aunque no esten confirmadas por la real persona, ni por los virreyes y presidentes, les dexen en la libre y quieta posesion de ellas, sin causarles la menor molestia; ni llevarles derechos algunos por estas diligencias en conformidad de la ya citada ley 15, titulo 12, libro 4 de la Recopilacion de Indias, haciendo notar en los tales titulos que manifestaren haver cumplido con esta obligacion, para que en adelante no puedan ser turbados, emplazados, ni denunciados ellos, ni sus sucesores en los tales realengos; y no teniendo titulos, les deberá bastar la justificacion que hicieren de aquella antigua posesion, como titulo de justa prescripcion; en inteligencia de que si no tuvieren cultivados ò labrados los tales realengos, se les deba señalar el termino de tres meses que prescribe la ley 11 del capitulo, titulo y libro, ò el que parezca competente para que lo hagan, con apercibimiento que de lo contrario se hará merced de ellos à los que denunciaren, con la misma obligacion de cultivarlos.

5. Los poseedores de tierras, vendidas ò compuestas por los respectivos subdelegados desde el citado año de 1700 hasta el presente, no puedan tampoco ser molestados inquietados, ni denunciados ahora ni en tiempo alguno, constando tenerlas confirmadas por la real persona, ò por los virreyes y presidentes de las audiencias de los respectivos distritos en el tiempo en que usaron de esta facultad; pero los que las poseyeren sin esta precisa calidad, deberán acudir à impetrar la confirmacion de ellas ante las audiencias de su distrito y demas ministros, à quienes se comete facultad por esta nueva instruccion; los quales, en vista del proceso que se hubiere formado por los subdelegados en órden à la medida y avalúo de las tales tierras, y del titulo que se les hubiese despachado, examinarán si la venta ò composicion está hecha sin fraude ni colusion, y en precios proporcionados y equitativos, con vista y audiencia de los fiscales, para que con atencion à todo, y constando haver entrado en caxas reales el precio de la venta ò composicion, y derecho de medianata respectivo, y haciendo de nuevo aquel servicio pecuniario que parezca correspondiente, les despachen en nombre del rey la confirmacion de sus titulos, con las quales quedará legitimado en la posesion y dominio de las tales tierras, aguas ò valdios, sin poder en tiempo alguno ser sobre ello inquietados los poseedores, ni sus sucesores universales ni particulares.

6. Si por los procesos, que se deben haber formado para las ventas y composiciones no confirmadas desde el año de 1700, constare no haberse medido ni apreciado los tales realengos, como se tiene entendido ha sucedido en algunas provincias, se suspenda el despachar su confirmacion hasta tanto que esto se execute; y segun el mas valor que resultare por las medidas y avalúos, deberá regularse el servicio pecuniario, que ha de preceder à la confirmacion.

7. Igualmente

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* Is annexed.

† A duty of 2 per cent on half of the 1st annual produce of the land, upon a calculation made by the officers of the treasury.

suspended until those Acts be performed, and the pecuniary service, which must be paid previous to the confirmation, will be regulated according to the further value, which may result from the said new Acts.

7. The general orders above mentioned, which the sub-delegated officers are to send to the judges of the chief towns and quarters of their districts, will also contain the provision that the persons who shall have exceeded the limits of the sale or composition by assuming or encroaching upon more land than was conceded to them, shall be bound precisely to appear before them for the composition of the excess although the principal portions of the said lands may have been already confirmed, and a title of confirmation of the said addition will be issued, on a previous survey and appraisement, under the penalty, that the lands so occupied, will be granted for a moderate sum to the persons who shall denounce them; and that crown lands occupied without titles, will be re-adjudged to the royal patrimony, to be sold to third persons, although they be planted, cultivated, and built upon at the expiration of the time which has been assigned, if the intruders shall not have appeared to show their titles, or to ask for the composition and confirmation thereof, which will be done and put into effect, without any consideration or exception of persons, whatever their condition and rank may be.

8. The persons who shall denounce lands, ground, places, waters, uncultivated, and waste lands, will receive a proper reward, and will be admitted at moderate composition to those lands which they shall denounce as occupied without a just title; and this will be also inserted in the proclamation, which the appointed sub-delegates are directed to publish in their respective districts.

9. The confirmations will be issued by the respective audiences by provinces, after the report of their fiscal, as above said; and no other fees will be charged against the parties for costs, than those of the dispatch, according to the docket in force; for which purpose, the said audiences will receive, from the sub-delegates within their jurisdiction, the proceedings had by them of the sale and composition, and in which the confirmation has been demanded, and taking, after that, into consideration the appraised value, and the benefit granted by his Majesty to his subjects, who has been pleased to release them from the expense of applying to his royal person for the confirmations, they will apportion the pecuniary service which they must pay for costs, for this new benefaction.

10. With the view of preventing costs and delay in these matters, which would be occasioned, if, after the issue of the titles by the sub-delegates, the audiences should order new acts of survey and appraisement, or others to be done, the sub-delegates will transmit to the respective audiences, in consultation, the principal proceedings of each case which shall have been substantiated, and which they consider to be in stage of the issue of the titles, in order that the said proceedings being examined by them, with citation to the fiscals, they may be returned to the sub-delegates, for the dispatch of

7. Igualmente se ha de contener en las órdenes generales que, como va dicho, se han de librar por los sub-delegados à las justicias de las cabeceras y partidos de su distrito, la cláusula de que las personas que hubieren excedido los limites de lo comprado ò compuesto, agregandose è introduciendose en mas terreno de lo concedido, estén ò no confirmadas las posesiones principales acudan precisamente ante ellos à su composicion, para que del exceso, precediendo medida y avalúo, se les despache titulo y confirmacion, con apercibimiento que se adjudicarán los terrenos así ocupados en una moderada cantidad à los que los denunciaren, y que igualmente se adjudicarán al real patrimonio para venderlos à otros terceros, aunque esten labrados, plantados ò con fábricas los realengos ocupados sin titulo, si pasado el término que se asignare, no acudieren à manifestarlos, y tratar de su composicion y confirmacion los intrusos poseedores: lo que se ha de cumplir y executar sin excepcion de personas ni comunidades, de qualquier estado y calidad que sean.

8. A los que denunciaren tierras, suelos, sitios, aguas, valdios y yermos, se les dará recompensa correspondiente, y admitirá à moderada composicion de aquellos que denunciaren ocupados sin justo titulo; y que esto se incluya tambien en el bando que los sub-delegados que se nombraren deben hacer publicar en sus respectivos distritos.

9. Por las audiencias respectivas se despachen por provincias, y en nombre del rey las confirmaciones con precedente vista fiscal de ellas, como va expresado, sin mas gasto judicial de las partes que el de los derechos de la tal provision, segun arancel; à cuyo fin recogerán de los sub-delegados de su distrito los autos que hubieren hecho sobre la venta ò composicion de que se pidiere la confirmacion; con los quales, y segun el valor enque se hubieren regulado los terrenos, y con atencion al beneficio que ha tenido el rey por bien dispensar à aquellos vasallos, relevándoles de los costos de acudir à la real persona por las confirmaciones, podrán arbitrar el servicio pecuniario, que deben hacer por esta nueva merced.

10. A fin de evitar costos y dilacion en la expedicion de estos negocios, como sucederia si despues de despachados los titulos por los sub-delegados, acordasen las audiencias nuevas diligencias de medidas y avalúos ù otras, deben los sub-delegados remitir en consulta à las audiencias respectivas los autos originales que sobre cada negocio se hubiesen hecho, y estimaren concluidos, y en estado de despachar los titulos, para que vistos por ellas con audiencia de los fiscales, se los devuelvan, ò bien para que expidan los titulos, por no ofrecerse reparo, ò para evacuar las diligencias que se les previnieren, y facilitar de

of the titles, when they see no objection to it, or for the performence of such acts as they may prescribe, and thus expedite the royal confirmation, a new title not being necessary.

11. The said audiences will take cognizance of appeals from the resolutions and sentences of the sub-delegates, in proceedings upon denunciations, surveys, and appraisements, by which the subjects will be spared the expensive appeal to the council, while it prevents others, who are unable to incur such expenses, from abandoning their just rights.

12. In provinces distant from the audiences, and without communication but by sea, as Caracas, Havana, Cartagena, Buenos-Ayres, Panamá, Yucatán, Cumaná, Margarita, Puerto-Rico, and others, like these, the confirmations will be issued by the governors, with concurrence of the officers of the royal exchequer, and of their assessor general, where there shall be one; and the said officers will also take cognizance of appeals from the sub-delegates, appointed in the said provinces and islands, without appeal to the audience, or the chancery of the district, unless its sentence from, and that of the said officers, shall not agree; and this will be ex-officio, and by way of consultation, to avoid the costs of the appeal; and in places where two officers of the royal exchequer exist, the junior officer will be the advocate defender of the royal exchequer in these matters, and the senior officer will act as brother judge of the governor, who, when the question shall be of law, and where there is not an auditor or lieutenant governor, will take the advice of any other lawyer, within or out of the district; and in places where there shall not be but one officer of the royal exchequer, an intelligent person of the town will be appointed to be the defender of the crown, it being the duty of the governor, with his brother judges, to take the same steps of examination, with respect to the compositions made before the sub-delegates, as the audiences are directed to do.

13. The amount of sales and compositions of each audience and quarter, and the pecuniary service paid for confirmations, will be entered in a separate account, and in a separate book, in each respective royal treasury; and the audiences and their presidents, the governors, and royal officers of the quarter, will inform his Majesty, through the secretary, of the despatch of the Indies, of that which this branch of the royal exchequer shall have produced annually, in order that upon their report, his Majesty shall be able to dispose of the said sums, in the manner most convenient to his service.

14. As the sub-delegates, appointed for the administration of this matter, are not to receive any fee for their judicial acts from the parties, his Majesty has thought it expedient to assign each sub-delegate the gratification of two per cent out of the produce of the sales and compositions executed before them, according to the decision of the council in their instructions of 1696; and the escribanos of the proceedings will receive their fees as per docket, and they will certify the amount of them at the end of

de esta forma la breve expedicion de la real confirmacion, sin la duplicacion de nuevo titulo.

11. Las mismas audiencias conozcan en grado de apelacion de las determinaciones y sentencias que dieren los sub-delegados, en los que acerca de la venta ò composicion de realengos, sus determinaciones, medidas y tasaciones se origine algun pleyto; con cuya providencia se evitará tambien à aquellos vasallos el costoso recurso al consejo, y el que algunos, por no poder hacerlo, abandonen su justicia.

12. En las provincias distantes de las audiencias, ò en que haya mar por medio, como Caracas, Havana, Cartagena, Buenos-Ayres, Panamá, Yucatán, Cumaná, Margarita, Puerto-Rico, y otras de iguales circunstancias, se despachen las confirmaciones por sus gobernadores con acuerdo de los oficiales reales y del teniente-general letrado, en donde le hubiere; y que los mismos ministros determinen igualmente las apelaciones que se interpusieren del sub-delegado que estuviere nombrado ò se nombrase en cada una de las expresadas provincias ò islas, sin acudir à la audiencia, ò chancillèria del distrito, sino en caso de no estar conformes las dos sentencias; y esto de oficio y por via de consulta, para evitar los costos de los recursos por apelacion; y en donde hubiere dos oficiales reales existentes, hara el mas moderno el oficio de defensa de la real hacienda en estas causas, y el mas antiguo el con-juez con el gobernador asesorándose quando no haya auditor ò teniente de governador, y sea de derecho la duda con qualquiera letrado de dentro ò fuera del distrito; y en donde hubiere solamente un oficial real, se nombrará por defensor de la real hacienda à qualquiera persona inteligente del vecindario; siendo igualmente del cargo de los gobernadores con sus con-jueces examinar acerca de las composiciones de los sub-delegados, lo mismo que va expresado para con las audiencias.

13. Lo que importaren las ventas y composiciones de cada Audiencia y partido, y el servicio pecuniario que se causare por las confirmaciones entre por cuenta à parte con libro separado en las correspondientes caxas reales; y las audiencias y presidentes de ellas, los gobernadores y oficiales reales de los partidos darán cuenta al rey, por mano del secretario del despacho de las Indias, de lo que hubiere producido este ramo de real hacienda en cada un año, para que sobre sus noticias pueda S. M. dar à este caudal el destino que mas convenga al real servicio.

14. Respecto de que lo que se actuare por los sub-delegados que se nombraren para la administracion de este ramo; no se han de exigir de las partes derechos algunos, se asigna à cada uno por via de ayuda de costa el dos por ciento de lo que montaren las ventas y composiciones que hicierem como lo acordó el consejo en su instruccion del año de 1696; y los escribanos ante quienes actuaren, solo deberán percibir los derechos segun arancel, de que han de certificar al fin del proceso, procediendo contra ellos las

the proceedings; and in case of contravention, they will be punished by the respective audiences and governors.

audiencias, y gobernadores respectivos en caso de que contravengan.

A correct translation from the original,
Christopher Gray, Sworn Interpreter.

(Nº 55.)—LAWS of the Indies, reserving Crown lands for public uses.

Recopilation of the laws of the Indies.

Law 14. Title 12. Book 4.

The possessors of lands, provisions, gardens, acres, and buildings with lawful titles, will be maintained in their possession, but the others will be restored to the king.

Whereas we have succeeded in the entire dominion of the Indies, and of the waste grounds and lands, which have not been granted by the kings our predecessors, or by us; and whereas it is expedient that the whole land which is possessed without just and true titles be restored to us, the same belonging to us, in order that we may first reserve that which may be considered by us, or by the viceroys, audiences or governors, necessary for squares, commons, rents of the cabildos, pastures near towns, and waste lands of places, and corporations which are already peopled, and this will apply not only to the present, but also to the future state thereof, and to the augmentation they may acquire; and all that the Indians shall conveniently require for plantation, cultivation and the breed of cattle, will be granted to them, and they will have the confirmation of what they now possess, and what may be further necessary; and the rest of the lands will be left free and unincumbered, to be granted as our royal pleasure may be.

Whereupon we order and direct the viceroys and presidents of the audiences of the provinces, that they do, at their pleasure, assign a proper term, within which the possessors shall exhibit before the ministers of their audiences, whom they shall name to this duty, the titles of lands, provision gardens, buildings and acres; and they will protect those who shall possess them with good titles and documents, or just prescription, and they will restore to us the others, to dispose of them as our will may be.

Recopilacion de las leyes de Indias.

Ley 14. Titulo 12. Libro 4.

Que à los posseedores de tierras, estancias, chacras y cavallerias con legitimos titulos, se les ampare en su posesion, y las demás sean restituidas al rey.

Por haver nos sucedido enteramente en el señorio de las Indias, y pertenecer à nuestro patrimonio y corona real los valdios, suelos y tierras, que no estuvieren concedidos por los señores reyes nuestros predecessores, ò por nos, ò en nuestro nombre, conviene que toda la tierra, que se possee sin justos y verdaderos titulos, se nos restituya, segun y como nos pertenece, para que reservando ante todas cosas lo que à nos, ò à los virreyes, audiencias y gobernadores pareciere necessario para plazas, exidos, propios, pastos, y valdios de los lugares, y concejos, que están poblados, assi por lo que toca al estado presente en que se hallan, como al por venir, y al aumento que pueden tener, y repartiendo à los Indios lo que buenamente huvieren menester para labrar, y hacer sus sementeras, y crianzas, confirmandoles en lo que ahora tienen, y dandoles de nuevo lo necessario, toda la demás tierra quede y esté libre y desembarazada para hacer merced, y disponer de ella à nuestra voluntad.

Por todo lo qual ordenamos y mandamos à los virreyes y presidentes de audiencias pretoriales, que quando les pareciere señalen termino competente para que los posseedores exhiban ante ellos, y los ministros de sus audiencias, que nombraren los titulos de tierras, estancias, chacras, y cavallerias, y amparando à los que con buenos titulos y recandos, ò justa prescripcion posseyeren, se nos buelvan y restituyan las demás para disponer de ellas à nuestra voluntad,

A correct translation from the original,
Christopher Gray, Sworn Interpreter.

(Nº 56.)—COPY of the Petition of Barry and Black, praying a Title to the Lands of Belmont.

Señor G. y Com. General.

Don Eduardo Barry, y Don Juan Black, vezinos de este puerto, en la forma que mas haya lugar por drõ. ante V. S. parecemos y decimos: que nosotros, compramos a Pasqual Dubuc, haze algunos dias, una abitacion; y sin embargo de haver sido medida, y deslindada, por el agrimensor Dⁿ Juan Bauptista Jaullet con la acitacion, de el concurso de todos los vezinos imediatos, hasta ahora nose ha verificado el titulo de propriedad, que nos pertenece en cuyos terminos.

Suplicamos à la justificacion de V. S. se sirva mandar, senos despache con la brevedad posible, afin de que quedemos a cubierto en este asunto que assi es de ust^{a} que pedimos, y juramos en devida forma, &c.

Edouardo Barry. *Juan Black.*

Pongase con las autos y traiganse para proveer.

Chacon. *Cuenca.*

Proveyolo el señor gov^{or} y com^{te} general de esta ysla Trinidad con acuerdo del señor su the^{te} que lo firmaron en este puerto de España a los nueve de Julio de mil setecientos ochenta y cinco años de que nos los testigos actuarios certificamos.

Franc^{o} de Castro. *Joseph Ant. Perez.*

Incontinente lo hizimos saver a la parte.

Castro. *Perez.*

I certify the above to be a true copy from the original lodged in my office.

J^{n} E. Maingot, Com^{y} of Population.

(Translation.)

To his Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-chief.

Mr. Edward Barry and Mr. John Black, inhabitants of this port, appear before your Excellency according to law; and say, That we purchased from Pasqual Dubuc a few days since an estate, and notwithstanding the same has been measured and the boundaries drawn by the surveyor, Mr. John Baptist Jaillet, with the citation to a meeting of all the adjoining inhabitants, the title of propeity belonging to us has not been given us to this present time. Wherefore we pray, that your Excellency will order the same to be delivered to us as soon as possible, that we may remain secure in this matter. Which is justice, &c.

Edward Barry. *John Black.*

Let this petition be annexed to the autos, and let them be laid before me to decree.

Chacon. *Cuenca.*

This is the decree of his Excellency the governor and commander-in-chief of this island of Trinidad, with the concurrence of his lieutenant who signed the same, in this port of Spain, the ninth of July one thousand seven and eighty five, which we the acting witnesses certify. *Francis de Castro.* *Joseph Ant^{o} Perez.*

We immediately notified it to the party. *Castro.* *Perez.*

I certify this to be a true translation from the original.

Christopher Gray, Sworn Interpreter.

(N° 57.)—REPORT of the Assessor on the Appeal of Belmont.

Sir, Port of Spain, 23d August 1816.

I beg leave to report that the land of Belmont was taken in execution at the suit of Messrs. Park and Heywood against the heirs of Barry, and having been ordered by the court of first instance to be appraised, and the same being notified on the 17 May 1811; to Major-General Monro who then resided on the house built on the premises; the Major-General's reply was, that the buildings at Belmont had been entirely erected at the expense of government, and were not included in the appraisement of the land; and a similar notification being made to your Excellency on the 30th April 1814, you referred to the reply made by the major-general, and desired the law officer of the crown to take notice of the proceedings, that the interest of His Majesty might be properly represented in the suit.

Your Excellency being informed that an agreement had been entered into between government and the representative of the heirs of Barry, by which it was stipulated that the governor of this island should occupy and hold the piece of land of Belmont, for such period of time as might be required, on paying the annual rent of 1,200 dollars, with liberty to erect such buildings thereon, as the several governors might think proper; and that it was expressly covenanted that as the said Barry could not at the time give a good title thereto, that the governor was at all times, whenever such title could be given, to have the preference of purchase of the said land at fair valuation.

Your Excellency directed, on the 24th May in the said year, the attorney-general not to present any objection against the said parcel of land, but to the valuation of the buildings erected thereon, provided the said agreement in question should be presented within the term of one month.

The court then communicated this petition to the opposite parties. No reply was made by them, nor was any agreement presented; but six months after, *viz.* on the 13th November following, upon the examination and collection ordered to be had of the titles to lands, it was reported by the commissary of population, that no grant existed of the lands of Belmont to the heirs of Barry who claim it, or to the persons from whom Barry bought the lands.

Your Excellency directed, on the 15th November 1814, the attorney-general to prosecute in the court of first instance of the honourable the chief judge, the right of the crown to resume that property, as it had never been granted in fee to the possessor, and as His Majesty had never been divested of the dominion of it.

A communication of this demand was then ordered by that tribunal to be made to the commissary of population, and deputy surveyor-general to appear and declare, whether there existed in his office any grant of land from the King of Spain, or His Britannic Majesty, to the said Barry or his predecessors.

The surveyor-general answered the communication, by presenting a petition protocoled in his office, and made by Messrs. Barry and Black to the Spanish governor, on the 9th July 1785, in which they prayed for the title of property of the said land; and he also exhibited the survey thereof, made on the 29th July 1785, as the only documents in his office concerning the lands of Belmont; any grant or title not having been entered or registered in the Libro Becerro under the royal cedula of His Catholic Majesty of 1783.

Upon this evidence it was ordered by the court that the representative of the succession of Barry should be notified to warrant the title to the lands and buildings at Belmont; and the said representative in his answer exhibited a deed of conveyance, executed by Francis Pasqual Soler, in favour of Edward Barry, of three fanegas of land, for the consideration of $900 of eight bits, dated the 16th December 1784, and stating that he had bought the same from Dª Ygnes Hospedales and others.

The defence of the heirs of Barry against the crown rested on the antiquity of this deed, and his immemorial *bonâ fide* possession of the land in question under it, and on the acknowledgment of the colonial governors since the year 1803, who had paid to the succession of Barry for the rent of the house upon the said lands of Belmont, the sum of $1,200 per annum, from the colonial chest, and who had offered to purchase the same for the public service from the said succession.

The attorney-general, in the furtherance of His Majesty's rights, replied to the said arguments, by quoting the twenty-first law, title 29th of the third partida, and stated that the right of the dominion of the crown was so far established in this case, as His Majesty was never divested of it by any grant, or concession of the same under the form prescribed by the cedula of 1783, it being provided by the third clause thereof, that the grants of land must be entered in the Libro Becerro de Poblacion, and that such an entry was to be considered as the title of the land granted; and that no lease or agreement made by His Majesty's governors of Trinidad on the lands of Belmont could injure the royal right of dominion thereon.

The proceedings being declared in a stage of sentence, the honourable the chief judge on the 1st July 1815, dismissed the claim of the crown to the lands of Belmont; and the principal grounds of the decree were, that the right of the crown had been barred by the acts of its servants, as the several governors had paid the rent of the land from 1803, and had negociated for the purchase thereof; that the omission of the several holders of the lands, from the said Dª Ygnes Hospedales downwards, to enregister their names and titles in the said Libro Becerro, could not yno facto operate as a forfeiture of their rights; that the language of the third section of the cedula (quoted by the attorney-general) is directory only, and involves no penalty for the omission of the duties it enjoins, and that as the forfeiture of that which a man possesses is odious and operates as a heavy punishment, some violation of an express condition must appear; and that there is a *bonâ fide* possession of thirty years with the tacit and express consent of every succeeding governor down to the year 1815; and the title of Barry was, therefore, declared to be good and warranted. His honour directed the lands to be valued, and the right to the buildings and the quantum of rent to be established by proof.

An appeal was instituted from this sentence by the attorney-general on behalf of the crown, within the time of the law to the civil court of appeal; and the reasons presented by both parties are as follow:—

Appellant's argument.	*Respondent's answer.*
1. That after the sentence appealed from, was made and notified, a certain proclamation of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, dated the 5th December 1815, had been published, and by which government was warranted to take for the public service any ungranted land, and the possessor thereof may receive a compensation in land. That the lands in question are now uncultivated and abandoned, except that particular part thereof on which the government house and buildings, and the negro houses are erected; and that the right of His Majesty to resume the said land is established under the said proclamation, the said land having been occupied by His Majesty's governors in this island from January 1803, and the buildings thereon having been erected solely at the expense of His Majesty's government;	1. That this is a point to be only decided in the court of intendant according to the said proclamation of 5th December 1815. That the said lands are not, nor have been in a state of uncultivation or abandonment, as they were planted in provisions of various kinds as manioc and plantains; when sold to Edward Barry by Francis P. Soler, as it is expressed in the deed of sale, and are now planted in Guinea grass, and which is a very profitable cultivation; that the respondent could not be held responsible for the uncultivation of the said land, even supposing that the same were uncultivated; since the said lands were leased to government since the beginning of the year 1803; that the buildings on Belmont cannot be considered of absolute necessity to public service or as government house, because in the times of Governor

government; and being absolutely necessary to be retained for the public service.	Governor Chacon and Sir Thomas Picton, the government house was considered the house in Marine-square which was burnt and destroyed in the conflagration of 1808, and that in the times of Major-General Hislop, Major-General Monro, and of your Excellency, the government house has always stood at Port of Spain for the convenience arising to the public from a near residence of His Majesty's representative.
2. That the title of the crown to the said land is not prescribed; because the possession of the heirs of Barry from Pasqual Soler is of twenty-nine years eleven months and two days; and the twenty-first law, title twenty-ninth of the third partida, directs, that the possessor of a real property for thirty years, shall forfeit his right of possession if the real owner shall come without force or fraud to prove his claim of dominion, which is the present case of His Majesty; the crown having never been divested of the right to the lands in question, and as the same had never been granted by the English or Spanish government or monarch, or His Britannic Majesty: the right of his Catholic Majesty to that land remains, and not being alienated, the same in right of conquest has devolved to His Britannic Majesty.	2. If the time of Barry's possession of the said lands is added to the period during which the same were peaceably enjoyed by his predecessors, Francis P. Soler, Dª Ygnes Hospedales, and others from whom the said Soler bought the lands, there results an immemorial possession, sufficient to prescribe any crown lands.

Such were the reasons alleged by the attorney-general, and the representative of the succession of Barry.

Your Excellency then took into consideration the grounds of the sentence of the honourable the chief judge appealed from, and as the proclamation on land posterior to that decree was the law governing the case, your Excellency revoked that sentence with my humble opinion, and it was stated in your Excellency's decree in the court of appeal, that as no act of the servants could forfeit the right of the lord, the act of His Majesty's governors in this island, in paying a rent for the lands and in offering to the purchase of Belmont, could not divest the crown of the right of ownership to them, and as no declaration had been made by His Majesty, since the island was conquered by the force of his arms, as to the lands, they ought to be considered as in the same situation as when the island was taken; and that it was only in December last that the royal determination as to the tenure of lands in this island, was made known; that it would have been as competent to His Majesty, to have admitted as a good title the mere possession of land, as to have conformed the provisions of the cedula of 1783, and that as no royal grant of the lands in question appears to have been granted in conformity to the 3d article of that cedula, the right of the ownership thereof, claimed by the succession of Barry, was declared to be void and to appertain to the crown, under the second clause of the proclamation of 5th December 1815:

And the right of the succession to the compensation, granted by the said second clause, on due estimation of the said lands, was reserved to him to be prosecuted before the court of intendant, and the rent of Belmont was allowed to heirs of Barry until the institution of the claim of the crown.

The heirs of said Barry could not, in my humble opinion, receive any grievance by this sentence, as they had been benefited by a handsome rent during the space of eleven years, had the use of the lands for a long previous period, and are now called to receive the equivalent in land offered in the royal mandate.

An appeal from your Excellency's decree in the civil court of appeal, has been instituted by Barry to his Majesty in council; and the appeal has been admitted, under the securities required by the proclamation of 19th June 1813, which appeal remains to be prosecuted before His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in council.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your Excellency's obedient and humble servant,

(signed) *Antonia Gomez*, Assessor.

His Excellency Sir Ralph Woodford, &c. &c.

Law 21st. Title 29th. 3d Partida	Ley 21. Titulo 29. 3 Partida.
How a person holding possession of a property, *bonâ fida* or otherwise, for thirty years, shall gain the dominion of it.	Como por tiempo de 30 años puede ome ganar qual cosa quier que tenga, quier aya buena fe, quier no e.
When a person has held an uninterrupted possession of a property during thirty years, or more, in any manner whatever, if there is not	Treynta años continuadamente ò dende arriba, seyendo algun ome tenedor de alguna cosa, por qual manera quier que ouiesse la tenencia,

not a contradiction against it within that time, such person shall be held to gain the property, although it shall have been stolen or taken by force: and if the owner thereof should ask it from him, he would not be thereafter bound to answer him on it, since he is protected by that space of time. But if it should happen that he should be put out of the tenure thereof, by holding the same, or otherwise, the person who entered afterwards in the tenure, could claim it before a judge; except when the latter tenant had stolen or robbed it from the former, or had received it in loan or lease, because, in such a case, he could rightly demand and recover it, as well as in case that a judge shall have from his want of answer, the demand, bestowed the property on his adversary; because, if he comes within a year to answer the said demand and pay the costs, he may recover the property; we also say, that when any one has held possession of real property for thirty years, or more, holding it as his own, or as an inheritance from his father, or as having it by any other just titles, such person shall be held to gain the property by reason of such possession, and shall be entitled to hold it against all those who may claim it; and if it should happen that he loses possession of it, he may recover the same from whoever has taken it, except it should be taken by the real owner; nor in such case, if the real owner shall have it without force or fraud, and shall be able to prove the ownership and dominion that he had over the property, and shall not be held to restore it.

tenencia, que non le mouiessen peyto sobre ella en todo este tiempo, ganarla ya, maguer fuesse la cosa furtada, ò forzada ò robada; e maguer que el señor della gela quisiesse demandar, dende adelante non seria tenudo de responderle sobre ella, amparandose por este tiempo. Pero si acaesciesse, que el fuesse de sa poderado de la tenencia, perdiendola, ò en otra manera, non le finca derecho para poderla demandar en juyzion à quela quien la fallasse, fueras ende, siaquel que la touiesse, la ouiesse furtada, ò forzada, ò robada à el mismo; ò la ouiesse recebido del en manera de emprestamo, ò de loguero. Ca estonce bien la podria demandar, ecobrae esso mismo dezimos que seria si le ouiesse apoderado della algun judgador, por mengua de respuesta de aquel que la auia ganada por este tiempo. Ca estonce, si viniesse fasta un año, equisiesse responder à la demanda que arcian mouida contra el, e pagar las costas, puedela cobrar. Otrosi dezimos, que quando alguno fuere tenedir à buena fe de alguna cosa que sea rayz, por treynta años ò mas, cuydando que era suya, ò que fuera de su padre, ò que la ouiera por otra razon derecha, que la puede ganar por este tiempo, e ampararse por el contra todos quantos gela quisieren demandar; e si acacciesse, que perdiesse la tenencia della, puedela demandar aquien quier que la falle; fueras ende, si la fallasse al ver dadero dueño della; ca estonce, si el señor la cobrasse en fuerza, e sin engaño, e pudiesse prouar el senorio que auia sobre aquella cosa, non seria tenudo de gela dar.

Antonio Gomez, Assessor.

(Nº 58.)—REPORT of the Commandant of St. Ann's on the abandonment of the Union Estate; 30 May 1815.

Copy of a letter from the commissary of population and commandant of the quarter of St. Ann's, on the condition and abandonment of the Union Estate, dated, Port of Spain, 30th May 1815.

Sir,

As commandant of the quarter of St. Ann's and commissary of population of this island, I conceive it is my duty to report, for the information of your Excellency, That Union Estate, the property of John Lewis Patience, or Mr. Sommersall, within this quarter, is entirely abandoned since the year 1810. The negroes who were attached to it have been sold to satisfy some of the creditors.

There being nobody to take care of it, it has grown in bush. The buildings have been demolished, and as it now stands it is a nuisance to the quarter, being a shelter to runaways and bad intentioned people.

I further beg leave to report to your Excellency, That in the archives of the office of population under my charge, there is no other title or document belonging to that estate than a plan and description of the survey of a tract of land containing about sixteen quarrés, belonging to Lewis Patience, which tract of land makes part of the said Union Estate. The plan aforesaid has been drawn by Mr. Rigault de Rosée at the request of the said Lewis Patience and by order of the late Mr. Mallett the then commissary of population, the 26th of May 1800.

With respect, I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient and most humble servant,

30th May 1815. (signed) *J. E. Maingot*, Commis^r^ of Popul^n^.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of its original, exhibited to, and compared by me, this 15th day of March 1817,

Henry Murray, Dep. Sec. and Reg.

(N° 59.)—CERTIFICATE of the number of Petitions presented under the Land Proclamation.

Port of Spain, 5th Feb. 1817.

I hereby certify, that there have been presented to his Excellency the Governor, as intendant and judge of crown lands, four hundred and eighty petitions praying for royal grants and confirmations of grants of land.

Geo. Martin, Sec. and Escribano.

(N° 60.)—COPY of the Capitulation of Trinidad.

Articles of Capitulation for the surrender of the island of Trinidad, between his Excellency Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. commander-in-chief of His Britannic Majesty's land forces, his Excellency Henry Harvey, esquire, rear-admiral of the Red and commander-in-chief of His Britannic Majesty's ships and vessels of war, and his Excellency D^n^ Josef Maria Chacon, knight of the order of Calatrava, brigadier of the royal navy, governor and commander-in-chief of the island of Trinidad and its dependencies, inspector-general of its garrison, &c. &c. &c.

Article 1. The officers and troops of his Catholic Majesty and his allies in the island of Trinidad are to surrender themselves prisoners of war, and are to deliver up the territory, forts, buildings, arms, ammunition, money, effects, plans and stores, with exact inventories thereof, belonging to his Catholic Majesty, and they are thereby transferred to His Britannic Majesty in the same manner and possession as has been held heretofore by his said Catholic Majesty.

2d. The troops of his Catholic Majesty are to march out with the honours of war and to lay down their arms at the distance of three hundred paces from the forts they occupy, at five o'clock this evening, the eighteenth of February.

3d. All the officers and troops aforesaid of his Catholic Majesty are allowed to keep their private effects, and the officers are allowed to wear their swords.

4th. Admiral Don Sebastien Ruez de Apodaca being on shore in the island after having burnt and abandoned his ships, he with the officers and men belonging to the squadron under his command are included in this capitulation under the same terms as are granted to his Catholic Majesty's troops.

5th. As soon as ships can be conveniently provided for the purpose, the prisoners are to be conveyed to Old Spain, they remaining prisoners of war until exchanged by a cartel between the two nations, or until peace. It being clearly understood, that they shall not serve against Great Britain or her allies until exchanged.

6th. There being some officers among his Catholic Majesty's troops whose private affairs require their presence at different places of the continent of America, such officers are permitted to go upon their parole to the said places for six months, more or less, after which period they are to return to Europe. But as the number receiving this indulgence must be limited, his Excellency Don Chacon will previously deliver to the British commander a list of their names, rank, and places which they are going to.

7th. The officers of the royal administration upon the delivery of the stores with which they are charged, to such officers as may be appointed by the British commander, will receive receipts according to the custom in like cases from the officers so appointed to receive the stores.

8th. All the private property of the inhabitants as well Spaniards as such as may have been naturalized is preserved to them.

9th. All public records are to be preserved in such courts or offices as they may be now in. And all contracts or purchases between individuals, which have been done according to the laws of Spain are to be held binding and valid by the British government.

10th. The Spanish officers of administration who are possessed of landed property in Trinidad, are allowed to remain in the island by taking the oath of allegiance to His Britannic Majesty; and they are further allowed, should they please, to sell or dispose of their property and to retire elsewhere.

11th. The free exercise of their religion is allowed to the inhabitants.

12th. The free coloured people who have been acknowledged as such by the laws of Spain, shall be protected in their liberty, person and property like other inhabitants, they taking the oath of allegiance and demeaning themselves as becomes good and peaceable subjects of his Britannic Majesty.

13th. The sailors and soldiers of his Catholic Majesty are from the time of their laying down their arms to be fed by the British government, leaving the expense to be regulated by the cartel between the two nations.

14th. The sick of the Spanish troops will be taken care of, which are to be attended by, and to be under the inspection of their own surgeons.

15th. All the inhabitants of Trinidad shall, within thirty days from the date hereof, take the oath of allegiance to His Britannic Majesty, to demean themselves quietly and faithfully to his government upon pain, in case of non-compliance, of being sent away from the island.

Done at Port D'Espagne, in the island of Trinidad, the 18th day of February 1797.

(signed) *V. C. Fred. Maitland.*

(No. 61.)—H. E. GENERAL PICTON'S Instructions to Commandants.

REGLEMENT, pour servir D'Instruction aux Commandants des différends Quartiers de la Colonie:—Trinidad, imprimerie de Mathew Gallagher, rue Henry.

L'Isle de la Trinité ayant éprouvé depuis sa conquête un accroissement considérable en culture et en population, son Excellence Thomas Picton, Lieutenant Colonel du 56me regiment, Gouverneur et commandant général, étant fermement persuadé que le bonheur et la prosperité de la colonie, dépendent entierement du maintien de l'ordre, et de la connoissance que chaque habitant doit avoir de ses devoirs; et désirant en même tems, allégir les colons du dérangement et des fraix onéreux qu'entraine avec elle l'administration de la justice; et empêcher autant qu'il sera possible la reproduction de cette quantité d'actes, et de procès volumineux, qu'une longue habitude sembloit y avoir naturalisé, et qui ont été si évidemment contraires aux progrès de son établissement, à jugé nécéssaire de simplifier cette partie du gouvernement; et de former un Reglement, pour servir à tout les quartiers de la colonie, à l'exécution duquel les commandants tiendront strictement la main.

Administration de la Justice.

Article 1st.—Des commandants de quartiers étant par leurs créations du quatre du mois Mai 1789, enrégistrés au cabildo de la ville du port d'Espagne, “ En vertu d'un ordre “ royal de sa Majesté Catholique, daté del pardo du 11 Janvier 1786. Signé Sonora, “ nommés, de plus; alcaldes, ordinaires, chacun, dans leurs quartiers respectifs, pour y “ administrer comme tels, la justice conformément aux loix fondamentales de son royaume; “ en subordonnant seulement leurs jurisdictions à la jurisdiction générale et de son Excellence “ le gouverneur et commandant général et de son asséseur: enjoignant en même tems par “ le même ordre, aux alcaldes de premiere et seconde élection de la ville du port d'Espagne “ de s'abstenir d'exercer leurs jurisdictions hors de ses limites, ainsi que de celles de la ville “ de San Josef de Orûna, de même qu'en aucun parage ou quartier, où son Excellence le “ gouverneur et commandant général, auroit un lieutenant, avec le titre de commandant “ du quartier.” Son Excellence le gouverneur et commandant général, en vertu des pouvoirs que lui sont delegués par sa Majesté Britannique, confirme par le présent reglement, les susdits commandants de quartiers, dans leurs employs respectifs; leur enjoignant de se présénter préalablement par devant lui, pour y prêter le serment de remplir, avec fidélité et impartialité, toutes les obligations attachés à leurs charges.

Article 2d.—Toute action criminelle, telle que duels, insultes graves, vols, assassinats, &c. qui se commettront dans un quartier, par un, plusieurs individus, de quelque condition ou qualité qu'ils pourront être, le commandant devra procéder, sans délai, à l'arrestation de la personne qui se sera rendu coupable d'aucun de ces délits; de même qu'à l'information du fait, audition et déclaration des témoins, et en présence d'un ou des plusieurs habitans, s'il le juge nécéssaire; et la dite information conclue, être envoyée de suitte au gouvernement, avec la personne du criminel sous bonne et suffisante escorte.

Article 3d.—Tout habitant ou individu quelconque résident dans un quartie, qui aura une plainte à porter, devra le faire en premiere instance, par devant le commandant, comme étant son juge competent; et seulement dans le cas ou il se trouveroit lézé par le jugement du commandant, il pourra se pourvoir par devant son Excellence le gouverneur et commandant général en cassation du jugement rendu par le commandant, en formant son appellation avant l'expiration du terme de cinq jours; bien entendu que son Excellence le gouverneur et commandant général, n'entendra d'aucune plainte en premiere instance, que de celles que l'on aura à porter, contre le commandant du quartier lui même.

Article 4th.—Toute appellation en cassation du jugement d'un commandant de quartier, par devant son Excellence le gouverneur et commandant général, qui n'aura pas été formée et notifiée au commandant du quartier, par la partie appellant, avant le terme de cinq jours, sera nulle, et l'exécution de la sentence aura lieu dans toute sa forme et teneur.

Article 5th.—Les actes de toutes les procédures devront être ecrits dans la langue la plus à portée des parties, et de juge; et s'ils arrivoit qu'une des parties ne parlât pas la même langue que le commandant, il sera tenu, sous peine de nullité de la procédure, de faire appeller un interprête dont la signature sera requise par lui, au bas de toutes les notifications qu'il aura interprêtées.

Article 6th.—Dans le loix Espagnoles qui Régissent la Colonie, on distingue deux manieres de procéder, savoir:

La Voie exécutive et la Voie Ordinaire:

La voie exécutive à lieu, pour toutes les demandes ou réclamations avouées et confêssées, simplement sans restrictions, par le débiteur; et la voie ordinaire, pour toutes les affaires litigieuses, tels que des interets, ou comptes respectifs à régler; des difficultés à résoudre, et des contestations qui portent avec elles audition de témoins, information sur les lieux, vérification de faits, &c.

Article 7th.—Pour tout ce qui sera relatif à la voie exécutive, le commandant du quartier décidera par lui même, et sans aucun délai d'aprés les termes de la loy, qui veut que le débiteur soit condamné à payer, trois jours après qu'il aura reconnu la légitimité de la demande, et qu'il ne puisse alléguer aucune raison capable de suspendre la sentence.

Article 8th.—Pour tout ce qui appartiendra à la voie ordinaire, c'est à dire pour toutes les demandes accompagnées de difficultés, de réglement de comptes, de liquidation de droits des héretiers à une succéssion, comptes de tutelles, contestations qui exigeront une information et vérification de faits, formalités toutes prescrites par les loix, et qui doivent toujours précéder dans cette voie, la sentence du juge. Il est expressément recommandé aux commandants de quartiers, dont la majorité sont presque tous étrangers, et par conséquent peu versés dans les loix Espagnoles, et en raison de la difficulté de pouvoir se procurer un avocat gradué pour les diriger dans les formes de semblables procédures, de se servir de la voie simple et naturelle de l'arbitrage, comme la moins onéreuse aux intêrests des parties, et comme la plus conforme à l'equité et à la justice.

Article 9th.—Toutes les plaintes devront être portées au tribunal du commandant du quartier dans le quel résidera la personne accusée, ou débitrice, comme étant le lieu de son domicile.

Article 10th.—Si le commandant de quartier juge par la nature de l'affaire, qu'elle appartienne à la voie ordinaire, il ordonnera à chacune des parties, la nomination d'un ou de deux arbitres de leur choix; et il nommera en même tems, pour éviter tout délai, un arbitre d'office, qui, en cas de mesaccord, mettra la balance du côté qui lui parroitra le plus conforme à la justice et à l'equité.

Article 11th.—Les loix accordent aux parties la faculté de recuser les arbitres nommés par l'une d'elle, de même que celui nommé d'office par le commandant lui même; sans être obligé pour la premiere fois, de donner aucune raison pour leur récusation, sinon: que la nomination ne leur convient pas. Dans le cas de récusation, le commandant du quartier sera obligé de faire procéder de suitte, par une nouvelle nomination au remplacement de l'arbitre recusé.

Article 12th.—Dans le cas où une des parties viendroit à recuser les arbitres qui auroient été remplacés par une nouvelle nomination, elle sera ténue alors de déduire les motifs de récusation, au commandant qui les admettra, s'il les trouve fondés; la parenté, des liaisons ou connexité d'interest, une animosité produite par d'anciennes affaires, des injures ou menaces faites en public, prouvées par la partie récusante, sont les seuls motifs de récusation qui devront être admis.

Article 13th.—La nomination des arbitres faite et acceptée, sera de suitte enregistrée, sur le régistre du quartier; et le commandant tenu de remettre aux arbitres toutes les pieces fournies par les dites parties, pour procéder à l'arbitrage, après leur avoir fait prêtter le serment que les loix exigent d'eux, qui est :——" de procéder fidèlement et légalement comme juges d'après le cri de leur conscience; en leur recommandant toute fois de se con-
" sidérer comme tels, et non comme avocats de l'une ou l'autre partie."

Article 14th.—La sentence arbitrale devra toujours être motivée par les arbitres, sous peine de nullité.

Article 15th.—Toute sentence arbitrale rendue dans les formes prescrites par les articles précédents, sera confirmée, approuvée, et enrégistrée de suitte, par le commandant, sur le régistre du quartier; et mis à l'exécution cinq jours après la notification qui en aura été faite par lui à la partie condamnée.

Article 16th.—Si avant le terme expiré de cinq jours après la notification de la sentence, qui devra toujours être signée par la partie condamnée, la dite partie se trouvoit lésée ou maltraitée par la sentence, et qu'en conséquence elle auroit formé par devant le commandant son appel en cassation au tribunal du gouvernement: le commandant du quartier, dans ce cas, suspendra l'exécution de la sentence, et enverra d'office au gouvernement, sous le terme préfix de huit jours, toutes les pièces relatives à la procedure, par la partie appellante elle même, après lui en avoir fait donner un reçu.

Article 17th.—La félicité particuliere de chaque habitant dépendant entierement du bonheur commun de tous en général, il est indispensable que chacun contribue de tout ses moyens à aider le gouvernement dans les vues paternelles que sa constante sollicitude le porté à mettre en usage, pour procurer à la colonie le degré de prospérité dont elle est susceptible; en conséquence, aucun habitant ou Individu quelconque, résident dans un quartier, ne pourra que sur des motifs d'exemtions bien réels, et bien prouvés au commandant du quartier, se refuser à la nomination qui en aura été faite comme arbitre dans une affaire, soit qu'il ait été nommé d'office par le commandant, soit qu'il ait été nommé par les parties, sans se rendre coupable de désobeissance, et d'être puni comme tel.

Article 18th.—Il sera loisible au commandant du quartier de commissioner un ou plusieurs habitans de sa confiance, soit pour la vérification d'un fait ou délit quelconque, soit pour l'exécution de quelque chose qui puisse interesser la surété publique, sans que ceux cy puissent s'y refuser, sinon en se rendant coupable de désobeissance.

Article 19th.—Sont prévenus les habitans des différents quartiers de la colonie, que tout les actes de ventes, marchés, contracts, testaments, &c. passés par devant le commandant, et trois témoins, auront toute la validité prescrite par les loix.

Article 20th.—Toutes ventes d'immeubles telles, que celles d'habitations, terres et maisons, ne pourront être passées que provisoirement par devant le commandant du quartier, à cause des formalités exigées par le gouvernement, lesquels devront toujours être remplis par les parties au chef lieu le port d'Espagne.

Article 21st. Sont prévenus les habitans de la colonie, que les loix ne prescrivent pas, que les inventaires des succéssions, liquidations de droits, des parties intêressées, aux dites succéssions, comptes de tutelles, &c. doivent être fait par devant les tribunaux de justice; mais au contraire, que les loix déffendent expressément aux juges et tribunaux de justice, de s'immiscer dans de telles affaires, sans que préalablement ils y aient été requis par les parties elles mêmes, qui ont toutes le droit de faire faire extrajudiciairement les inventaires des succéssions, liquidation de droits aux dites succéssions, réddition de comptes de tutelles, &

&c. par des arbitres, en présentant seulement après leurs conclusions, les susdits actes à un juge, pour les approuver.

Article 22d.—Les commandants de quartiers, comme juges, pourront prélever les mêmes honoraires affectés aux alcaldes ordinaires de la ville du port d'Espagne, d'après le tarif ordonné par la royale audience de Caracas, rétabli dans la colonie depuis le premier de Novembre, mil sept cent nonante-huit, par son Excellence le gouverneur et commandant-général, pour Sa Majesté Britannique; soit dans les procédures qu'ils seront dans le cas de suivre, soit pour les ventes, contracts, inventaires, testaments, &c. qu'ils seront dans le cas de passer comme officiers publics dans leurs quartiers respectifs. Mais son Excellence le gouverneur et commandant-général, ayant déja eu des preuves répétées du zèle et du désinteressement des commandants de quartiers, et du désir qu'ils ont tous manifestés, de co-opérer plus ou moins, au bonheur et à la prospérité de la colonie, ne sauroit douter un instant, qu'une noble émulation ne porte tout ceux d'entre-eux, à qui la fortune et les moyens le permettront, à administrer grâtis la justice à leur concitoyens, afin de pouvoir concourir par une conduitte si digne d'exemple, à cimenter la prospérité d'une colonie, pour la qu'elle il ne cessera, de s'employer.

Article 23d.—Ceux des commandants de quartiers qui voudront exiger leurs honoraires dans les différentes procédures qui te suivront à leurs tribunaux, seront tenus (la procédure terminée par un jugement ou arrangement entre les parties) de faire passer les actes, au chef lieu le port d'Espagne, pour être taxés par le tassador-général, suivant le tarif; et pour ceux des ventes, contracts, testaments, &c. de se munir de l'ordonnance rendu par son Excellence le gouverneur et commandant-général le premier de Novembre, mil sept cent nonante-huit; qui rétablir le tarif-général formé par la royale audience de Caracas en donnant connoissance à chaque individu, de ce qu'il à à payer, pour ces sortes d'actes.

Article 24th.—Seront tenus les commandants de quartiers, d'avoir un régistre, sur le quel devront être inscrites toutes les ventes, sentences arbitrales, contracts, marchés, testaments, inventaires qui seront passés devant eux, afin que les parties puissent en trouver la minute au besoin.

Article 25th.—Les commandants de quartiers ne pourront prélever aucune rétribution, pour les congés, passeports, et certificats qu'ils seront obligés de donner aux habitans, pour vaquer à leurs affaires.

Article 26th.—Ses commandants de quartiers devront donner connoissance dans les vingt-quatre heures, à son Excellence le gouverneur et commandant-général, des personnes qu'ils seront dans le cas d'envoyer aux prisons du port d'Espagne, et du motif de leur emprisonnement; sous peine dans le cas de contravention au susdit article, de payer aux personnes détenues et emprisonnées par eux, les domâges et préjudices qui pourroit leur résulter d'un plus long emprisonnement.

Des adjoints aux Commandants.

Article 1st.—Les commandants qui auront des quartiers trop étendus, seront authorisés à se nommer un, ou plusieurs adjoints pour les aider dans le service public, et dans ce cas, ils informeront le gouverneur et commandant-général, du nom et de la résidence de ceux qu'ils auront nommés, pour l'aprobation.

Article 2d.—Les adjoints du commandant recevront ses ordres, pour toutes les affaires de service, lui rendront compte directement de ce qu'ils auront faits, et le commandant informera son Excellence le gouverneur et commandant-général de tout ce qui se passera dans le quartier; et sans aucun dèlai quelconque de tout ce qui sera relatif à la sureté publique.

Article 3d.—Dans le cas ou par cause de maladie ou d'absence, le commandant du quartier viendroit à ne pouvoir vaquer au service public, il dèvra en informer un de ses adjoints; qui demeurera alors chargé en chef du service, pour tout le tems de la maladie ou de l'absence du commandant.

Des Vivres.

Article 1st.—Chaque habitant, propriétaire ou locataire, devra avoir pour la nouriture de tout les individus portés sur son dénombrement, un quarré de bananes ou de magnoc, en bon état, pour chaque dix personnes; bien entendu qu'il leur sera tenu compte dans cette quantité, de tout les jardins à negres qui se trouveront sur l'habitation, toutefois que ces mêmes plantations en bananes ou en magnoc, soit dans le jardin du maitre, soit dans celui des esclaves, soient en bon état, et bien entretenus; sous peine pour les contrevenants de cent gourdes d'amendes.

Des Esclaves.

Article 1st.—Les commandants du quartier feront exécuter ponctuellement l'ordonnance concernant les esclaves, dont ils ont déjà reçu copie.

Article 2d.—L'habitant qui aura des esclaves marons, sera tenu dans les vingt-quartre heures de leur Marronage, d'en faire la déclaration chez le commandant du quartier; afin qu'il ait la facilité d'en savoir le nombre, pour en ordonner la recherche par des détachemens, toutes les fois que le cas le requirera: celui qui manquera à cette formalité, sera condamné à vingt-cinq gourdes d'amendes.

Article 3d.—Tout negre maron arresté dans le quartier, sera préalablement traduit chez le commandant, pour vérifier à qu'il appartient.

Article 4th.—Si le negre arresté se trouve appartenir à un habitant du quartier, qu'il ait été pris dans le bois par les détachemens, ou tout autre individu quelconque, le propriétaire comptera huit gourdes pour la prise, en recevant son esclave. Si le negre à été pris dans les cases, plantations, ou chemins du quartier, la prix ne pourra excéder quatre gourdes: Si l'esclave se trouve appartenir à un quartier voisin, ou éloigné, il sera envoyé à la geole du port d'Espagne; et la prise sera alors deux Portugaises.

Article 5th.—Tout esclave arresté sans billet, hors des limites de l'habitation de son maitre, s'il n'est pas maron (ce qui se vérifiera aisément par les déclarations portées sur le régistre), sera conduit chez son maitre, qui sera tenu de payer une piastre à l'Alguazil.

Article 6th.—Dans le cas où il sera prouvé que les esclaves d'une habitation auront donnés azile dans leurs cases, ou fait travailler dans leurs jardins, un esclave fugitif, le propriétaire de l'habitation sera condamné, sans dèlai, à payer au maître du dit esclave, deux gourdes pour chaque journée qu'il aura resté sur la dite habitation, s'il possede un métier quelconque: et une gourde pour chacune des dites journées, si l'esclave n'est pas ouvrier, et de plus à cent gourdes d'amendes, applicable aux besoins du quartier.

Article 7th.—Tout propriétaire, locataire, ou géreur d'une habitation, représentant les premiers par absence ou autrement, à qui il sera prouvé avoir donne lui même azile à un negre fugitif, ou fait travailler le dit esclave, sera condamné aux mêmes paines stipulés dans le article précédent, et de plus, à subir trois mois de prison du port d'Espagne.

Article 8th.—Toutes fêtes ou bamboulas, parmi les esclaves, sont absolument déffendus passé neuf heures du soir, sous peine de vingt-cinq gourdes d'amendes pour le propriétaire.

Article 9th.—Les commandants de quartiers seront tenus de faire passer à son Excellence le gouverneur et commandant-général, le premier de Janvier prochain de 1801, une liste nominale de tout les negres marons de leurs quartiers respectifs: et succésivement tout les deux mois après cette époque; entendu que dans les cas urgents, ils devront le faire sans aucun dèlai ou terme quelconque.

Article 10th.—Toute passe donné à un esclave ne pourra lui servir dans le quartier passé neuf heures du soir, à moins que pour un cas urgent il ne soit envoyé en commission: ce qui dèvra alors être motivé dans la passe.

Article 11th.—Tout esclave pris dans les plantations ou cases à negres d'une habitation à une heure indue, le propriétaire ou l'œconome de la dite habitation sera libre de lui faire donner vingt-cinq coups de fouët.

Des Bestiaux.

Article 1st.—S'il arrive que les bestiaux d'une habitation franchissent ses barrieres, et se trouvent dans les plantations de son voisin, celui qui les aura pris chez lui pourra exiger deux gourdes par têtes; et sera authorisé à faire arbitrer le dégât, par deux habitans que le commandant nommera à cet effect: dans le cas où le propriétaire de l'animal arresté ne l'aura pas reclamé dans les vingt-quatre heures, il sera tenu de payer en sus deux reaux par jour pour sa nourriture.

Article 2d.—Dans le cas où l'animal arrésté n'appartiendroit à aucun individu du quartier, celui chez qu'il aura été trouvé ne pourra le garder plus de deux fois vingt-quatre heures chez lui, sans en donner avis au commandant du quartier, qui devra aussitôt en informer le gouvernement, sous peine de cinquante gourdes d'amende.

Article 3d.—Il est expressement déffendu, sous aucun prétexte quelconque, de tuer les bœufs cabrouëts, les vâches, les chevaux, les mulets, ni aucun animal domestiqué à l'usage des habitations: Le cochon qui sera pris faisant des dégâts dans les plantations des voisins, ou même hors de l'habitation à laquelle il appartiendra, sera seul tué. Dans le premier cas, il demeurera en entiere pour celui à qu'il aura occasionné les dégâts, et dans le second case, celui qui l'aura tué, en emportera seulement la tête.

Article 4th.—Tout habitant à qu'il sera prouvé avoir tué un animal domestiqué, soit par lui, soit par ses negres, sera immédiatement condamné à le payer, par le commandant, sur l'estimation qui en aura été faite par deux arbitres, nommés par lui à cet effet.

Article 5th.—A fin de procurer à la colonie un accroissement en bétail, qui puisse suffire à ses besoins, et la mettre à même, dans les tems critiques, de se passer des secours étrangers: tout habitant propriétaire, devra avoir dans le terme de six mois de la publication du présent reglement, une vâche pour chaque dix personnes, sous peine, pour tout délinquant, de cent gourdes d'amendes.

Des Chemins.

Article 1st.—Par les loix, nul n'a le droit de boucher, ni de changer de son chef, un chemin qu'il à trouvé établi sur la terre qui lui à été concèdé, ou qu'il à acheté, parce que ce chemin doit servitude au public.

Article 2d.—Rien n'estant plus sacré que la proprieté, les loix déffendent expréssément d'accorder à un habitant un chemin au détriment et préjudice d'un autre.

Article 3d.—Les chemins royaux, les grands chemins, et les chemins particuliers doivent avoir, les premiers quarante pieds, les seconds trente-deux pieds et les derniers dix-huit pieds—le tout franc de lisiéres.

Article 4th.—Il est entendu par chemins royaux, ceux qui conduisent d'une ville à une autre: par grands chemins ceux qui conduisent des chemins royaux aux différends quartiers de la colonie, et aux embarcadaires: et par chemins particuliers, ceux à l'usage des habitans des mornes qui se trouvent aux étages, et qui ne peuvent se servir de voitures, ou de cabrouets, de même que celui à l'usage d'un seul habitant dans la plaine.

Article 5th.—Les loix ordónnent que les chemins soient faits aux fraix de ceux qui en retirent les bénéfices, tous les habitans dè la colonie jouissent en commun, chacun en proportion de leurs moyens, des chemins royaux, et des grands chemins, tous doivent donc y contribuer d'après les termes de la loi, suivant leur facultés, et proportionnément à l'avantage *qu'ils en retirent*,

Article 6th.—Les chemins royaux, et grands chemins de la colonie, seront répartis dans chaque quartier entre les habitans, relativement au nombre d'esclaves grands et petits portés *sur leur dénombrement*, et d'après la proportion suivante:—Les habitauts qui se servent de montures, et qui charroyent leur denrées sur des bêtes de charges, auront une portion d'un tier plus forte que ceux qui vont à pied, et qui charroyent leurs denrées par tête d'esclaves: Et les habitans qui se servent de voitures ou de Cabrouëts, une portion double de ceux qui se servent de montures, ou de Bêtes de charges pour de charroy de leur denrées: étant bien prouvé que les voitures et cabrouëts causent infiniment plus de domâges aux chemins, que les montures et bêtes de sommes, et que les montures et bêtes de charges à leur Tour; en causent aussi plus, que l'habitant qui va à pied, ainsi que ses esclaves.

Article 7th.—La réparation des chemins devra se faire dans chaque quartier pour la premiere fois d'après le toisé d'un Arpenteur, assisté de quatre habitants, nommés et présidé par le commandant. Chaque habitant, une fois sa portion désignée, sera tenu de poser un poteau de bois équaris à la borne de la dite portion, sur lequel sera inscrit son nom, et la quantité de barres, *sous peine de vingt-cinq* gourdes d'amendes.

Article 8th.—Vu l'accroissement au la diminution en esclaves que peuvent éprouver chaque année, les différentes habitations dans les quartiers, la répartition des chemins devra se renouveller tout les deux ans, par le commandant et deux commissaires; et se faire toujours d'après les bases prescrites par l'article 6 du présent châpitre des chemins.

Article 9th.—La répartition des chemins une fois faite, le commandant du quartier en surveillera l'exécution et la confection. On prendra chaque année pour faire les chemins, le courant des mois de Juin et de Décembre, suivant que le tems se présentera plus ou moins favorable. Le commandant du quartier pourra retarder ou avancer la corvée de quinze jours; mais elle devra toujours s'exécuter dans les deux mois désignées ci-dessus.

Article 10th.—Tout habitant non-propriétaire d'esclaves, sera exempt de corvée, aux chemins royaux; il devra seulement contribuer personnellement au grand chemin du quartier qui *conduit chez lui, mais ne devra le faire* jamais dans une proportion plus forte que celle de trois Journées de travail pour chaque fois que l'on ordonnera la corvée générale.

Article 11th.—Dans les quartiers de la colonie qui n'ont encore pas de chemin à cabrouët, et où les habitants jugeront à propos d'en former pour le transport de leur denrées, cette charge doit d'après les loix, être repartie proportionnément aux bénéfices que chaque habitant en devra retirer. Le commandant fera donc en conséquence de cette corvée, une corvée générale, et en fixera entierement la répartition sur le nombre des esclaves grands et petits, portés sur les dénombremens du quartier, en obligeant chaque habitant à fournir à la susdite corvée, une journée par têtes d'esclave (c'est à dire, que celui qui à dix esclaves, fournira dix journées, et celui qui en à vingt, vingt journées), bien entendu que si cette somme de journées une fois employés ne suffit pas pour l'ouverture du chemin, le commandant sera tenu de faire procéder à *une nouvelle répartition* sur les mêmes proportions, et toujours de même, jusqu'à son entiere confection.

Article 12th.—Tout habitant non-propriétaire d'esclaves, résident dans un quartier où on entreprendra l'ouverture d'un chemin à cabrouet, devra y contribuer personnellement s'il est dans le cas de se servir du dit chemin, mais sa contribution personnelle ne pourra jamais excéder six journées de travail pour tout le tems qui l'on mettra à l'ouverture du chemin.

Article 13th.—Toutes les difficultés ou contestations quelconque qui pourront subvenir entre habitant relativement aux chemins, devront toujours être déterminées et jugées par arbitràge, conformément aux articles 10, 11, et 12 de l'administration de la justice, inséré dans le présent reglement.

Des Lisières.

Article 1st.—Chaque habitant devra se clore autant qu'il est possible, en haïe vive; et dans le cas où son voisin limitrophe se refusera à ce que la lisiere soit mitoyenne, il devra alors la poser à quatre pieds sur lui, ayant *attention à ce qu'elle soit taillée* tout les six mois, afin de ne point ombrager les plantations de son voisin.

Article 2d.—Dans le cas où un habitant voudra planter une lisiere de maniere à garantir ses plantations du vent, en la laissant venir de haute futaie, il devra alors la poser à vingt-quatre pieds sur ses terres.

De l'Eau.

Article 1st.—L'eau se trouvant un des objets de premiere nécéssité, et donnant lieu souvent à de grandes contestations, par l'ignorance dans laquelle se trouvent beaucoup d'habitants, de ce que les loix prescrivent a cette égard, chaque habitant est donc informé par le présent reglement que l'eau des rivieres, des ravins, ou des sources n'appartient pas exclusivement à celui sur la terre duquel elle se trouve, mais à toute la communauté, et en consequence est destinée pour l'usage de tous.

Article 2d.—Aucun habitant ne pourra refuser à son voisin un passage libre et practicable pour aller à l'eau, soit pour lui, soit pour ses esclaves et ses animaux, toute fois que le voisin pourra prouver n'en avoir pas sur ses terres.

Article 3d.—Aucun habitant ou individu quelconque n'a le droit de s'emparer exclusivement d'un bassin dans la riviere ou dans le ravin, où il enverra laver son linge, le premier arrivé à la rivier ou au ravin, qui aura pris possésion d'un bassin, le gardera tout le jour sans qu'un autre puisse prétendre y avoir droit.

Article 4th.—Nul n'a, également le droit de troubler *l'eau, ni de laver*, dans le premiér bassin d'un ravin, sous peine d'être puni séverement.

Article 5th.—Tout habitant qui prendra l'eau d'une riviere, ou d'un ravin, pour l'usage de sa manufacture, ne pourra refuser que son voisin ne s'en serve à son tour; en l'edemnisant toute fois des travaux qu'il aura fait pour almener chez lui, et du passage sur les terres pour la conduire chez le voisin—d'après l'estimation qui en sera faite par des arbitres nommés conformément aux articles, 10, 11, et 12 de l'administration de la justice.

Du Feu.

Article 1st.—Tout habitant propriétaire ou locataire, qui aura fait un dégras ou habitué quelconque, devra aussitôt après l'entourer d'une trace de cinquante pieds de large, parfaitement néttoyée pour éviter la communication, en cas que le feu vint à y prendre.

Article 2d.—L'habitant propriétaire ou locataire, après avoir rempli la formalité prescrite par l'article précédent, devra avant de mettre le feu à son dégras ou habitué, prévénir le commandant du quartier, pour en avoir la permission; et le commandant ne pourra accorder la dite permission que préalablement il n'ait fait vérifier par un habitant commissionné à cet effet, si la trace exigée à été faite par le demandeur.

Article 3d—Tout habitant à qui il sera prouvé d'avoir mis le feu sans permission, sera condamné à une amende de cent gourdes, applicable aux besoins du quartier; et si le feu à communiqué et causé quelques dégâts chez son voisin, il sera tenu à payer les domâges, d'après l'estimation des arbitres nommés conformément aux articles 10, 11, et 12 de l'administration de justice.

Article 4th.—Pour éviter autant qu'il est possible les risques du feu, et empêcher dans le cas d'incendie, qu'il ne communique avec facilité d'une habitation à une autre, il est expressement déffendu à tout propriétaire, locataire, géreur, ou œconome d'une habitation sucrerie, qui bornera avec une autre sucrerie, de faire planter des cannes à la distance de neuf varres, égales à vingt-quatre pieds mesure Françoise de sa borne, après la publication, du présent reglement, sous peine d'être obligé à faire arracher desuite les susdites cannes, et de payer cent gourdes d'amendes, applicable aux besoins du quartier.

Article 5th.—Tout propriétaire, locataire, ou géreur d'une habitation sucrerie, qui, au moment de la publication du présent reglement, aura des cannes plantées hors des proportions prescrites par l'article précédent, sera tenu de les faire couper et manufacturer d'ici auquinze de Mars prochain, de l'anné mil huit-cent un, d'en faire extraire los souches, et de faire planter le terrein désigné par le même article aux dites bornes, en vivres propres à arrester la communication du feu, sous peine de cinquante gourdes d'amendes, applicable aux besoins du quartier.

Article 6th.—Dans le cas où le feu prendra chez un habitant, soit dans ses plantations, soit dans ses batimens, il sera tenu de se conformer à l'usage ordinaire, qui est de faire corner desuite, et consécutivement pendant l'espace d'une demi-heure, afin que les voisins puissent en être instruit.

Article 7th.—Chaque habitant aussitôt que la corne de son voisin lui aura désigné que c'est le feu, fera corner à son tour, et successivement tout ceux du quartier.

Article 8th.—Chaque habitant devra envoyer aussitôt à l'habitation incendiée une moitié des meilleurs negres de son attelier, armés de coutelats, et munis de vazes propres à charroyer de l'eau—il devra les accompagnir lui même, ou envoyer avec eux son œconome, sous peine pour tout délinquant de cent gourdes d'amendes, applicable aux besoins du quartier.

Article 9th.—Le commandant du quartier, ou son adjoint, devra se rendre à l'habitation incendiée, pour y maintenir l'ordre, et veiller à ce que le feu ne communique pas aux autres habitations du quartier.

Article 10th.—Le chef des alguazils du quartier, aussitôt qu'il entendra la corne pour le feu, rasseimblera desuite sa compagnie, et se rendra immédiatement sur l'habitation incendiée, pour aider à etaindre le feu, et y empêcher le désordre, sous peine d'être punis très séverement lui, et ses Alguazils, s'ils y manquoient.

Des Pecheurs.

Article 1st.—Dans les quartiers de l'isle que se trouvent bornés par la mer, et qui donne la facilité de la pêche, tout individu qui exercera eette profession, sera tenu de prendre chez le commandant, une permission qui lui servira pour un mois, de s'obliger en la recevant de ne point vendre son poisson plus d'un escalin la livre, qui est la prix taxé pour toute la colonie, comme d'enchainer tout les soirs son cannôt avec un cadenat ferment à clef, sous peine de payer les domâges aux quels sa négligence auront donné lieu, en facilitant les esclaves dans leur fuite.

Article 2d.—Tout pêcheur pris à vendre son poisson plus que la taxe, ou négligeant à enchainer son cannôt, payera une amende de vingt-cinq gourdes; et au cas qu'il ne puisse y satisfaire, il subira la peine des travaux publics du port d'Espagne, pendant un mois.

Article 3d.—Aucun habitant dont les terres avoisinent la mer, n'a le droit d'empêcher un pêcheur de bâtir une case sur le rivage, de maniere à le garantir des domâges que pourroit lui óccasionner les ras-de-marées.

Article 4th.—Tout pêcheur qui voudra bâtir une caze au bord de la mer, pour sa résidence, devra prevenir le commandant du quartier, pour en avoir la permission, et ladite permission ne pourra lui être accordée par le commandant, qu'après avoir fait vérifier, si le local choisi par le pêcheur pour bâtir sa case, n'est pas trop rapproché des établissemens ou plantations de l'habitation dont les terres borneront avec cette partie du rivage: afin d'éviter les domâges et préjudices que pourroit occasioner le pêcheur, en y mettant le feu par négligence.

Article 5th.—Tout habitant qui pourra prouver à un pêcheur résident sur le rivage qui avoisine ses plantations et manufactures, que lui, le pêcheur, aura été négligeant soit à éteindre le soir le feu, qu'il aura allumé dans sa case, soit à laisser sa case fermée avec du feu, lorsqu'il ira à la pêche, le dit pêcheur convaincu du délit dont il est question ici, sera condamné pour une premiere fois, à quinze jours de travail aux Travaux publics du port d'Espagne; et en cas de récidive, à avoir sa case abattue et razée, et sa personne renvoyée du quartier.

Des Embarcadaires.

Article 1st.—Par les loix nul n'a le droit de changer, obstruer, ni détruire une embarcadaire qu'il aura trouvé établie sur la terre qu'il aura achepté, ou qui lui aura été concedé; soit sur le bord de la mer, soit sur le bord d'une riviere navigable, ni d'y jetter aucun bois qui puisse encombrer, empêcher, ou gêner la libre communication entre les habitans du quartier et la dite embarcadaire.

Article 2d.—Aucun habitant dont les terres bornent ou avoisinent la mer ou une riviere navigable, ne peut former des plantations soit au bord de la mer, soit au bord de la riviere, qui puissent gêner le public dans sa navigation, sous peine de cinquante gourdes d'amendes, applicable aux besoins du quartier.

Article 3d.—Les habitans d'un quartier pourront bâtir en commun, ou chacun en particulier, des magazins à leur embarcadaire, soit sur le bord de mer, soit sur le bord d'une riviere, pour y loger leur denrées; sans que le propriétaire de la terre qui avoisine le dit embarcadaire ait aucun droit de s'y opposer. Entendu toute fois que les susdits magazins devront se faire seulement à la distance nécéssaire pour éviter le danger d'un raz-de-marée, si c'est sur le bord de mer, ou celui d'un débordement si c'est au bord d'un riviere, et non sur le terrein de l'habitation propriétaire de ces mêmes terres.

Article 4th.—Toutes les difficultés, ou contestations relatives aux embarcadaires, devront toutes être terminées et réglées par la voie de l'arbitrage, conformément aux articles 10, 11, et 12 de l'administration de la justice.

De la Police Générale.

Article 1st—Pour prévénir les vols qui se font journellement sur les habitations, principalement dans la partie des vivres, et éviter la communication de cette quantité de negres de journés qui se rendent dans la campagne, tant du port d'espagne que des quartiers voisins, toujours sous le prétexte spécieux, d'acheter des vivres, mais dans le projet réel d'induire s'ils le peuvent les esclaves à voler leur maitres; en conséquence, tout esclave ou Journalier non propriétaire, qui sera rencontré dans un quartier, par un Alguazil, avec des bananes, de la votaille, de la farine magnoc, des cannes, ou d'autres denrées, telles que sucre non enfutaillé, caffé, cacao, ou coton, sans être munis d'un billet de son maitre, ou de celui qui lui aura vendu les vivres ou denrées, soit qu'elles se trouvent chargées sur un cabrouët, sur bêtes de somme, ou sur sa tête, sera arresté, et au défaut du billet, de la part de son maitre ou de son vendeur, qui constatera le montant de la charge, les vivres qu'il aura seront confisqués, au profit de l'Alguazil, et les denrées seront remises à leur propriétaire, en lui comptant le tier de la valeur pour le récompenser de sa surveillance.

Article 2d.—Pour éviter les accidents et les désordres que causent parmi les esclaves et les journaliers, la vente du rum au détail sur différentes habitations sucreries, il est expressément déffendu à aucun habitant, ou individu quelconque, résident dans les quartiers de la colonie, de détailler le rum par bouteille, et d'en vendre une quantité moindre de cinq galons, sous peine de cent gourdes d'amendes, applicable aux besoins du quartier.

Article 3d.—Tout homme de couleur, libre, propriétaire dans un quartier, qui voudra donner une fête à danser dans la nuit, sera tenu d'en demander la permission au commandant; il leur est expressément déffendu d'y admettre les esclaves, sous peine de vingt-cinq gourdes d'amendes.

Article 4th.—Tout les journaliers connus sous la dénomination de Peons, ou ouvriers quelconque, ne pourront résider dans les différends quartiers de la colonie, sans une permission expresse du commandant, chez lequel ils devront se présenter en arrivant. La dite permission ne pourra leur servir que dans le quartier où elle leur aura été accordée, ailleurs elle leur deviendra nulle: ils devront en solliciter une autre du commandant du quartier, ou ils iront; sans quoi, ils seront exposés à être arrestés comme vagabonds; et l'habitant qui les aura employé, sans s'être assuré avant s'ils avoient obtenu la dita permission, sera condamné à vingt-cinq gourdes d'amendes.

Article 5th.—Tout habitant propriétaire ou locataire établi dans un quartier, qui voudra le quitter pour passer dans un autre, devra en prévénir le commandant. Et ceux résident dans un quartier maritime, ne pourront le quitter pour se rendre dans un quartier éloigné, ou au port d'Espagne à leurs affaires, sans se munir d'un passeport, qui désignera le motif du voyage.

Article 6th.—Tout étranger qui viendra dans un quartier, pour s'y placer comme œconome, ou précepteur chez un habitant, sera tenu de se faire inscrire chez le commandant, et de prendre de lui une permission de résidence. Celui qui aura chez lui un étranger, qui n'aura pas rempli cette formalité, sera condamné à cent gourdes d'amendes.

Article 7th.—Tout habitant propriétaire ou locataire qui donnera dans son quartier des jeux de hazards déffendus, chez qu'il arrivera des disputes, qui d'ordinaire troublent l'ordre public, sera tenu à une amende de cinquante gourdes pour la premiere fois, et en cas de recidive, envoyé aux prisons du port d'Espagne pour un mois.

Article 8th.—Tout habitant qui aura chez lui un étranger, que le dite étranger vienne à décéder, soit par maladie ou autrement, devra en prévénir sur l'heure le commandant du quartier, qui en ordonnera la sépulture, en presence de deux habitans; fera faire de suite l'inventaire des effêts qu'il aura laissé, fera enrégistrer le dit inventaire, sur le régistre du quartier, et donnera avis au gouvernement dans les vingt-quatre heures, de tout ce qui aura été fait à cet égard.

Article 9th.—Tout habitant propriétaire ou locataire dans un quartier qui aura des armes à feu chez lui, devra en faire la déclaration au commandant, sous huit jours de la publication du présent reglement, sous peine de cinquante gourdes d'amendes.

Article 10th.—Aucun habitant ne pourra avoir chez lui des armes à feu, sans une permission du commandant du quartier, qui fera mention du nombre et de la qualité des susdits armes, sous peine de vingt-cinq gourdes d'amendes, et de quinze jours de prison au port d'Espagne.

Article 11th.—Les commandants du quartiers auront la plus grande attention à inscrire sur le régistre du quartier, le nom et le nombre des habitans à qu'ils auront donnés la permission d'avoir des armes à feu, et de n'accorder de permissions qu'aux personnes honnêttes et d'une conduitte régulière.

Article 12th.—Il est expressement déffendu á aucun habitant, propriétaire ou locataire, de permettre à ses esclaves de cultiver dans leurs jardins particuliers, aucunes denrées de commerce, telles que cannes, caffé, cacao, ou coton, mais seulement des vivres et provisions de tout espece, sous peine de cent gourdes d'amendes.

Article 13th.—Tout individu quelconque résident dans un quartier, à qu'il sera prouvé avoir acheté des denrées de commerce mentionnées dans l'article cy-dessus, soit des esclaves, soit des journaliers non-propriétaires, sera puni, pour la premiere fois, d'une amende de cent gourdes, et d'un mois de prison au port d'Espagne, et en cas de recidive, chassé du quartier.

Article 14th.—Le commandant du quartier devra faire inscrire exactement sur le régistre des déclarations, le jour et le mois ou il aura été perçu quelqu'unes des amendes prescrites par le présent reglement, afin d'en pouvoir constater le montant chaque année.

Article 15th.—Les commandants de quartiers auront la plus grande attention à ce que des hommes vagabonds et sans aveu ne viennent s'établir dans leurs quartiers respectifs, et n'y troublent la paix par des propos ou des actions contre l'ordre public, dans le cas où on découvriroit des hommes de ce caracterre, ils les feront conduire au gouvernement.

Article 16th.—Les commandants des quartiers maritimes feront arrester tout cannôt, pirogue, ou embarcation quelconque qui se présenteront sur la côté d'une manière suspecte, et les feront conduire au gouvernement: les dits commandants sont chargés de tenir scrupuleusement la main à cet article essentiel du service public.

Article 17th.—Pour subvenir dans chaque quartier aux dépenses communes, tels que le payement des alguazils, leurs armures, leurs nourritures pendant leur semaine de service, ou lorsqu'ils seront employés en détachement dans le bois contre les negres marons, la réparation des ponts sur les rivieres, ceux à faire, &c. il sera prélevé dans chaque quartier, une contribution de deux reaux par têtes de negres grands et petits portés sur le dénombrement des habitans.

Article 18th.—Il sera formé une caisse dans chaque quartier, dans laquelle sera versé la contribution mentionné dans l'article précédent, de même que toutes les amendes qui seront perçues des délinquants; laquelle caisse sera déposé entre les mains d'un habitant nommé chaque année à cet effet par le commandant.

Article 19th.—A la fin chaque année le commandant du quartier reglera la caisse avec le dépositaire, en présence de duex habitans; et dans le cas où il ne s'y trouvera pas une somme assez conséquente pour aquiter les dêttes de la communauté, le commandant assemblera les habitans, propriétaires et locataires du quartier, et après leur avoir soumis les comptes, de recettes, et de dépenses, ainsi que les réparations à faire pour l'utilité commune, il fera procéder desuite à un suplement de contribution, toujours par têtes negres grands et petits, comme il est mentionné dans l'article 17e.

Article 20th.—Pour toutes les opérations, tels que l'établissement d'une paroisse, qui exigeroit la fabrication d'une église et d'un presbitère, former des ponts sur les rivieres, choisir et déterminer une embarcadaire dans les quartiers nouveaux, ouvrir un chemin à cabrouët dans les quartiers qui n'en ont point, les commandants de quartiers devront préalablement consulter les parties interressées, et soumettre leurs demandes au gouvernement, pour en obtenir l'approbation.

Article 21st.—Chaque habitant sera tenu à avoir chez lui, pour le maintien de l'ordre et de la tranquillité, un homme libre par trente esclaves, grands et petits, portes sur son dénombrement, sous peine de deux cent gourdes d'amendes pour tout délinquant.

Des Alguazils.

Article 1st.—Afin que les commandants de quartiers puissent maintenir le bon ordre et la sureté personnelle de chaque individu, ils sont authorisés à former, chacun dans leurs quartiers respectifs, une compagnie d'Alguazils, qu'ils choisiront parmi les meilleurs sujets connus dans la classe des hommes de couleurs, libres, non-propriétaire d'esclaves, des affranchis, ou ouvriers résident sur les différentes habitations: et à défaut de ceux-cy, parmi les hommes de couleur propriétaire d'esclaves——à laquelle ils nomméront pour chefs ceux d'entre-eux qui parroitront avoir le plus d'intelligence, et la meilleur conduitte.

Article 2d.—Chaque Alguazil sera tenu d'avoir une marque distinctive, afin qu'il soit connu pour tel dans le quartier, et que la personne arrestée par lui, ne puisse donner pour prétexte, qu'elle ne le connoit pas.

Article 3d.—Afin que le service soit partagé entre les Alguazils, et qu'ils puissent avoir le tems de vaguer à leurs affaires personnelles, il suffira au commandant du quartier d'en avoir un à tour de rôte de garde chez lui chaque semaine, pour les notifications ordinaires, et pour l'appel en cas de besoin, d'un plus grande nombre.

Article 4th.—Le samedy soir étant ordinairement l'époque du rassemblement de negres, soit de la ville du port d'Espagne, soit des quartiers voisins, il sera ordonné par les commandants, une patrouille qui veillera à l'exécution dé la police, et au maintien du bon ordre: Et le chef de la dite patrouille rendra compte le Dimanche matin, de tout ce qu'il aura fait, au commandant.

Article 5th.—Lorsque le nombre des negres marons parroitra l'exiger, le commandant du quartier ordonnera desuite la sortie d'un détachement, composé du nombre d'alguazils nécéssaires, sous la direction de leurs chefs.

Article 6th.—Le commandant du quartier aura la plus grande attention à ce que les Alguazils soient respectés, et à ce qu'ils ne s'ecartent pas eux mêmes de leur devoir, soit en arrestant des negres, munis de billets, soit en commettant des vexations——pour lesquels ils devront être sevèrement punis.

Article 7th.—Toutes notification d'ordres, ou arrestations, seront payées à l'Alguazil par le demandeur, s'il s'est plaint mal à propos; ou, par le déffendeur, si c'est lui qui à tort.

Article 8th.—Pour que les Alguazils soient indemnisés du service, qu'ils seront dans le cas de faire pour le maintien de l'ordre, et de la tranquillité dans chaque quartier, ils recevront à la fin de l'année, pour chaque semaine de service qu'ils auront fait chez le commandant, deux gourdes; et leurs chefs une gratification proportionnée.

Article 9th.—Toute personne habitante dans un quartier, sera dans le cas de nécéssité, obligée de donner main fort aux Alguazils sur leurs requisitions: Et sera puni dans le cas contraire, comme coupable de désobéissance.

Gouvernement, Port d'Espagne, ce 20 Août 1800. *Thomas Picton.*

(No. 62.)—ORDER for repair of Roads, June 1813.

NOTICE.

Trinidad, 29th June 1813.

The Inhabitants of quarters are thus publicly called upon to pay the strictest attention to the Orders now subsisting for the peace and prosperity of the quarters they reside in; and as the care and improvements of the roads is among the first of their duties, to the King and to the Public, the following Alterations and Additions are made public, that no one may plead ignorance thereof; and all persons are hereby required to show due obedience thereto, as they shall be held answerable for a neglect thereof:

AT the repair of the Roads, now about to take place, there shall be dug a ditch on each side of the road, three feet in width, and two feet in depth, according to the local capability, and the order of the acting surveyor general:

The Roads shall be raised in the centre, with a gradual declivity, and the ditches shall always be kept open, as defined:

No water shall be permitted to pass over the road, and shall only cross it in covered drains:

The fences shall on each side be cut twice a year, and the trees left for ornament shall not be suffered to extend their branches over the road.

All proprietors shall be held responsible for the general good state of their roads, the draining and carrying of the water, the cleaning the ditches at all times; the *corvées* being intended to give a thorough repair to the roads, or to re-make them when necessary, and not as authorizing the roads to remain unattended to for *ten* months out of the twelve.— And it is conceived that by a constant attention to any trifling mischief created by the casualties of the weather, the burthen will be made lighter, and the comfort of the inhabitants proportionably increased.

The following penalties shall, from the publication of this notice, and henceforward, be enforced, in lieu of those fixed by the instructions of 20th August 1800;

For not affixing and marking the post ordered by the 7th article, in lieu of 25 dollars, - - 5 perfect dollars.

For not turning out, when required by the commandant or his deputy, to mend his road, at the *corvées* or at other times, when the same shall, to those officers, appear necessary:—

If a proprietor of slaves—First offence - - - - - - 30 round dollars.
Second - - - - - - 50 ditto.
If proprietor of two male slaves only, or less—First offence - 10 ditto.
Second - - 20 ditto.

besides the expense of the making the road, by the surveyor general, who will add thereto his personal charges.

For the ditches, in his proportion, being choaked up and the water thereby being thrown on the road—First offence - 10 perfect dollars.
Second - - 25 ditto.

All which penalties shall be levied by the commandants of quarters; or on any complaint lodged with them, or on the report of the surveyor general, in the most summary manner.

Of the penalties thus levied, there shall be kept a correct account by the commandant, who shall be bound to produce the same whenever by me required so to do, and the same shall be lodged in the hands of the treasurer of the quarter, and appropriated for the erection of bridges or other works of public utility, proposed by the inhabitants of the quarter, through the commandant and the surveyor general; who will obtain my permission to hold a meeting, to discuss the same at the house of the commandant, and report the result for my consideration.

R. J. Woodford.

By his Excellency's command, *P. Reinagle*, Sec.

Government-house, 29th June 1813.

(N° 63.)—CIRCULAR to Commandants respecting Roads, January 1814.

Government House, January 1814.

Sir,

I am to call your attention to the propriety of putting the roads into such a state as will prevent the necessity of further labour being required upon them before the conclusion of the crops. To assist you in this service, I have appointed

to act an annual Commissioner in your quarter, for the superintendance of the roads; to point out the alterations necessary, to equalize the level of them, erect bridges or covered drains, and make any other improvements.

Where the adjoining quarters are interested, you will authorize a communication upon the subject.

To avoid the irregularities which have hitherto prevailed at the general corvées, you will divide them into two or three portions, calling out the proportion of estates by such degrees as may be most conducive to the general purpose.

You will oblige each estate to furnish a driver, and the quarter in general such a number of white assistants, as may effectually control and superintend the work.

You will appoint your assistant, or some other person, to muster the negroes every morning, at six o'clock; and you will fine all defaulters, at the rate of one dollar per head per diem, for every absentee.

Any proprietor disobedient to your written notice, left at his house, shall forfeit twenty dollars.

You will see that the negroes sent, be stout and fit for work; for such as are infirm you will impose the penalty of absentees.

If the negroes of any plantation, with their driver, be not on the ground at a quarter after six o'clock, you will fine the proprietor in proportion to their absence, adding at the rate, per diem, of five dollars for the driver, where the same are required; and you will keep them at work, so that they shall give their full proportion of labour.

If an estate omits sending a white assistant, whenever the same be required, a penalty of twenty dollars shall attach to the default.

You will have all weeds and grass carefully removed, so that they shall not be left in the roads. And wherever new materials are required, you will take care that stones, rubble, or gravel only be used, by making a requisition of carts or wheelbarrows, for the purpose.

You will also procure, at the expense of the quarter, all the proper tools, consisting of pick-axes, crow-bars, sledges, hammers, shovels, and blasting tools, where the nature of the work to be done requires it.—Which tools, during service, must be regularly transferred from each white assistant to his successor; who, for the time being, must be accountable to you for the same; and, at all other times, the whole will be in your keeping and responsibility.

The arrangement for uniting the corvées of negroes is not to interfere with the distribution of the roads, as heretofore used; the respective portions of each individual being left to his charge and responsibility, at the times between the periods of general corvée. And you are to impress upon each individual the necessity of his attending constantly to the state of his road and trenches,—an immediate small repair often superseding the necessity of extended labour. And the Commissioners will, by turns, weekly superintend the roads, reporting to you the parts requiring repairs; for which you will give immediate orders to the inhabitant on whom it is apportioned, and who will render himself liable to a penalty of ten dollars; and the Commissioner shall cause the same to be repaired, and you will charge the expense on the individual; and, after forty-eight hours defalcation of payment, report the same.

I am also to desire, that all communications be transmitted by the Commissioners, to the clerk of the council, to be laid before the honourable the Count de Loppinot and William Hardin Burnley, whom I have appointed a committee of council for the improvements of roads, the erection of bridges, &c. and to whom the Commissioners may present reports (if approved by the commandants), on all subjects relating to, or connected with, the roads in general.

When, for the draining of the grounds of an estate, it is required that the water shall cross the road, the commandant shall, at the expense of such estate (unless the owner prefers doing it), under the Commissioners' directions, make a covered drain of mason work, paved at the bottom, of sufficient capacity to receive the water; and where the road from the high way to a private estate is used for carts or carriages, the side ditch or water course shall be also covered by the said estate.

You will select the moment most convenient to your quarter in general, and you will report to the committee the day you fix for the commencement of your corvée.

I am, Sir, your's faithfully,

To the Commandant of the Quarter of

(N° 64.)—REPORT from the Commandant of North Naparima of the Labour performed on the Public Roads, by the Estates Marabella, Union and Harmony Hall.

Sir, North Naparima, 10th February 1817.

In obedience to your Excellency's commands, under the 11th instant, on the subject of the road through and from the Marabella Estate to San Fernando, I have the honour to inclose the Report of the Commissioners thereon; also, statement of time employed, and negro labour expended by the estates of Marabella, Union and Harmony Hall, for 1815 and 1816, as handed me by the managers of said estates, as extracted from their journal.

When the line of road through Point-à-Pierre was traced in 1815, it was found to strike into this quarter on the Waracara River, opposite the Marabella estate, when it was continued through a cane in a strait line to the river which passes the Marabella works; from this river it was judged advisable to run the southern trace a little to the eastward of the Marabella works and negro houses, terminating this new trace at the dwelling house, by which the distance is shortened one ravine, and a very bad stop at the Marabella works avoided.

The road from Marabella house to the river Taraula being already formed, the only further alteration found necessary, and which is the one complained of, is the tracing and widening the road through part of Mr. Salvador and Jaillet's estates, which I judged proper to run round the base of the hills, in place of running it over their summits, as had been already traced, and which it had been found impracticable for carts to pass.

The length of line to be changed is 1,350 paces, French measure, by the Commissioners' Report, and which, by the same Report, might have been made in the manner required by ninety effective negroes in ten days; the numerical strength of the three estates in question is 270.

In 1815 the parties interested were notified of the necessity of making the alteration, to which little attention was paid; the notice was reiterated in March or April 1816, when the parties made a representation to your Excellency, that I would ruin their crops: when your Excellency's answer was communicated to them, they traced the line to the breadth then required, and the short time employed and negro labour expended, will show their crops could not be materially affected. The month of July being the usual time of corvée, I ordered the estates in question to turn out their gangs on the 31st; that the managers did not sacrifice the interests of their estates by turning out that day, will appear by the dates at which they did turn out, which it is to be presumed was the most convenient for them.

I have the honour to state, that when the present line was traced, the sworn surveyor was not employed, but when I found so much opposition, I, on the 5th January, directed the Commissioners, attended by the sworn surveyor, to repair to the road in question, to measure and examine the same, and report if the estates in question had a greater or lesser proportion assigned them than the other estates of the quarter, which Report I beg leave to inclose: nor am I aware of any road having been abandoned, except the trace over the hills through Mr. Salvador's and Jaillet's, which now winds round their bases.

I have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's most obedient and most faithful servant,
(signed) *R. Mitchell*, Commandant.

His Excellency Sir Ralph J. Woodford, Bart. Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

Gentlemen, North Naparima, 5th January 1817.

I am to request you will, on Monday next the 6th instant, accompanied by Mr. William Blyth and Mr. William Holmes the sworn surveyor, proceed to the main or grand road of communication, where it crosses the river Tarouba; and after measuring and examining the proportion of road assigned the estates of Marabella, Union and Harmony Hall, between the said river and Mr. Jaillet's pasture, and which the parties interested have hitherto neglected to compleat, you will report to me—

First,—If, in your opinion, the present trace from the Tarouba bridge to San Fernando, is or is not the most eligible that could be obtained, and rendered necessary for the passage of carriages?

Second,—From your knowledge as Commissioners of roads in this quarter, are you aware of the estates of Marabella, Union and Harmony Hall, forming a greater allotment of road assigned them than the other estates of the quarter?

Third,—How many days labour of ninety negroes, (being one-third of the negroes on said estates,) it would have required to complete the proportion in question fit for the reception of gravel?

Fourth,—After the very careless and slovenly manner the labour has been already expended on said proportion, how many more days labour of ninety negroes will it still require, ere it is fit for a coat of gravel?

I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,
(signed) *R. Mitchell*, Commandant.

To Messrs Mervyn and Taylor,
Commissioners of Roads, North Naparima.

Negroes

Negroes on	Marabella	108
D°	Union	91
D°	Harmony Hall	70
		269
1 Negro sold of the latter		1
		270

North Naparima, 6th January 1817.

Sir,

In obedience of your orders of yesterday, we, the subscribers, repaired to the road in question, and find the distance, as near as we can estimate it, to be one thousand paces; and in answer to query 1st, we say,—That the trace at present opening is the most eligible that can be obtained, and when completed carriages may pass with facility.

In answer to query 2d, we hesitate not to say,—That the other estates in the quarter, having to work from Petit Bourgh to the Mission, and including the communication roads to the north or south, have a much greater portion of road to make a gravel than the Marabella, Union and Harmony Hall estates; and in answer to query 3d and 4th, we say,—That the labour of ninety negroes for ten days would, with every kind of facility, have been opened and completed for the reception of gravel, the road leading from the Tarouba Bridge and assigned to the estates in question; and on examining the state of the road at present, we are of opinion that six days labour will be yet required to complete the same.

(signed) *James Taylor. James Mervyn.*

P. S. Mr. William Holmes and Mr. William Blyth accompanied us and coincided with us in the foregoing opinion.

J. T. J. M.

North Naparima, 18th January 1817.

Sir,

We beg leave to report, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, That in the latter end of the year 1815, we were appointed Commissioners for the line of road leading from the Waracara river to Saint Fernando; at that time we found that a new road had been opened, about twenty feet wide, from the Waracara river to the dwelling-house of Marabella estate, where it joined the old trace, which new road we were informed had been opened to shorten the distance from Point-à-Pierre quarter, which formerly passed by the sugar works of the Union estate, about a mile higher up the river.

It was also notified to us that this new road was to be gravelled, but which, on inspection, we declared to be impracticable, owing to the bad trace of the road from the Marabella dwelling-house southward, but more particularly that portion thereof from the Tarouba river, till it joins the public road from Saint Fernando: this part of the road had been made by the former Commissioners, but so steep, that any attempt to drive a loaded cart thereon must have been attended with ruin; and this same part of the road being afterwards retraced, and the new line approved of, an order was issued for opening it to the width of thirty-two feet, the length being one thousand three hundred and fifty paces, French measure; and we estimated that ninety effective negroes, employed thereon for ten days, would have been amply sufficient to complete the same, it being at the rate of four and one half feet French measure, for each negro per day.

This road is now nearly finished, to the width prescribed, and when completed loaded carts may pass and repass with facility and safety.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient and humble servants,
(signed) *James Taylor, James Mervyn,*
Commissioners of the Roads

Robert Mitchell, esq. Commandant, North Naparima.

SUMMARY of days labour expended by the Estates of Marabella, Union, and Harmony Hall, on public Roads; 1815, 1816, and 1817.

			Days.
1815:			
Marabella	7 days.	Number of negroes not mentioned.	
Union	20 d°	Labour expended	385
Harmony Hall			268
			653
From January to August 1816:			Men.
Marabella	8 days.	Labour mentioned	50
		Suppose the days not mentioned	50
Union	10 d°		212
Harmony Hall	11 d°		250
			562
From August to 31st December 1816:			
Marabella			711
Union			445
Harmony Hall			250
			1,406
January 1817:			
Marabella	4 days		115
Union	2 d°		65
Harmony	2 d°		61
			241

By the sworn returns, there are 270 slaves attached to these estates, consequently, their labour expended in 1815, did not exceed $2\frac{1}{10}$ days for each negro or return; that for the first six months, in 1816, to $2\frac{1}{12}$ days labour; that for the last six months, $5\frac{2}{10}$, and for 1817, to something less than one day's labour.

PUBLIC WORK expended on Roads since year 1814 till August 1816.

		Negroes.	
1814:			
Sept. 11	Gang for seven days of thirty-one negroes	217	
— 14	Gang on the road	30	
			247
1815:			
Jan. 10	Gang on d°	14	
Feb. 6	2 carpenters squaring timber for a bridge, for 4 days	8	
— 10	Gang on the road	22	
— 11		3	
— 13	Gang on the road	24	
— 14	ditto	8	
— 15	ditto	23	
— 16	ditto	8	
March 6	ditto	22	
— 10	ditto	20	
— 25	ditto	21	
Aug. 4	ditto	26	
— 5		2	
Sept. 26		5	
Oct. 30	Gang on the road	28	
— 31		4	
Nov. 7		6	
— 8		6	
— 9		6	
— 20	Carrying plank for the pant.	4	
— 21	ditto	4	
— 22	ditto	4	
			268

1816:				
Jan.	6	Gang on the public road	28	
—	15	ditto	30	
Feb.	8	ditto	12	
—	9	ditto	15	
—	26	ditto	27	
—	27	ditto	26	
—	28	ditto	25	
—	29	ditto	29	
March	28	ditto	30	
—	29	ditto	16	
June	20		12	
				250
		Total days		765

Exclusive of cleaning the Guaracara River and making a public Road through the estate.

(Errors excepted.) (signed) *W. Elder.*

A List of the time and of the number of able effective Negroes upon the public Road, since the month of August, from Harmony Hall Estate.

1816:			
Aug.	12	3	Negroes on public road.
—	13	30	ditto.
—	14	30	ditto.
—	15	30	ditto.
—	16	30	ditto.
—	17	2	ditto.
Sept.	2	2	ditto.
—	3	2	ditto.
—	4	2	ditto.
—	5	2	ditto.
—	24	36	ditto.
—	25	36	ditto.
—	26	36	ditto.
—	30	35	ditto.
Oct.	1	35	ditto.
—	2	2	ditto.
—	3	2	ditto.
—	18	11	ditto.
—	22	34	ditto.
—	23	34	ditto.
—	24	34	ditto.
—	25	1	ditto.
—	26	1	ditto.
Nov.	20	29	ditto.
—	21	33	ditto.
1817:		492	
Jan.	13	30	ditto.
—	14	31	ditto.
Total		553	days.

Proportion of road from Mr. Jaillet's pasture to Tarouba river, is 1,310 feet: from the Larouba river to Marabella sick-house, 740.

Total 2,050 feet.

(signed) Wm. Elder,
18 January 1817.

P.S. The distance of road from Marabella sick-house to the river Guaracara, is 4,700 feet—1,566 yards.

(*continued.*)

Sir, Union, 21st January 1817.

I send you a List of Work done on the public Road by the Negroes on the Union Estate.

1816:				
July	31	2	Negroes.	
Aug.	1	2	ditto.	The length of road that is attached to the Union is 2,306 feet.
—	2	2	ditto.	
—	3	2	ditto.	
—	5	36	ditto.	
—	6	36	ditto.	
—	7	7	ditto.	
—	8	10	ditto.	
—	9	10	ditto.	
—	10	10	ditto.	
—	12	10	ditto.	
—	13	10	ditto.	
—	14	10	ditto.	
—	16	2	ditto and four mules	These were employed carrying American Refugees luggage to the Mission.
—	17	2	ditto - ditto	
—	18	2	ditto - ditto	
—	19	2	ditto - ditto	
—	20	34	ditto.	
Sept.	3	1	ditto.	
—	5	39	ditto.	
—	9	10	ditto.	
—	20	37	ditto.	
—	21	34	ditto.	
—	23	34	ditto.	
—	24	35	ditto.	
1817:				
Jan.	6	34	ditto.	
—	7	31	ditto.	
Days		510	All able men and women.	

I am, your obedient servant,
(signed) *N. Wilson.*

1815:				
Feb.	6	4	Carpenters squaring timbers for bridge.	
—	9	- -	- - - - - - ditto.	
—	10	34	Negroes on the public road.	
—	11	5	- - - ditto.	
—	13	34	- - - ditto.	
—	14	34	- - - ditto,	
—	15	34	- - - ditto.	
—	16	34	- - - ditto, until noon.	
March	6	34	- - - ditto.	
—	10	34	- - - ditto, afternoon.	
—	25	34	- - - ditto.	385
Aug.	4	34	- - - ditto.	22 add
—	5	2	- - - ditto.	
Sept.	26	5	- - - ditto.	407
—	27	5	- - - ditto.	34 Deduct for half days
Oct.	30	34	- - - ditto.	
—	31	4	- - - ditto.	373 days for 1815
Nov.	7	6	- - - ditto.	One fraction more than four
—	8-9	6	- - - ditto.	days labour for each negro
—	20	4	- - - ditto.	on return.
—	21-2	4	- - - ditto.	(signed) R. M.
		385		

(signed) *N. Wilson.*

1816:		
Jan. 26	37	Negroes on the public road.
— 27	37	ditto.
— 28	37	ditto.
— 29	37	ditto.
March 13	37	ditto.
April 1	6	ditto.
— 23	4	ditto, carrying timber for pont.
— 27	13	ditto on the public road
July 31	2	ditto.
Aug. 1	2	ditto.
	212	

I certify the above to be a true extract from the Journal of the Union Estate.

(signed) *Christopher Hutchinson.*

The number of negroes attached to the Union Estate, per return, is ninety, of which number nearly seventy are effective.

Note of Negro labour expended on public Roads, by the Marabella Estate, from 13th July 1814, to 31st December 1816, extracted from Estates Journal.

1814:		
July 13		The number of negroes not specified in Journal.
— 14		The number not specified.
— 15		
— 16		
Aug. 17		ditto.
Sept. 19		ditto.
Dec. 12		ditto.
1815:		
Feb. 10		ditto.
— 16		ditto.
March 6		ditto.
Aug. 4		ditto.
Sept. 27	5	negroes on roads.
Oct. 30		number not specified.
Dec. 2		ditto.
1816:		
Jan. 15		ditto.
Feb. 8	12	negroes employed on public roads.
— 9	12	ditto.
— 26		number not specified.
— 29	13	negroes on roads.
March 28		number not specified.
— 29		ditto.
April 27	13	negroes employed on roads.
	55	

Aug. 20	24	Negroes.
— 21	25	ditto.
— 22	24	ditto.
— 23	25	ditto.
— 24	25	ditto.
Sept. 2	42	ditto.
— 3	39	ditto.
— 4	37	ditto.
— 5	37	ditto.
— 6	38	ditto.
— 7	38	ditto.
— 23	36	ditto.
— 24	37	ditto.
Oct. 1	40	ditto.
— 19	40	ditto.
— 21	40	ditto.
Nov. 18	43	ditto.
— 21	40	ditto.
— 23	39	ditto.
— 28	42	ditto.
	711	

I certify the foregoing to be truly extracted from the Journal of the Marabella Estate; I also certify, that in the number of Negroes working on the public roads (as far as comes within my knowledge,) there are usually twelve or more, weakly, exclusive of women.

(signed) *Preston Galloway.*

Return into registry for Marabella, is - -	Males - -	54
	Females -	54
	Total - -	108 slaves

(signed) *R. Mitchell.*

NOTE of Labour expended by the Estate Marabella on public Roads, from 1st January 1817 to 20th. Extracted from Journal.

1817:		
January 6 - -	28	Negroes employed on roads.
— 7 - -	30	D° - - - - - - d°.
— 8 - -	29	D° - - - - - - d°.
— 9 - -	28	D° employed till noon.
	115	

I certify the above to be a just account of labour expended on Marabella Estate on public roads, from 1st January to date. I also certify, that of the above number of negroes, twelve more were weakly, exclusive of women.

(signed) *Preston Galloway.*

RETURN of the crops of Marabella Estate, situated in the quarter of North Naparima, from the year 1811 to 1815, both inclusive.

Years.	Sugar.	Rum.	Syrup.
	lbs.	*gallons.*	*gallons.*
1811	150,000	3,000	2,000
1812	120,000	2,700	—
1813	144,000	5,700	—
1814	150,000	5,000	—
1815	165,320	4,191	—
1816	has not been received.		

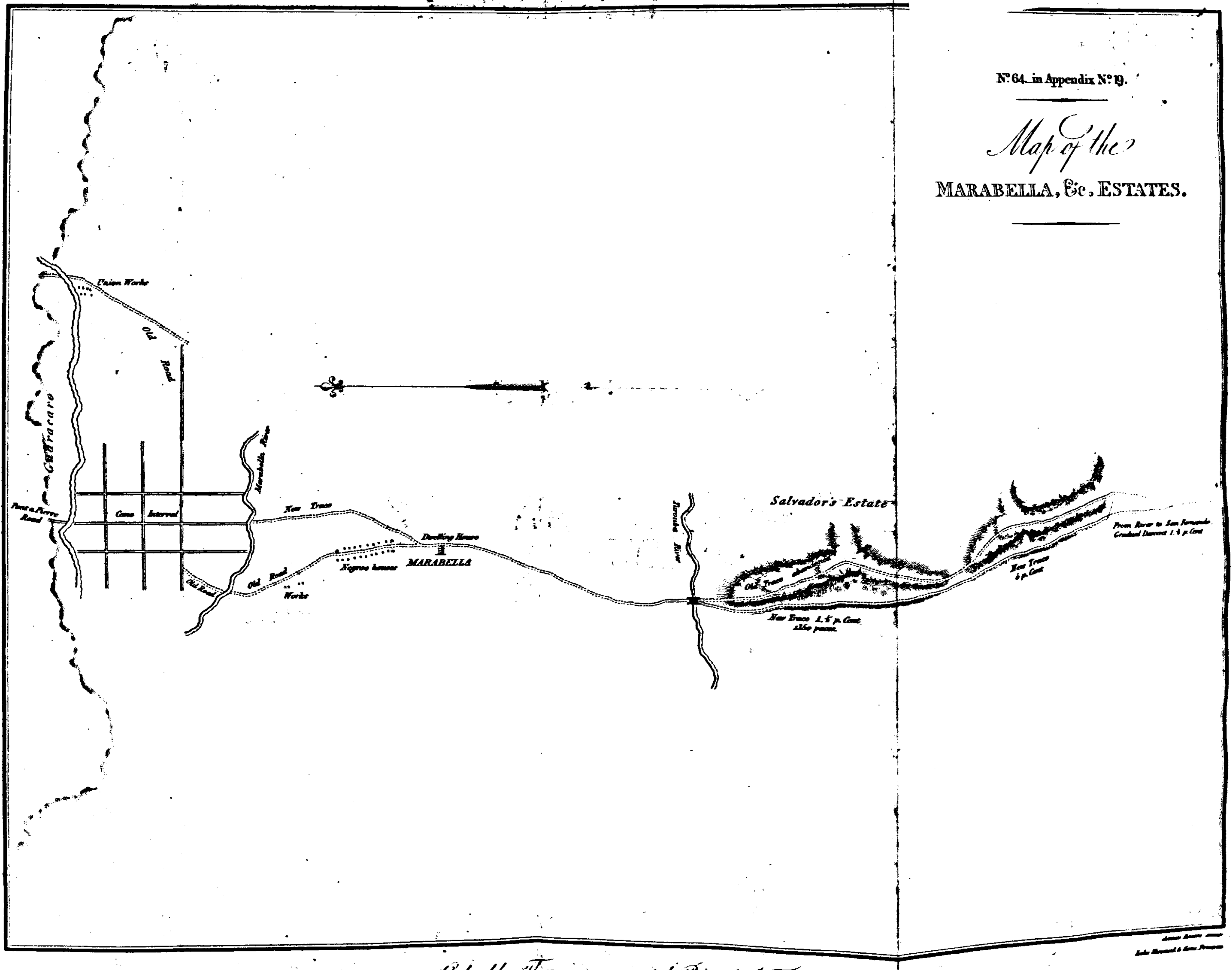
Extracted from the original returns of the quarter of North Naparima lodged in the office of the commissary of population, which I certify,

Jⁿ E. Maingot, Comʳ of Populᵒⁿ.

[*Here to follow the* MAP of the Marabella Estate, &c.]

No. 64. in Appendix No. 19.

Map of the
MARABELLA, &c, ESTATES.


Union Works
Old Road
Guaracaro
Marabella River
Pont a Pierre Road
Cane Interval
New Trace
Dwelling House
Negroe houses
MARABELLA
Old Road
Old Road
Works
Salvador's Estate
Tarouba River
Old Trace abandoned
New Trace 1.4 p. Cent
1360 paces
New Trace
6 p. Cent
From River to San Fernando
Gradual Descent 1.4 p. Cent

James Basire sculp.

Luke Hansard & Sons Printers

16. *Ordered by The* HOUSE OF COMMONS *to be Printed, 18th February, 1823.*

(N° 65.)—LAWS authorizing the Governor, Captain-generals and Presidents to open, alter or repair Roads and erect Bridges.

Recopilation of the Laws of the Indies.

Law 53. Title 3. Book 3.

The Viceroys may order roads to be opened and bridges to be constructed wherever it may be proper, and the contributions to be apportioned.

We permit the viceroys in such parts and places where it may be proper to open a communication by roads and causeways, to construct and repair bridges for the use and commerce of the inhabitants, and to incur such expense as is most requisite and necessary, with all economy, to which expense those who enjoy the benefit shall contribute, conformable to the laws of these kingdoms of Castile; and in respect to the portion which the Indians have to contribute, special care must be had to apportion their quota of contribution with great moderation and attention to their poverty and necessitous condition, and to what is enacted by the law which treats thereof: and we order that the cities and councils shall not levy contributions on Spaniards and Indians for the expense of the police.

Recopilacion de las Leyes de Indias.

Ley 53. Titulo 3. Libro 3.

Que los virreyes puedan mandar abrir caminos, y hacer puentes donde con viniere, y repartir las contribuciones.

Permitimos à los virreyes, que en las partes y lugares donde conviniere abrir y facilitar caminos, calzadas, hacer y reparar puentes para el uso y comercio de las poblaciones, puedan hacer los gastos que fueren mas precisos y necesarios, con la menor costa que sea posible, y que contribuyan para el efecto los que gozaren del beneficio, conforme à las leyes de estos reynos de Castilla; y por la parte que hán de contribuir los Indios, tengan muy especial cuidado de que se les reparta con mucha moderacion y atencion à su nececidad y pobreza, y à lo determinado por la ley que de esto trata. Y mandamos, que las ciudades, y concejos no puedan hechar contribuciones à Españoles, ni Indios por los gastos que se causarén en la policia.

Law 1. Title 16. Book 4.

Bridges and roads shall be made and repaired at the expense of those who are benefited by them.

The viceroys or governors, or presidents, shall inform themselves if, in their districts, it is necessary to make and open roads, construct and repair bridges; and on finding any works of that kind proper to be performed for the purposes of commerce, they shall order a taxation of the cost, and the partition of the assessment to be made between those who shall receive therefrom the greatest benefit and advantage, observing towards the Indians the mode of treatment contained in the Law 7, Title 15, of this book.

A correct translation from the original.

Ley 1. Titulo 16. Libro 4.

Que se hagan, y reparen puentes, y caminos à costa de los que recibieren beneficio.

Los virreyes, ò presidentes gobernadóres se informen si en sus distritos és necesario hacer, y facilitar los caminos fabricar, y aderezar las puentes, y hallando que conviene alguna de estas obras para el comercio, hagan tazar el costo, y repartimiento entre los que recibieren el beneficio, y mas provecho, guardando con los Indios la forma contenida en la Ley 7, Titulo 15, de este libro.

Law 7. Title 15. Book 4.

The Indians shall contribute to the construction of bridges which are necessary and indispensable.

If it should be proper to make partition out by assessment, the work of any bridge so necessary for the transport and commerce of the Indians, as to be a matter of great convenience and indispensable to them, and where a portion of the labour ought to be contributed by them: we order that the smallest portion be allotted to them, so that it shall not exceed the sixth part of the expense, after deduction of what we shall be pleased to apportion as a favour, and the Indians shall pay the same from the provisions and produce that they shall possess in their towns.

A correct translation from the original.

Christopher Gray, Sworn Interpreter.

Ley 7. Titulo 15. Libro 4.

Que los Indios contribuyan para fabrica de puentes, siendo necessarias, è inescusables.

Si conveniere hacer repartimiento para la obra de alguna puente, tan necesaria al tragin y comercio de los Indios, que les sea muy conveniente, necesaria, è inexcusable, y que se les deve repartir alguna cantidad: ordenamos, que se les reparta lo menos ser pueda, con que no exceda de la sexta parte del gasto, sacado lo que nos dieremos por merced, y los Indios paguen de los frutos y provechos, que en sus pueblos tuvieren.

(Nº 66.)—SEVERAL CERTIFICATES of the Cost of Cartage in 1813—1816.

I hereby certify, that in the year 1813 I was contractor for the transportation of provisions from this to St. Joseph's, for the use of His Majesty's troops, and I received from the commissary at the rate of four dollars per load for the same.

Port of Spain, January 30th, 1817. (signed) *Augn Roget.*

N.B. Each dollar at 4/8 sts makes 18/8 sts per load.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of its original, exhibited to and compared by me, this 15th day of March 1817.

Henry Murray, Dep. Sec. and Reg.

Port of Spain, 30th January 1817.

We, the undersigned certify, that in the years 1814 and 1815, we were contractors for the transport of provisions from Port of Spain to the troops at St. Joseph's, and we received payment for the same, at eleven shillings sterling per cart load; and at which low rate we contracted for the transportation of provisions to St. Joseph's, in consequence of the improved state of the public roads.

(signed) *J. Corrie.* *George Bland,* pr his attorney.
(signed) *Thos Atkinson.*

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of its original, exhibited to and compared by me, this day of March 1817.

(signed) *Henry Murray,* Dep. Sec. and Reg.

Trinidad, 30th January 1817.

We hereby certify, that by the books of Clark and Corrie, they paid for the cartage of sugar from Tacarigua, in the year 1812, at the rate of seven dollars per hhd.; and by our books in the year 1814, only four dollars per hhd. from the same quarter to Port of Spain.

(Signed) *Clarks* & *Co.*

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of its original, exhibited to and compared by me, this 15th day of March 1817.

(signed) *Henry Murray,* Dep. Sec. and Reg.

I hereby certify, that in the year eighteen hundred and twelve and thirteen, I paid from seven to eight dollars, which was the usual charge for the cartage of a hhd. of sugar, from St. Joseph's and Tacarigua to Port of Spain, and that it is now reduced to four, on account of the improved state of the roads.

Port of Spain, 29th January 1817. (signed) *C. Du Molard.*

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of its original, exhibited to and compared by me, this 15th day of March 1817.

Henry Murray, Dep. Sec. and Reg.

I do hereby certify, that during the years 1804, 5 and 6, I was employed in the quarter and barrack-master department, and had to engage carts to carry baggage and materials for building to St. Joseph's, and the sum paid for each load was six dollars.

That the general price of cartage at this period to the same place, is three dollars.

That the price of a load to Arima, during the former period, was from twelve to sixteen dollars.

And that it is now reduced to eight dollars. And I further certify, that the reduction in the price is owing to the great improvement of the public roads.

(signed) *Charles Goin,* Asst Commandant.

Quarter of Arima, 30th January 1817.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of its original, exhibited to and compared by me, this 14th day of March 1817.

Henry Murray, Dep. Sec. and Reg.

Trinidad, 30th January 1817.

I hereby certify, that on reference to the accounts of Golden Grove estate, situated in the quarter of Arouca, it appears that eight dollars per hogshead for cartage to Port of Spain, was paid in the years from 1807 to 1812.

I also certify from the same authority, that six dollars only were paid in September 1816.

(signed) *Henry Graham.*

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of its original, exhibited to and compared by me, this 14th day of March 1817.

Henry Murray, Dep. Sec. and Reg.

(N° 67.)—LAW of the Indies prohibiting the opening of Letters.

Recopilation of the Laws of the Indies.

Law 7. Title 16. Book 3.

No ecclesiastical person or layman shall open or stop letters and despatches from the king or private persons.

Whereas I have been informed that some public officers in the Indies have taken, opened and stopped letters, despatches and official letters addressed to us as well as those that belong to private persons, in the course of their passage from one place to another, by reason of which we have not been informed of many things touching the service of God our Lord and the good government and administration of justice, by which our subjects have received great injury; their secrets being thus discovered, and they fear to write to each other from the inconveniencies that may arise therefrom; and as we acknowledge that writing is a means of communication among men, and that opening letters is also an offence to God our Lord, as letters enjoy the right of inviolability with respect to every one, and as commerce and communication amongst men cannot exist without it, with a view therefore to our information of the state, matters, and occurrences in the aforesaid provinces, and if the complaints that shall be sent to us by persons, who considering themselves aggrieved, cannot come to present themselves to us; and considering that the necessary consequences of stopping and opening letters and impeding their free transmission would be the annihilation of trade and communication; and whereas it is thought expedient that such an abuse should not be permitted among christians: We do order and command that any of our justices of any rank, privilege or dignity whatsoever, ecclesiastical prelate or private persons, clergymen or laymen shall not be allowed to open or stop letters, official letters, or despatches addressed to us in these kingdoms or from us to the Indies, or those written between individuals; and they shall not impede to any person the mutual and secret correspondence by letters and papers, under the penalty that ecclesiastical prelates shall forfeit their rents, and shall be transported from these our kingdoms, that the monks shall be sent therewith to Spain; and the judges and justices whatever they may be, shall forfeit their offices for ever, and they, and the other laymen shall be transported for ever from the Indies; and flogging and working in the galleys shall be applied to those persons who are by law punishable in that way to serve as an example; and the viceroys shall pay particular attention to carry this into effect; and they shall not open or stop in any case letters or despatches unless in case of manifest suspicion of an offence to God our Lord, or the danger of the country. And if they do to the contrary, we shall consider them failing in doing our service, and we shall provide for the remedy that may appear most proper.

A correct translation from the original.

Christopher Gray, Sworn Interpreter.

Recopilacion de las Leyes de las Indias.

Ley 7. Titulo 16. Libro 3.

Que ninguna persona eclesiastica, ni secular abra, ni detenga las cartas y despachos del rey, ni de particulares.

Haviendo sido informado, que algunos ministros de las Indias han tomado, abierto y detenido las cartas, pliegos, y despachos, que se nos enviaban, y los que pertenecian à personas particulares, y passaban de unas partes à otras, y que por esta causa no hemos sido informado de muchas cosas tocantes al servicio de Dios nuestro Señor, buen gobierno y administracion de justicia, y nuestros vassallos han recibido mucho daño, manifestandose sus secretos, de que atemorizados no ossan, ni se atreven à escrivir, recelando, que de ello se les puedan seguir inconvenientes; y reconociendo que este es el instrumento con que las gentes se comunican, y demás de ser ofensa à de Dios nuestro Señor abrir las cartas, estas han sido y deben ser inviolables à todas las gentes, pues no puede haver comercio, ni comunicacion entre ellas por otra mejor disposicion, para que nos seamos informado del estado, materias, y accidentes de aquellas provincias, ni para que los agraviados, que no pueden venir conquexas, nos dén cuenta de ellas; y de necessidad ò se impediria notablemente el trato y communicacion, si las cartas, y pliegos no anduviessen, y se pudiessen enviar libremente, y sin impedimento; y conviene no dár lugar, ni permitir excesso semejante, pues demás de lo sobre dicho, es opression, violencia, é inurbanidad, que no se permite entre gente, que vive en christiana politica: Ordenamos y mandamos, que ninguna de nuestras justicias, de qualquier grado, prerogativa, ò dignidad, prelado eclesiastico, ni persona particular, eclesiastica, ni secular, se atreva à abrir, ni detener las cartas, pliegos, y despachos, que à nos se dirigieren à estos reynos, ò de ellos à los de las Indias, ni los que se escrivieren entre personas particulares, ni impidan à ningun genero de persona la reciproca y secreta correspondencia por cartas y pliegos, pena de las temporalidades, y estrañeza de nuestros reynos à los prelados eclesiasticos: y à los religiosos de ser luego enviados à España: y à los jueces y justicias, qualesquier sean, de privacion perpetua, é irremissible de sus oficios, y à estos, y à los demas seglares, de destierro perpetuo de las Indias; y de azotes y galeras à los que conforme à derecho se pudiere dár esta pena para exemplo; y que los virreyes tengan particular cuidado de executarlo: y por ningun caso, que no sea de manifiesta sospecha de ofensa de Dios nuestro Señor, ò péligro de la tierra, no abran, ni detengan las cartas, ni despachos, porque de lo contrario nos tendremos por deservido, y mandarémos proveer de el remedio, que convenga.

(N° 68.)—1816.—PROCEEDINGS in the Matter of a Complaint of the Reverend Vicar, against *Miguel Sanchez* and *Manuel Pereira,* Emigrants from Cumana.

Before His Excellency the Governor as President, Governor and Captain General, accompanied with his Assessor.

Escribano de Çamara, *Henry Murray.*

Ex^{mo} Señor,

See Translation, folio 208.

El celo por el culto del Dios verdadero y el respeto que es debido à los sacerdotes que lo exercen bajo el benigno gobierno de V. Ex^{a} me ponen en la dura necesidad de elevar al conocimiento de V. Ex^{a} los insultos que el uno y el otro sufrieron en la tarde de antes de ayer.

Es el caso, Señor Ex^{mo} que el citado dia, antes de ayer, fui llamado à administrar à un hombre llamado Josef Alen procedente de Cumana que se halla gravemente enfermo en una de las casitas de Don Nicholas Piché cerca de la pedrera d[illegible]ierno: hallandome ocupado en aquel momento en un asunto de alguna consequencia, determiné mandar à tha administracion al Reverendo Padre Fray Ramon de Caspe, quien al acto de estar administrando al enfermo el sacramento de la extrema uncion observó que al lado del paciente habia un hombre llamado Miguel Sanchez procedente tambien de Cumana, que estaba con el sombrero puesto y en ademan como de hacer desprecio de aquel acto tan serio y uno de los mas tiernos que tiene nuestra sagrada religion. El citado padre, al ver una impudencia no acostumbrada entre los fieles, se dirigio à Sanchez y le dijó en buen modo, que se quitase el sombrero, creyendo sin duda que aquella postura provenia mas bien de alguna distracion que de desprecio al sacramento, pero no fue asi, pues en vez de encontrarse con una obediencia pronta y sumisa qual exigia el caso, se halló con esta respuesta: ¿Por que me he de quitar el sombrero? ¿no me ha costado mi dinero? y saliendo del aposento añadió, que aun quando no fuese asì nunca se lo quitaria por un picaro de un Capuchino.

No paró aqui el insulto pues habiendo sido Sanchez reprehendido por alguno de los circunstantes salio à su defensa un tal Pereyra tambien de Cumaná, y este se produxo en tales terminos contra el Padre Ramon y contra mi, que no es licito estamparlos en el papel.

Si V. Ex^{a} quiere informarse como se lo suplico, de Don Christobal Rigual, Don Agustin Pino, Donna Teresa Rubio y sus hermanas, oira V. Ex^{a} los horrores que el tal Pereyra produxo.

Nadie ha penetrado mejor que V. Ex^{a} lo necesario que es el respeto al culto, tanto para el bien y edificacion de las almas, como para conservar el orden publico. Semejantes insultos, como los que han cometido estos hombres, no solamente causarán ruina en lo espiritual sino que animan los espiritus à la insubordinacion, è introducen libertinage è inmoralidad en el publico. Desgraciadamente estamos viendo lo ultimo desde que semejantes hombres empezaron à pisar este suelo, y si V. Ex^{a} no pone termino à los excesos de esta gente, el mal irá adelante y las consequencias serán funestas. Por lo tanto suplico à V. Ex^{a} tenga la bondad de cortarlo de raiz, imponiendo à Miguel Sanchez y M. Pereyra la pena que su prudencia le dicte.

Tengo el honor, Ex^{mo} Señor, de ser su mas humilde servidor y capellan,

Puerto de España 8 de Marzo 1816. (signed) *Joaq^{n} de Aristimuño,* Vicario.

The said Miguel Sanchez being summoned to appear before me, acknowledged to have refused taking off his hat, and to have made the answer as reported, but denied having called the padre by the insulting terms mentioned; he is therefore ordered to be sent to the gaol.

Ralph Woodford.

Ex^{mo} Señor.

See Translation, folio 208.

Por el oficio que he recibido à esta hora que son las 7 y ½ de la mañana por orden de V. Ex^{a} y dirigido por el conducto de la secretaria, sobre la remicion inmediatamente à ese Puerto de España del nombrado Pereyra, en su cumplimiento, no creo que sea otro que mi Sobrino Manuel Ferreira, que presenté al secretario de V. Ex^{a} Don George Martin, para que no habiendo incombeniente se le permitiese pasar à esto partido Valle de Maracas, con su hermana, y tambien mi sobrina Donna Lucia Pereyra, y demas familia, pues en dicho partido habian de hacer su residencia, y en donde desde aquella epoca se han mantenido bajo mis auspicios.

Por los credenciales que le acompañan y está prevenido de manifestar à V. Ex^{a} se ahora dira que en nada se contradice à lo antes expuesto.

Dios guarde la importante vida de V. Ex^{a} muchos y felices años.

Puesto à los pies de V. Ex^{a}. su mas obediente subdito,

(signed) *Antonio Mexia,* Comandante.

Port of Spain, 14th March 1816.

On this day personally appeared before me, Manuel Pereira, who arrived here from Cumana with a regular passport one month ago, and denied the charge made against him; he cited in his favour the woman of the house, who on appearance was unable to state any thing in the matter.—R. W.

Don Christoval Rigual licensed resident, emigrated from the Spanish Main, appeared this day before me as a witness in the foregoing report of the Reverend Vicar, and being

asked if he knew Pereira, says he does; and being desired to relate what passed concerning him on the 6th instant, he said, that he was in the house of a sick man, to whom the extreme unction had been given, sitting down, and that Pereira was there, and some conversation took place upon the authority with which the Vicar Aristimuño was invested, by which he could prevent the padres patriotes from saying mass; that Pereira was talking about this to the women present, declarant's wife, Theresa de Sylva and others; and Pereira said that Padre Aristimuño was a vagamundo, un comerciante ayer, borracho, and every thing he could think of abusive and disgraceful; and being asked, if any other man was there, he said, there was not; and that declarant shortly after went away; and Pereira said that all padres and friars and the bishop were vagabonds; and being confronted with the witness, the said Pereira declared it was not true.

14th March 1816. *Ralph Woodford.*

And Donna Theresa de Sylva, the wife of the foregoing declarant then appeared; and being asked, if she knew Pereira, she said, that about a month ago, the day said Pereira came from the Spanish Main, he came into her house, she asked his name, was told it, and that he was an escribano of Cumana, and that she was in the hall of the sick man's house at night, when Pereira came in and made use of very abusive language, in her presence, against the Padre Aristimuño, and saying he was a beast, &c.

14th March 1816. *Ralph Woodford.*

Port of Spain, 14th March 1816.

In consequence of the evidences taken on the complaint made by the Reverend Vicar Aristimuño against Felipe Sanchez and Manuel Pereira, and both not being worthy of remaining in this community in which they sought an asylum, let them be deported from the island, after having made a public satisfaction in the catholic church; for which purpose the vicar is desired to assign the day and hour of effecting it in a proper manner, and the deputy alguazil mayor and chief of police will conduct them with due respect before the vicar for that purpose. *Ralph Woodford. Antonio Gomez.*

This is his Excellency's decree in concurrence with his Assessor.

H. Murray, Escribano.

Ex.^{mo} Señor.

See Translation, folio 209.

Tengo el honor de manifestar à V. Ex^{a} mi humilde gratitud por el interes que manifiesta el decreto de V. Ex^{a} de fecha de ayer, en favor del culto Catolico y sus ministros.

Por lo que respecta al modo con que Felipe Sanchez y Manuel Pereyra deberan dar la satisfaccion en la iglesia, me parece, que el mejor y mas sencillo es que dichos dos sugetos se presenten en ella el Domingo proximo 17 del corriente, à las 8½ de la mañana, y que puestos el uno y el otro al pie de las gradas del altar mayor, digan en pocas palabras, el motivo por que han sido conducidos allì, y que despues el Reverendo P. F. Ramon de Caspe les lea uno de los Salmos penitenciales prefiriendo entre ellos el Miserere.

Si V. Ex^{a} lleva à bien en que este acto se execute del modo que le propongo, tendra V. Ex^{a} la bondad de dar sus ordenes correspondientes, ò de disponer lo que mas gustare à V. Ex^{a}.

Tengo el honor, &c. &c. &c.

Puerto de España, 15 de Marzo 1816. *Joaquin de Aristimuño,* Vicario.

Port of Spain, 15th March 1816.

The plan for the public satisfaction that the prisoners are directed to make, and which is herein proposed by the vicar is approved, provided he shall appoint another priest unconcerned in the matter to perform the ceremonies recommended; let the chief of police and the deputy provost-marshal be notified to carry the prisoners to the Catholic church, on Sunday next at half past eight o'clock in the morning, for the purpose mentioned in the foregoing representation of the vicar; and after the same shall be performed, they will be reconducted to the gaol to await their embarkation.

Ralph Woodford. Antonio Gomez.

This is his Excellency's decree in concurrence with his Assessor, the 15th March 1816.

Henry Murray, Escribano.

On the 16th March, notified it to the vicar Don Joaquin Aristimuño.

Henry Murray, Escribano.

Same day notified it to the Chief of Police. *Henry Murray,* Escribano.

Same day notified it to the Deputy Alguazil Mayor.

Henry Murray, Escribano.

Same day notified the decree to the prisoners in the gaol.

Henry Murray, Escribano.

I certify that this day the above decree was put in execution, and that Manuel Pereira conducted himself with great propriety and appeared very penitent, and that on the contrary, Miguel Sanchez' conduct was highly improper.

Port of Spain, 17th March 1816. *Aaron Jesse*, Chief of Police.

Trinidad.

I do hereby certify, that security has been this day entered into on my protocol, in the person of J. Antonio Prieto, in the sum of 1,000 dollars, for the peaceable and quiet conduct of Manuel Antonio Pereira, during his residence in this colony.

26th March 1816. *Henry Murray*, Escribano.

I certify that Miguel Sanchez was this day sent off the island.

Port of Spain, 27th March 1816. *Aaron Jesse*, Chief of Police.

(Translation.)

Most Excellent Sir,

The zeal for the religious ceremonies of Almighty God, and the respect which is due to priests who exercise them under the beneficent government of your Excellency, obliges me to represent to the high consideration of your Excellency the insults offered both to the sacred ceremonies and its priests, before yesterday evening.

I was called upon in that day to administer the sacrament of penitence and confession to a man named Joseph Alen from Cumana, who is very ill and lives in one of the small houses of Mr. Nicolas Piché, near the stone kiln of government.

As I was by business of some consequence then prevented from going myself in person, I commissioned for that purpose, the Rev. Father Fr Ramon de Caspe, who in the act of administering the sacrament of the extreme unction to the sick, observed that a man named Miguel Sanchez, also from Cumana, who was near his bed kept his hat on, and in an attitude of showing disrespect to that serious act, one of the most delicate of our religion.

On observing such an indecency never seen among the faithful, the said father went towards him, (thinking that the said attitude arose more from inattention than from disrespect to the sacrament,) and said to him with moderation, that he ought to take off his hat; but instead of having met with the humble and prompt obedience which the case required, the answer of the said Sanchez was: "I do not know why I am to take off my hat, as I have paid for it," and coming out of the room, the said Miguel Sanchez added, "that although he should not have paid for it, he would never take it off his head, before a rascal of a Capuchin."

The insult proceeded beyond that, while Sanchez was scolded by some of the persons present, a man named Pereira came to his defence, and used such words against the said Ramon and myself that I cannot mention them here.

If your Excellency wishes to be informed, as I request you would be pleased to be, from Don Christoval Rigual, Don Augustin Pino, Donna Teresa Rubio and her sisters; your Excellency will then hear the horrible expressions that the said Pereira used.

No person better than your Excellency has considered how necessary is the respect due to religious ceremonies, for the benefit and edification of souls as well as for the preservation of public order.

The insults committed by these men, not only tend to ruin the consciences, but also abet insubordination, and introduce to the public libertinism and immorality: we unfortunately observe the latter since the people have landed here, and if your Excellency does not put a stop to their excesses, the evil will increase with dreadful consequences: wherefore I beg your Excellency will be pleased to apply to it an efficacious remedy, and to condemn Miguel Sanchez and N. Pereira in the penalty that your Excellency's prudence shall dictate.

I have the honour to be, most excellent Sir,
Your most humble and obedient servant,

Port of Spain, 8th March 1816. *Jouquin Aristimuño.*

Most Excellent Sir,

From the official letter of the secretary of your Excellency that I have just received, it being a quarter past seven o'clock in the morning, desiring that the person named Pereira should immediately repair to Port of Spain, I believe that in carrying the said order into effect, that he cannot but be my nephew, Manuel Pereira, and the same whom I presented before your Excellency's secretary, Mr. George Martin, to whom I stated, that if there was not any objection he should be allowed to proceed to this quarter of the Valley of Maracas, together with his sister and my niece Donna Louisa Pereira and family to reside herein, and where they have been ever since under my auspices; and it appears by the credentials in his possession, and which I have directed him to present to your Excellency, that nothing is contrary to what I have before mentioned.

May God preserve the important life of your Excellency many and happy years.

On my estate La Florida, 4th March 1816.

Your obedient subject places himself at the feet of your Excellency,
(signed) *Antonio Mexias*, Commandant.

Most Excellent Sir,

I have the honour to present to your Excellency my humble acknowledgment for the interest your Excellency's decree of yesterday evinces towards the religious ceremonies of the Catholic church and its ministers.

With respect to the form of the satisfaction which Philip Sanchez and Manuel Pereira are to give in the church, I think that the best and plainest manner would be, that both individuals should present themselves therein on Sunday next the 17th instant, at half past eight o'clock in the morning, and that both being placed at the foot of the steps leading to the principal altar, shall mention, in a few words, the reasons for which they have been conducted there, and that the Father Fr Raymond de Caspe shall read one of the penitentiary Psalms, particularly the Miserere.

If your Excellency shall approve this plan, I beg your Excellency will be so good as to send me the orders accordingly, or to order what else your Excellency shall like the most.

I have the honour to be, most excellent Sir,
Your most humble servant and chaplain,
Port of Spain, 15th March 1816. (signed) *Joaquim de Aristimuño.*

Port of Spain, 14th March 1817.

I hereby certify the foregoing twelve folios of paper writing to contain a true copy of the original proceedings lodged in my office.

Henry Murray, Escribano de Camara.

(N° 68. a.)—PROCLAMATION of Governor Sir R. J. Woodford, baronet, respecting further Regulations for the Public Gaol.

Trinidad.—BY His Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford, baronet, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the said Island and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral thereof.

(L. S.) *Ralph James Woodford.*

A Proclamation.

Whereas, it is expedient that the laws now in force, respecting the public gaol of this island, should be revised, and that some further regulations should be made for the internal government thereof, as well with a view to ameliorate the condition of the persons committed to gaol, as to prevent any undue punishment or detention therein, contrary to law: I do therefore proclaim, order and declare, as it is hereby proclaimed, ordered and declared, That from and after the date of these presents, the following

Orders and Regulations,

Shall be strictly observed, under the penalties annexed to the same, for a contravention thereof.

1. That, from and after the date hereof, no person of any description whatever, shall be committed or sent to the gaol, without an order in writing, from the Governor, the chief judge, the alcaldes in ordinary, the teniente justicia mayor of the city of St. Joseph de Oruña, the commandants of quarters, the chief of police, or the alcaldes of barrios; nor unless there shall be expressed in the orders of commitment, the nature of the crime with which the prisoner may stand charged.

2. That every person committed shall be reported by the alguazil mayor or his deputy, within twenty-four hours, either to the Governor, chief judge, or the alcaldes in ordinary, specifying the offence, and the period for which the prisoner stands committed.

3. That all slaves found in the streets after nine o'clock at night, without a pass, shall be arrested and confined in the cage for the night.

4. That the alguazil mayor or his deputy, shall cause all slaves so arrested and confined, and not released or claimed by their masters before ten of the clock of the ensuing morning, to be conducted before the chief of police, in order that such slave or slaves may be forthwith punished, released, or re-committed for the further specified time that may be adjudged.

5. That all prisoners be locked up by seven of the clock in the evening, the female prisoners being kept apart from the male.

6. That no light be permitted in the interior of the gaol after that hour.

7. That the gaoler shall make a round of the prison every night, at eight o'clock, and insert in the gaol registry book, the state in which he finds the gaol at the time he goes the round.

8. That no prisoner be closely confined, but by an express order to that effect, except the keeper shall deem it necessary for the better security of any prisoner.

9. That prisoners so confined, if not refractory, may be permitted to walk on the platform, for one hour in the morning and evening, but under the charge of the centinel on duty.

10. That no gambling, of any description whatsoever, shall be permitted in the gaol.

11. That no prisoner be permitted to quit the prison without an order from one or other of the judges or magistrates, mentioned in the clause number one; and, in case of being committed by the Governor, without his order.

12. That twenty-five stripes, being the number fixed by the royal cedula of the 31st May 1789, shall be the extent of the number of stripes to be inflicted on ordinary

occasions, as a correctional punishment by masters or managers, upon slaves, and that number shall not be exceeded, without an express authority in writing, from the governor, the chief judge, the alcaldes in ordinary, or the commandants of quarters.

13. That those punishments that are inflicted within the gaol shall not take place after six of the clock in the morning, unless otherwise judicially ordered.

14. That no pigs, pigeons, or poultry shall be kept within the walls of the prison; and all filth shall be removed once in every day from the interior of the gaol.

15. The outward doors and gates of the prison shall be locked and made secure at the hour of eight o'clock every night; the gaoler keeping the keys of all the gates.

16. The interior of the cells or apartments in the gaol, that are inhabited, shall be white-washed on the 1st day of every month, unless such day should fall on a Sunday, and in such case, on the day ensuing.

17. That all slaves sentenced to be confined in the gaol beyond forty-eight hours, or any runaways, shall work in the chain gang, for the benefit of the public.

18. That all slaves committed for desertion, or adjudged by a sentence of a tribunal to imprisonment, for any petty offence, shall immediately work in chains for the benefit of the public, unless exempted by the gaol physician, whose certificate of exemption will be noted in the gaol book of registry.

19. That no slave committed as a runaway, shall remain in gaol for a longer period than two months, and unless such slaves so committed shall be claimed and released by his master, at the expiration of that time, and the gaol fees paid, he will be exposed to sale by the alguazil mayor or his deputy, and the proceeds, after payment of the fees, will be deposited in the colonial treasury, until claimed by the owner.

20. That a list of the several slaves, and the dates of their commitment, written in a legible hand, shall be hung up daily at the door of the gaol, and in a conspicuous situation for the information of the respective owners of slaves.

21. That no slave, unless confined for some criminal act, shall be allowed to remain therein when in a state of indisposition; and any such slave, not confined for a criminal act, shall on the report of the physician, be immediately sent to his or her owner.

22. That all the apartments of the gaol be washed every Wednesday and Saturday, beginning at gun-fire.

23. That the gaol and gaol-yard be swept and cleaned every morning.

24. That each prisoner be furnished daily, with half a pound of salt-fish, and eight large plantains, or one pound and a half of prepared farine; for which the alguazil mayor will charge two shillings currency.

25. That all provisions be regularly served out before six of the clock in the morning, to the working prisoners, and before eight to all others.

26. That all the provisions be of sound, good and wholesome qualities, subject to the daily inspection and approbation of the regidor of the week and the chief of police, whose duty it is; and who are hereby ordered to cause all provisions that are not of that description to be destroyed, reporting the same to the governor.

27. That under no pretence whatsoever shall any money be issued to the prisoners, in lieu of provisions, unless by virtue of an express permission of his Excellency the Governor.

28. That all persons shall be permitted to visit the gaol, between the hours of eight and ten in the morning, and one and three in the evening, and at no other time.

29. That no wines, spirits, or strong waters be permitted to be introduced into the gaol, under any pretence whatever, without a judicial order, or by the order of the physician.

30. That there be kept in the gaol, by the alguazil mayor or his deputy, two books, one as a diary and the other as a registry, which shall never be removed therefrom; and wherein shall be entered the name of each prisoner, the day of his commitment, his personal description, the time for which he is committed, and by whose order, the cause thereof, the day of his release, the sentence for the same, the punishment inflicted, and the amount of fees received from or on account of such prisoner, together with a column for remarks, wherein shall be noted the clothes or effects carried by each prisoner to gaol.

31. That the alguazil mayor or his deputy, shall place in a conspicuous part of the gaoler's apartment, the docket of fees established for the gaol, which said docket shall not be exceeded in any case whatever, under pain of suspension from office of the alguazil mayor or his deputy.

32. That the attorney of the gaol, accompanied by the regidor of the week and the chief of police, shall visit the gaol once a week, to hear any complaints which the prisoners may have to make against the alguazil mayor, his deputy, or the gaoler, examine the same and decide thereon; and in order that these rules and regulations be strictly observed, the three last-mentioned persons will, in testimony thereof, insert in the registry a note of their visit, the cause of any complaints, the result of their examination of the same, and the alguazil mayor or his deputy shall transmit a copy thereof to his Excellency the Governor.

33. The Governor will inspect the prison and the prisoners on an early day in each month; at these visits His Majesty's chief judge, the assessor of the Governor, the alcaldes in ordinary, His Majesty's attorney-general, the chief of police, the alguazil mayor, procurator syndic, and the gaol physician, will attend, when the books of the gaol will be examined and passed.

34. That should any of these rules and regulations be violated or contravened by the alguazil mayor, his deputy, or the gaoler, either directly or indirectly, the punishment for the same is, as it is hereby declared to be, forfeiture of office, or a pecuniary fine, at

the discretion of his Excellency the Governor, not exceeding four hundred dollars, nor less than one hundred dollars.

35. That the whip or instrument of punishment now approved of, and to be hereafter used in the gaol, shall be hung up in a conspicuous part of the gaoler's apartment, and shall not be used for any other purpose, nor shall any other whip or instrument of punishment be substituted in lieu thereof; and as often as it may be necessary to be renewed, the one to be substituted shall previously to its being used, be approved of by the Governor, the chief judge, the alcaldes in ordinary, and the law officer of the crown.

36. That if any person imprisoned in the said gaol shall attempt to escape, or shall aid any other person imprisoned, in escaping or attempting to escape from the same, such person shall, on conviction thereof before any of the ordinary tribunals of justice established in the said island, be adjudged to be imprisoned in the said gaol for such further term, after the expiration of the term for which such person shall have been originally committed, as the court in its discretion shall deem proper.

37. That if any person or persons shall, in any manner howsoever, aid or assist any person confined in the said prison in escaping or attempting to escape from the same, such person or persons shall, upon conviction thereof in due form of law, as aforesaid, be adjudged to be imprisoned in the said gaol, and sentenced to hard labour, for such time as the court in its discretion shall deem proper, not however exceeding two years.

38. That any person or persons who shall convey any disguise, instrument, or arms into the gaol, to and for the use of any prisoner committed or detained therein, with the intention of facilitating his or her escape, though no escape be made, such person or persons shall, upon conviction thereof in due form of law, as aforesaid, be punished with imprisonment, and sentenced to hard labour for such time as the court, in its discretion shall think proper, not however exceeding one year.

And I do hereby further declare and order, That this my proclamation shall, in virtue of the proclamation of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, of the eighteenth of December one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, be registered in the books of record directed thereby to be kept by the Governor, the chief judge, and the judges of the tribunals established in the said island.

And lastly, I do hereby will and require, and strictly charge and command their honours the judges of the tribunals established in the said island, His Majesty's attorney-general, teniente justicia mayor, commandants of quarters, regidors, chief of police, alcaldes of barrios, provost marshal, or alguazil mayor, his deputy and gaoler, and all other persons whomsoever, coming within the intent and meaning of this my proclamation, duly to obey and observe the same, and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at Government-house, in the town of Port of Spain, in the said island, this seventh day of January one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and in the fifty-fifth year of His Majesty's reign.

By his Excellency's command,

P. Reinagle, Sec.

God Save the King.

(N° 69.)—LAW of the Indies enforcing Respect to the Church and its Ministers.

Recopilation of the Laws of the Indies.

Law 1. Title 5. Book 1.

Due reverence and respect must be had for sacred places and ecclesiastical ministers, and the privilege of the churches.

Whereas it is proper that the natives of our Indies should have due reverence and respect for sacred places, and for the archbishops, bishops and ministers of the church, holy sacraments and doctrines, we forbid and prohibit all and every person of whatsoever rank and quality, from leaning or lying upon the altars in the churches and monasteries, from walking about during the time of saying mass or performing divine service and preaching sermons, or making contracts, or negociating in the churches or monasteries any matters of business, or impeding the performance of divine service, or interrupting or drawing from their devotion persons attending the churches to hear them. And we order our viceroys, presidents and oidors, governors, corregidors and other judges,

Recopilacion de las Leyes de Indias.

Ley. 1. Titulo 5. Libro 1.

Que se guarde toda reverencia y respeto à los lugares sagrados, y ministros eclesiasticos y la inmunidad à las iglesias.

Porque conviene que los naturales de nuestras Indias tengan toda reverencia y respeto à los lugares sagrados, y à los arzobispos, obispos y ministros de la iglesia, santos sacramentos y doctrinas, defendemos y prohibimos à todas y qualesquier personas de qualquier estado y calidad que sean, asistir en las iglesias ni monasterios arrimados ni echados sobre los altares, ni passearse al tiempo que se dixeren las missas, celebraren los oficios divinos, y predicaren los sermones, ni tratar ni negociar en las iglesias ni monasterios en qualesquier negocios, ni poner impedimento à que se digan los divinos oficios, ni estorvar, ni retraer de su devocion à las personas que à las iglesias ocurrieren à los oir. Y mandamos à nuestros virreyes y oidores, gobernadores, corregidores y otros jueces, que no consientan

judges, not to consent or permit the men to be amongst the women in the churches or monasteries, nor to converse with them; and to observe and cause to be observed with requisite strictness, the ecclesiastical privilege, in such cases as it ought to be observed according to these kingdoms of Castile; and particularly to maintain the authority of the prelates and ministers of the churches, in order that matters relative to our Lord God and the divine worship be conducted with suitable decency, and be productive of greater edification to the natives, and effect the conversion to our Holy Catholic Church.

A correct translation from the original.

Christopher Gray, Sworn Interpreter

sientan ni den lugar que en las iglesias y monasterios esten hombres entre las mugeres, ni hablen con ellas; y hayan guardar y guarden con el rigor que convenga la inmunidad eclesiastica en los casos que conforme à derecho de estos nuestros reynos de Castilla se debe guardar y tengan muy particular cuidado con la autoridad de los prelados y ministros de las iglesias, para que las cosas del servicio de Dios nuestro Señor y culto divino se hagan con la decencia conveniente, y ocasione à los naturales mayor edificacion, y para su conversion à nuestra Santa Fe Catolica.

(N° 70.)—LAW of the Indies which shows what are the Duties of Cabildos.

Recopilation of Castile.

Law 3. Title 3, of the 7th Book.

Of the duty of corregidors to enforce the observance of the ordinances of towns, and to amend them in what it may be proper to reform.

The corregidors will look to the ordinances of the city, town or quarter which shall be under their care; and they will observe and cause to be observed those that may be good; and if they should see that some of the ordinances ought to be repealed or amended, they will make new ones with the advice of the cabildo, taking particular care of those relating to the elections of its officers, that they be justly made without partiality, as well as in those which concern the general good, as well as that mechanics and other tradesmen exercise their professions well and faithfully without fraud, as that there be a sufficient supply of meat and fish and of other articles at reasonable prices; and that the streets and squares (literally race courses) and butchers markets be clean; and that the entrances of the town be free and uninterrupted; and of the regulations which they shall thus frame or make anew, they shall send us a copy, that we may order the same to be seen and decreed upon.

A correct translation from the original.

Christopher Gray, Sworn Interpreter.

Recopilacion de Castilla.

Ley 3. Titulo 3, del Libro 7.

Obligacion de los corregidores à hacer guardar las ordenanzas de los pueblos, y enmendarlas en lo que sea digno de reforma.

Los corregidores vean las ordenanzas de la ciudad ò villa ò partido que fuere à su cargo, y las que fueren buenas las guardaran y harán guardar; y si vieren que algunas ordenanzas se deben deshacer ò enmendar, las harán de nuevo con acuerdo del regimiento, mirando mucho en las que tocaren à la eleccion de los oficios, para que se elijan justamente y sin parcialidad; y asimismo las que conciernen al bien comun, asi en que los menestrales y otros oficiales usen de sus oficios bien y fielmente sin fraude alguno, como en que la tierra sea bien abastecida de carnes y pescados, y otros mantenimientos à razonables precios; y que las calles y carreras y carnicerias estén limpias, y las salidas del lugar estén asimismo limpias y desocupadas: y las ordenanzas que asi enmendaren, ò de nuevo hicieren, envien à nos el traslado dellas, para que nos las mandemos ver, y proveer sobre ello.

Law 5. Title 3. Book 7.

Of the manner in which the chanceries are to proceed in matters relative to the government of towns and observances of their ordinances.

Whereas, we are informed, that many inconveniences are often occasioned by the general admission by our presidents and oidors of all appeals, and from their ordering the execution to be suspended, particularly of things which are ordered by the towns, cities, and villages, about the government thereof, and about the prices fixed for provisions, and of the observance of their daily ordinances, relative to their good administration; and as great annoyance has arisen and great expense to the communities, the execution of these things being of less injury to the parties who consider themselves aggrieved,

Ley 5. Titulo 3. Libro 7.

Modo de proceder las chancillerias en los recursos sobre cosas tocantes al gobierno de los pueblos y observancia de sus ordenanzas.

Porque somos informados, que muchas veces se siguen muchos inconvenientes de rescibir nuestro presidente y oidores todas las apelaciones indistintamente, y mandar sobreseer en la execucion, mayormente en las cosas que sé mandan en las ciudades, villas y lugares cerca de la governacion dellas, y cerca de las tasas de los mantenimientos, y de la guarda de las ordenanzas que tienen, y de las cosas que cada dia se ordenan concernientes al buen regimientó del pueblo, y cerca de las labores y limpieza de las calles, y cuentas y gastos de los proprios, y otras semejantes cosas; porque por esto se impide mucho

grieved thereat, we order and command, that, when such causes shall come to our audience in appeal or nullity, or by single demand, or in any other manner, the said president and oidors shall maturely consider the matter previous to decreeing thereon; and before they shall order the inhibition, or suspend the execution, they will order our corregidors and other officers of the said towns, cities and villages, to send them notice thereof, and the cause which moved them to do that which they may have done or ordered; and when they shall possess such information, and after hearing the parties, they will determine what they will think proper and convenient to the public good, because when things of that nature are of little injury, particular attention should be paid to that which appears best for the whole community.

A correct translation from the original.

Christopher Gray, Sworn Interpreter.

mucho la buena governacion de las dichas ciudades, villas y lugares, y es mucho perjuicio para las comunidades, y causa de muchos gastos; y por la mayor parte la execucion de estas cosas es de menos perjuicio à las partes que dello se agravian: ordenamos y mandamos, que quando semejantes causas venieren à la nuestra audiencia en grado de apelacion ò nulidad, ò por simple querella, ò en otra qualquier manera, que antes que los dichos nuestros presidente y oidores sobre ello provean, lo miren mucho; y que antes de inhibir ò mandar sobreseer, manden à los dichos nuestros corregidores y otros oficiales de las tales ciudades, villas y lugares, que envien la razon dello ante ellos, y la causa que les movio à hacer lo que hicieron y mandaron; y despues de ser informados dellos, y oidas las partes, provean lo que les pareciere justo, haviendo consideracion al bien publico; ca quando las cosas de esta calidad son de poco perjuicio, siempre se debe mucho mirar lo que paresciere que conviene al bien comun.

(N° 71.)—SALE of Estates in the Court of the Chief Judge, 1816.

STATEMENT of the number of Estates or Plantations sold in the year 1816, in the said Island, before the Doors of the Tribunal of the Honourable His Majesty's Chief Judge, of the valuation of each by sworn Appraisers, under the direction of the Court, and of the Sums for which they were respectively sold.

NAMES of the ESTATES.	QUARTERS in which they are situated.	LAND		Number of Slaves.	APPRAISED VALUE.		SUM SOLD FOR.	
		Quarrées.	Acres		Sterling.	Currency.	Sterling.	Currency
					£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
Belle Vue - -	Carenage - - -	39⅕	-	none.	- - -	1,249 4	- - -	585 –
Belle Air & Prospect	Diego Martin - -	62	-	15	- - -	11,955 –	- - -	7,975 –
Saint James - - -	Mucurapo - - -	- -	92¾	7	- - -	3,073 10	- - -	1,809 –
Cascade - - - -	Diego Martin - -	55	-	57	- - -	36,652 7	- - -	30,000 –
Belle Air - - -	Cropuche - - -	50	490	36	12,625 10	- - -	15,000 –	—
Esperanza - - -	Oouva - - - -	- -	330	77	18,533 –	- - -	- - -	30,000 –
Canaan - - - -	South Naparima -	- -	310	87	37,392 –	- - -	- - -	55,000 –
Forest - - - -	Chaguanas - - -	125	-	14	- - -	2,260 –	- - -	3,150 –
Mount Hope - -	Aricagua - - -	224	-	34	- - -	29,630 –	- - -	15,500 –
$\frac{1}{24}$ part of Cedar Grove - - - -	South Naparima -	112½	-	24	- - -	1,259 –	- - -	1,000 –

Court House, 31st December 1816.

John D. Parke, acting Escribano.

(N° 71. a.)—STATEMENT of the number of Estates or Plantations sold in the year 1817, in the said Island, before the Tribunal of the Honourable His Majesty's Chief Judge, of the valuation of each by sworn Appraisers; and of the sums for which they respectively sold.

NAMES of the ESTATES.	QUARTERS in which they are situated.*	LAND.		Number of Slaves.	Appraised value Currency.	SUMS SOLD FOR IN CURRENCY.		
		Quarrées.	Acres.			Cash Down.	Instalments.	Total Sum.
					£. s.	£. s. d.	£. s. d	£. s.
Hermitage	St. Ann	8	-	2	1,842 10	1,842 10 –	- - -	1,842 10
Ross Park & Delvin	Couva	- - -	892	49	17,745 –	n	17,745 – –	17,745 –
La Puerta	Diego Martin	$177\frac{11}{14}$	-	58	28,224 15	2,000 – –	26,000 – –	28,000 –
Bachelor's Hall	South Naparima	60	-	18	13,572 10	1,500 – –	11,000 – –	12,500 –
Bachelor's Hall*	Carenage	109	-	7	3,905 12	1,000 – –	3,650 – –	4,650 –
Green Hill	Diego Martin	83	-	18	15,186 –	none	16,000 – –	16,000 –
Spring Field	Arima	- - -	1,200	20	15,915 15	2,696 – –	500 – –	3,196 –
Moiety of St. Margaret's	Mayaro	100	-	12	4,692 10	1,747 13 4	3,495 6 8	5,243 –
Helvetia	Cumana	48	-	16	8,077 10	1,600 – –	4,000 – –	5,600 –
Saw Gil	St. Joseph	20	-	9	8,026 19	281 11 –	7,745 8 –	8,026 19
Edinburgh	Chaguaư	127	-	27	13,346 5	2,500 – –	10,700 – –	13,200 –

Court House, 31st December 1817.

Webster Gillman, Escribano.
Henry Jones, Escribano.

(N° 71. b.)—STATEMENT of the number of Estates or Plantations sold in the year 1818, in the said Island, before the Doors of the Tribunal of the Honourable His Majesty's Chief Judge, of the valuation of each by sworn Appraisers; and of the sums for which they respectively sold.

NAMES of the ESTATES.	QUARTERS in which they are situated.	LAND.		Number of Slaves.	Appraised value Currency.	SUMS SOLD FOR IN CURRENCY.		
		Quarrées.	Acres.			Cash Down.	Instalments.	Total Sum.
					£. s. d.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
Mount Hazard	Chaquaramas	55	-	11	none	500 –	4,200 –	4,700 –
Bel Eau	St. Ann	27	-	16	10,731 11 6	none	5,000 –	5,000 –
Retreat	Cedros	$229\frac{1}{2}$	-	53	19,732 – –	2,000 –	15,000 –	17,000 –
Beausejour	Mayaro	100	-	73	26,456 13 –	11,000 –	21,500 –	32,500 –
Union	Santa Cruz	41	-	14	4,152 – –	1,000 –	3,300 –	4,300 –
Santa Rota (half)	St. Joseph	22	-	13	10,213 13 –	1,215 –	8,998 13	10,213 13
L'Amitie (one moiety)	Cascajal	60	-	6	5,886 9 +	5,481 9	- - -	5,481 9
Hope	Diego Martin	$112\frac{13}{17}$	-	37	14,721 9 –	none	12,000 –	12,000 –
Moca	Maraval	520	-	97	29,707 – –	7,000 –	28,000 –	35,000 –

Court House, 31st December 1818.

Webster Gillman, Escribano.
enry Jones, Escribano.

(N° 71. c.)—STATEMENT of the number of Estates or Plantations sold in the year 1819, in the said Island, before the Doors of the Tribunal of the Honourable His Majesty's Chief Judge, of the valuation of each by sworn Appraisers; and of the sums for which they respectively sold.

NAMES of the ESTATES.	QUARTERS in which they are situated.	LAND.		Number of Slaves.	Appraised value Currency.	SUMS SOLD FOR IN CURRENCY.		
		Quarrées.	Acres			Cash Down.	Instalments.	Total Sum
					£. s. d.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
Marli - - - - -	Tragarite - - -	- - -	76	22	6,559 14 9	1,000 –	10,500 –	11,500 –
Maraccas - - -	Maraccas - - -	520	-	12	none	1,500 –	2,100 –	3,600 –
Escurial - - - -	Mucurapo - - -	52	-	16	9,765 – –	2,000 –	5,600 –	7,600 –
La Romaine - - -	South Naparima -	106	-	53	31,269 17 –	9,000 –	16,000 –	25,000 –
Providence - - -	South Naparima -	100	-	8	none	2,000 –	6,500 –	8,500 –
None (successor of Ogeratte) - -	Carenage - - -	39	-	none	none	none	905 –	905 –
None (successor of C. Remotte) -	St. Ann - - - -	5	-	7	none	300 –	950 –	1,250 –
None (St. Jago)	Chaquaramas - -	20	-	none	none	450 –	none	450 –
St. Patricio - - -	Santa Cruz - - -	16	-	4	4,695 9 6	2,000 –	2,750 –	4,750 –

Court House, 31st December 1819.

Webster Gillman, Escribano.
Henry Jones, Escribano.

(N° 71. d.)—STATEMENT of the number of Estates or Plantations sold in the year 1820, in the said Island, before the Doors of the Tribunal of the Honourable His Majesty's Chief Judge, of the Valuation of each by sworn Appraisers; and of the Sums for which they respectively sold.

NAMES of the ESTATES	QUARTERS in which they are situated.	LAND		Number of Slaves.	Appraised value Currency.	SUMS SOLD FOR IN CURRENCY.		
		Quarrées.	Acres.			Cash Down.	Instalments	Total Sum
					£. s. d.	£. s.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
La Solidad - - -	Caura - - -	28 $\frac{1}{11}$	-	8	3,816 16 –	none	3,250 – –	3,250 – –
Belle Vue - - -	Caronage - -	35	-	none	- none -	none	200 – –	300 – –
Toco - - - - -	Toco - - -	150	-	36	19,893 8 6	2,000 –	7,000 – –	9,030 – –
Streatham Lodge -	Tacarigua - -	- - -	420	101	97,760 19 7½	none	85,280 12 3	85,280 12 3
Diamond - - -	La Brea - -	63	-	23	- none -	3,309 10	725 – –	4,034 10 –
Hope - - - - -	Diego Martin -	- - -	335	42	15,616 1 –	2,000 –	10,000 – –	12,000 – –
Retreat - - - -	Maruga - - -	60	-	none	3,321 13 –	500 –	1,500 – –	2,000 – –
Acona - - - -	Maracca's - -	- - -	221	29	17,672 2 –	3,500 –	13,500 – –	17,000 – –
Bon Accord - - -	Point-à-Pierre -	133 $\frac{12}{25}$	-	37	- none -	3,000 –	13,000 – –	16,000 – –
None (succession of T. Alcala) -	South Naparima	19¾	-	none	2,307 4 –	431 .5	1,293 15 –	1,725 – –
None (succession of P. Borde) -	South Naparima	23½	-	8	2,882 2 –	none	2,882 2 –	2,882 2 –

Court-house, 31st December 1820.

Webster Gillman, Escribano.
Henry Jones, Escribano.

(N° 72.)—CERTIFICATE from the Island Register of the Sums for which Mortgages have been given or transferred from 1813 to 1817.

(Duplicate.) February 3d, 1817.

I hereby certify, that from the deeds recorded in my office of registry, that mortgages and transfers of mortgages for the several sums of £.206,504. 9. 8. British sterling, and £.186,519. 14. 10½. currency, have been passed, and registered in this island during the years 1814, 1815, and 1816.

And I further certify, that it does appear upon record that, of the said before-mentioned sums £.6,851. 2. 2. sterling money of Great Britain has been advanced to settlers by Messrs. Inglis, Ellice and Co. of London, and the sum of £.6,000 sterling advanced by Messrs. Park and Orr, of this colony to J. T. Pasca, esq. has been assigned by them to Wm. Lushington, esq. jun^{r} of London.

Henry Murray, Dep. S ıd Reg^{r}.

(N° 72. a.)—SUMS transferred or invested in Mortgage, between the 1st January 1817, and the 31st December 1819.

Port of Spain, 7th February 1820.

I hereby certify, that mortgages granted and transferred for the following sums have been registered in my office of registry, between the 1st day of January 1817, and the 31st day of December 1819; *viz.*

Three hundred and seventy-eight thousand, two hundred and seventy-four pounds, ten shillings and eight pence halfpenny sterling.—Seven hundred and twenty-three thousand, five hundred and ninety-six pounds, eighteen shillings and two-pence currency.—One hundred and ninety-four thousand, four hundred and sixty-nine dollars, of nine shillings each and two bits and a half:—and, ten thousand and thirty-three francs, exclusive of the amounts of the several executions which have been levied by the marshal and registered in this office, and that the above sums appear as follows, *viz.*

	Sterling	Currency.	Dollars of 9s.	
Mortgages granted - -	£.237,802 7 3½	£.621,867 18 6½	$.172,119 2½	
Mortgages transferred	140,472 3 5	101,728 19 7½	22,350 – and	10,033 francs.
	£.378,274 10 8½	£.723,596 18 2	$.194,469 2½	10,033 francs.

M. Om^{e} Morris, Act^{g} D^{y} Sec^{y} and Reg.

(N° 73.)—CAUSES entered, finished, and pending before the Chief Judge: 1814, 1815, 1816.

STATEMENT of the number of Causes entered in the Index Books of the Tribunal of the Honourable His Majesty's Chief Judge, during the years 1814, 1815, and 1816, and of the number settled and pending in each of those years; *viz.*

	Number of CAUSES entered.	Definitively sentenced and concluded.	Accumulated, to form concursos.	Pending.	TOTAL.
In the year 1814 - - -	1,004	304	480	220	1,004
In the year 1815 - - -	626	223	176	227	626
In the year 1816 - - -	706	135	24	547	706
Grand Total - -	2,336	662	680	994	2,336

J. W. D. Parke, Acting Escribano.

Court House, 31st December 1816.

(N° 73. a.)—STATEMENT of the number of Causes entered in the Index books of the Tribunal of the Honourable His Majesty's Chief Judge, during the years 1817, 1818, 1819, and 1820, and of the number settled and pending in each of those years.

	Number of CAUSES entered.	Definitively sentenced and concluded.	Accumulated to Concursos.	Transferred to Complaint Court.	Number Pending.	TOTAL.
Total reported from the year 1814 to 1816	2,336	662	680	- -	994	2,336
There were in the year - - 1817	587	134	98	42	313	587
—— 1818	324	165	50	44	65	324
—— 1819	297	150	38	24	85	297
—— 1820	252	223	20	31	1,457 *less 22	252
GRAND TOTAL -	3,796	1,334	886	141	1,435	3,796

* Pending at end of 1819 - - 1,457

1820:

Concluded - - - 223

Accumulated - - - 20

Transferred - - - 31

274

Entered - - - - 252

22

Total pending - - - 1,435

Court House, 31st December 1820.

Webster Gillman, Escribano.
Henry Jones, Escribano.

(N° 74.)—NUMBER of Meetings of Bankruptcies, held before the Chief Judge.

STATEMENT of the number of Concursos called and closed, and the number pending in the Tribunal of the Honourable His Majesty's Chief Judge, during the years 1814, 1815, and 1816, *viz.*

	CONCURSOS.	
	Number filed and formed in each year.	TOTAL Number.
In the year 1814 - - - - - -	60	
In the year 1815 - - - - - -	22	
In the year 1816 - - - - - -	3	
		85
Of which		
There have been sentenced in - - 1814 - -	4	
1815 - -	16	
1816 - -	31 and	
There are now pending - - - - -	34	85

Court House, 31st December 1816.

J. W. D. Parke, acting Escribano.

(Nº 74. a.)—Statement of the number of Concursos called and closed, and the number pending in the Tribunal of the Honourable His Majesty's Chief Judge, during the years 1817, 1818, 1819, and 1820; *viz.*

	CONCURSOS.	
	Number filed and formed in each year.	TOTAL Number.
Reported as pending in 1816 - - - -	- - -	34
There were in the year 1817 - - - -	9	
—— 1818 - - - -	8	
—— 1819 - - - -	6	
—— 1820 - - - -	3	26
		60
Of which there have been sentenced in the year 1817 - -	11	
1818 - -	7	
1819 - -	3	
1820 - -	5	26
Total now pending - -		34

Court House, 31st December 1820.

Webster Gillman, Escribano.
Henry Jones, Escribano.

(Nº 75.)—STATEMENT of Sums received and paid by the Escribano of the Chief Judge.

An Annual Statement of Deposits in the Tribunal of the Honourable His Majesty's Chief Judge, from the 1st day of February 1814, to the 31st day of December 1816.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Receipts :						
From 1st February to 31st December 1814 - - -	-	-	-	4,951	19	5
From 1st January to 31st December 1815 - - -	-	-	-	32,964	2	1
From 1st January to 31st December 1816 - - -	-	-	-	60,017	18	8
Payments :						
From 1st February to 31st December 1814 - - -	3,020	-	6	—		
From 1st January to 31st December 1815 - - -	22,660	5	2	—		
From 1st January to 31st December 1816 - - -	48,249	-	9	—		
Balance deposited in the colonial treasury - - -	24,004	13	9	—		
£.	97,934	-	2	97,934	-	2

I, the undersigned acting escribano, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a correct statement of the deposits made in this tribunal, and of the payments therefrom, during the years 1814, 1815, and 1816, and that the sum of twenty-four thousand and four pounds thirteen shillings and ninepence currency, remains in deposit in the colonial treasury. And I further certify, that there neither is, nor has there been, a charge of commission or per centage, made for the receipt and payments of the sums set forth therein, although the same have been made in several different kinds of coin by a clerk employed for that purpose by Webster Gillman, esquire, escribano of the court, who has made no charge for the same. And I also declare, that there has been a loss of three hundred and seventy-one pounds currency upon the said receipt of monies, occasioned by distributing large payments in small and trifling sums, that the said loss of three hundred and seventy-one pounds has been replaced by the said Webster Gillman, esquire, from and out of his own private property, and for which he has not been renumerated. To all which I give faith this 31st day of December one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

J. W. D. Parke, acting Escribano.

(N° 75. a.)—STATEMENT of Deposits received and paid by the Escribanos of the Tribunal of the Honourable His Majesty's Chief Judge, during the years 1817, 1818, 1819, and 1820.

YEAR.		Received.			Paid.		
		£ Cy.	s.	d.	£ Cy.	s.	d.
Balance reported in the year - -	1816	24,004	13	9	—		
——	1817	68,343	8	9	39,754	6	4
——	1818	94,261	17	6	66,348	2	7
——	1819	48,228	18	2	57,127	7	1
——	1820	77,845	15	1	77,167	12	–
Balance in Deposit - - - -		-	-	-	72,309	5	3
TOTAL AMOUNT - -		312,706	13	3	312,706	13	3

Court House, 31st December 1820.

Webster Gillman, Escribano.
Henry Jones, Escribano.

(N°. 76.)—NUMBER of Causes entered and decided, and Sums recovered, and Fees paid in the Complaint Court of the Chief Judge.

SCHEDULE of Fees on Actions entered and prosecuted in the Complaint Court, before the Honourable John Thomas Bigge, esq. Chief Judge, &c. &c. &c.

	£.	s.
The Honourable the Chief Judge's fees on each action entered	–	10
The Assistant Escribanos' fees on d° - - - - - -	–	5
The citing Officer's fees on the same - - - - - -	–	3
The Marshall's fees for levying an execution - - - -	2	–

Which I, the undersigned assistant Escribano, certify.

Charles A. Sellineau, assistant Escribano.

Port of Spain, 6th February 1817.

A STATEMENT, showing the number of Actions entered in the Complaint Court, before the Honourable the Chief Judge, during the years 1814, 1815, and 1816, with the number of Causes settled, the amount of Demands sued for, and the Expense attending the Recovery of the Demands settled in each year.

YEARS.	Number of CAUSES entered.	Definitively Settled.	Pending	Total.	Amount of Demands sued for.			Amount of Demands recovered			Amount of Expenses incurred in recovering Demands settled.		
					£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
In 1814 - -	755	410	345	755	11,284	13	–	5,767	5	3	473	7	–
" 1815 - -	473	309	164	473	10,407	17	–	6,312	4	–	263	7	6
1816 - -	409	278	131	409	8,755	12	7	5,071	10	7	228	9	–
Grand Total -	1,637	997	640	1,637	30,448	2	7	17,150	19	10	965	3	6

A Schedule of Fees.

Judge's Fees on each Action.	Assistant Escribano's Fees.	Citing Officer's Fees.
10s.	5s.	3s.

To which Statement I hereby give faith.

6th February 1817.

Charles A. Sellineau, assistant Escribano.

(N° 76. a.)—A STATEMENT, showing the number of Actions entered in the Complaint Court before the Honourable the Chief Judge, continued from the end of the year 1816, to the end of the year 1820, with the number of Causes settled, and the amount of Demands sued for; with the proportion recovered in each year.

	Number of Causes entered	Settled.	Pending	Dismissed.	Proportion Recovered.			Proportion Dismissed.			Proportion Pending.			Amount fined for.		
					£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
In the years 1814, 1815, and 1816, as brought forward from last statement - - - - - -	1,637	997	640	-	17,150	19	10	-	-	-	13,297	2	9	30,448	2	7
To the 15th of November 1817 - - - - - -	694	497	197	-	11,409	13	–	-	-	-	3,615	19	3	15,025	12	3
Jurisdiction extended to £.250; from 15th Nov. 1817 to end of the year - - - - - -	295	249	37	9	14,034	–	10	652	15	3	1,834	2	10	16,520	18	11
In the year 1818 - - -	1,734	1,352	312	70	73,100	1	7	4,924	1	7	16,515	5	7	94,539	8	9
— 1819 - - -	1,091	838	166	87	47,183	18	6	6,271	19	6	10,097	6	11	63,551	4	11
— 1820 - - -	952	710	192	50	40,182	2	–	5,238	6	–	10,226	17	6	55,647	5	6
GRAND TOTAL - -	6,403	4,643	1,544	216	203,060	15	9	17,087	2	4	55,384	14	10	275,732	12	11

Webster Gillman, Escribano.

Court-house, 31st December 1820. *Henry Jones*, Escribano.

The following DOCUMENTS do not form part of the Appendix, but are the data on which the value of the Trade with the Spanish Main is quoted, for the years 1804 to 1806; in the despatch.

ABSTRACT of Imports from the Spanish Main, from 21 July 1803, to 30th June 1804.

N° of Launches	CARGOES.		Value in Dollars.
818 - -	268,610 Dollars in specie		268,610
	1,600 Head of cattle	a' $.40	64,000
	1,297 Mules	64	83,008
	416 Seroons of indigo	152	62,400
	697 Bales of cotton	60	41,820
	560 Tons of lignum vitæ	16	8,900
	580 Cwt. of tasso	8	4,640
	Hides, cocoa, salted fish, goats, hogs, sheep, poultry, corn, and plantains		400,000
			$.933,378

The entire of the above Sums, together with between 4 and 500,000 $. (received but not regularly reported) have been expended in the purchase of British manufactures here.

Trinidad, 10th July 1804. (Signed) *W. Holmes*, Secy.

Port of Spain, Trinidad, 1st July 1806.

Agreeably to your Excellency's directions, I have the honour of inclosing a statement of the Imports from, and a calculation of the Exports to the Spanish Main, as accurately as have been possible, and agreeable to the request conveyed in Mr. Windham's letter to your Excellency of the 5th March last.

It has been wisely thought proper to suffer that very valuable branch of trade to go on without the intercourse of the Custom-house, and it has therefore been difficult to procure the exact information wanted, as to the nature and value of exports. The Harbour Master's books furnish pretty accurately the imports which I have now the honour of inclosing (N° 1.) for the years 1804, 1805, and the first six months of 1806.

The only possible method of ascertaining the value of the exports was by requesting some of the most respectable merchants concerned in that trade, to form some calculation for their own and others sales, during the periods directed to be ascertained (as per Statement, N° 2.) It will be found that those calculations exceed that of the returns of imports; but your Excellency can easily explain to His Majesty's ministers the cause of the difference. One of the greatest is in the article of specie brought here, as it is contraband, to export it from the Spanish main. They invariably report less than they bring; and, indeed, they have many other reasons for concealing the value. The article of indigo is often diminished from the same cause; it is said more than one half; and the exports of that article from hence, fully prove it.

I have to regret that there has been so much delay in procuring the information wanted; and if your Excellency can point out any more that may be useful, no time shall be lost in procuring it. It may be fairly supposed that these statements are much better than the real value.

With much respect, I remain your Excellency's
Most obedient and very humble servant,
(signed) *Edward Gardiner*, D. Naval Officer.

His Excellency Governor Hislop,
&c. &c. &c.

STATEMENT N° 1.

ACCOUNT of the Number of Spanish Launches which have arrived from the Spanish Main, at Port of Spain in the Island of Trinidad, between the 5th of January 1804, and 5th day of January 1805, with their Cargoes, and the Value of the same.

			Dollars.
	1804:		
873	Launches - - - Cash		343,000
	1,633 Cattle	a'$. 50	81,650
	1,198 Mules	80	95,840
	5,400 Hides	1½	8,100
	1,920 B^lls corn	3	5,760
	850 Bales cotton	6	5,100
	72 Horses	80	5,760
	30 Launches salt	110	3,300
	121 Launches plantains	50	6,050
	2,080 Hogs	20	41,600
	233 Seroons indigo	180	41,940
	100 Tons lignum vitæ	16	1,600
	315 Quintals tasso	6	1,890
	220 Cwt. fish	6	1,320
	80 Launches stock	50	4,000
	100 Cwt. cocoa	20	2,000
	300 Tons fustic	30	9,000
	500 Goats	3	1,500
	300 Turtle	5	1,500
	150 Cwt. tallow	20	3,000
	1805:		
674	Launches - - - Cash		453,000
	1,840 Bales cotton	a' $.60	110,400
	20,200 Hides	1½	3,300
	194 Seroons indigo	180	34,924
	230 Cwt. gum	100	23,000
	60 Tons lignum vitæ	16	960

(continued.)

Account of the Number of Spanish Launches, &c.—*continued.*

			Dollars.
241	Tons fustic	30	7,230
1,157	Cattle	50	57,850
986	Mules	80	78,888
58	Horses	80	4,640
374	Hogs	20	7,480
2,610	Cwt. fish	6	15,660
1,690	Cwt. tasso	6	10,140
2,010	B^{lls} corn	3	6,030
400	Cwt. cocoa	20	8,000
86	Launches plantains	50	4,300
9	Launches salt	110	990
33	Launches stock	50	1,650
415	Goats	3	1,245
200	Turtle	5	1,000
90	Cwt. tallow	20	1,800
	Six months:		
406	Launches - - - Cash		238,000
485	Cattle	a' $. 50	24,250
698	Mules	80	55,840
1,481	Bales cotton	60	88,860
1,900	B^{lls} corn	3	5,700
34	Launches plantains	50	1,700
608	Hogs	20	12,000
320	Goats	3	960
180	Seroons indigo	180	32,400
435	Cwt. gum	100	43,500
5,000	Hordes	1½	7,500
22	Cwt. cocoa	20	440
30	Launches stock	50	1,500
235	Cwt. tasso	6	1,410
530	Cwt. fish	6	3,180
10	Launches salt	110	1,100
70	Turtle	5	350
137	Tons fustic	30	4,110
20	Tons lignum vitæ	16	320
80	Cwt. tallow	20	1,600
47	Horses	80	3,760
		Total	528,000
			453,000
			238,000
		Grand Total	1,219,480

STATEMENT Nº 2.

WE the subscribers, merchants in Port of Spain, in the Island of Trinidad, having been requested by his Excellency Governor Hislop to form some calculation of the exports of British manufactures from this island to the Spanish Main, have taken every pains to ascertain the same; and are of opinion, that the amount in the year 1804 was about 850,000 dollars; for the year 1805, about 1,000,000 of dollars; and for the first six months of the present year, about 650,000 dollars.

We are also of opinion, that 7-tenths of that value consists in cotton and linen manufactures; 1-tenth in woollens; and the other 2-tenths, in hardware, rum, &c.

(signed) *Rivers, Campbell & Co.* *Wm. Gray & Co.*
Edgar Lyon & Co. *Eccles & Co.*

Port of Spain, Trinidad, July 1806.

— N° 20. —

Copy of a Letter from the Earl Bathurst to Governor Sir R. Woodford, bart. dated the 24th April 1817.

Sir, Downing-street, 24th April 1817.

I have had the honour of receiving your dispatch of the 9th of February last, and I have had great pleasure in submitting to the Prince Regent the satisfactory refutation which it affords, of the charges brought against you by certain persons styling themselves "A Committee appointed by the Landholders of Trinidad."

His Royal Highness has commanded me to avail myself of this opportunity, when the imputations upon your conduct have first assumed a shape in which they are capable of the distinct reply which they have received, to express the sense which His Royal Highness entertains of your continued exertions in carrying into effect the orders of His Royal Highness from time to time promulgated for the improvement of Trinidad, and in overcoming those difficulties (though latterly much increased by the Spanish colonies) which had for a long time previous to your assumption of the government impeded the progress of its happiness and prosperity. Nor can His Royal Highness on this occasion, with justice to the Chief Judge, withhold from him that tribute of approbation which his cordial co-operation with you, and his laborious attention to the duties of his station, so eminently deserve.

His Royal Highness has not failed to observe, with much regret and surprise, that part of your dispatch in which you announce the circulation, within the colony, of the memorial in which the charges against you were contained; and anxious as His Royal Highness must always be to afford to the servants of the crown in the conscientious discharge of their functions every practicable support, His Royal Highness has been further pleased to command that this dispatch should be entered on the Minutes of the Council of Trinidad, as a public testimony of the approbation which His Royal Highness, after the most attentive consideration of the charges preferred against you on the one hand, and your defence on the other, thought it incumbent on him to bestow upon your conduct and that of the Chief Judge.

Governor Sir R. Woodford, bart. I have the honour to be, &c.
&c. &c. &c. (signed) Bathurst.

— N° 21. —

Copy of a Letter from Governor Sir R. Woodford to the Earl Bathurst; dated Trinidad, the 5th of March 1817.

(No. 221.)

My Lord, Trinidad, 5th March 1817.

THE crop returns of 1816 having been sent in from North Naparima, since I had the honour of addressing your Lordship on the 9th ultimo in reply to the statement of the London Committee, I am enabled to transmit the Returns of crop made by the Marabella Estate in the last year, as well as a comparative statement of the crops of the three estates, from which it has been alleged that so much labour upon the roads has been required as to have prevented them from taking off their sugars in the year 1815; and by which your Lordship will see that not only the Marabella, but also the Union (General Picton's estate) made much more sugar in 1815 than in any former year: the small reduction in the crop of Harmony Hall, (of which Mr. W. Lushington is the consignee) may be ascribed to the death of the proprietor. I have the honour to be, &c.

The Earl Bathurst, K. G. (signed) *Ralph Woodford.*
&c. &c. &c.

(1.)

Sir, Commissary of Population Office, 5th March 1817.

I have the honour to enclose a duplicate of the return of Marabella Estate, in which has been added the crop of 1816; and beg to observe, that the decrease of the crop of that year comparatively with that of the preceding one, is to be attributed to the uncommon bad weather of last year, which has occasioned a decrease in the crop of sugar and coffee in several quarters of this colony.

I have the honour to be, with respect,
Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,
His Excellency *J^h E. Maingot,*
The Governor. Commy of Popul$_n$.

(2.)—A comparative Statement of the Crops of Marabella, Union, and Harmony Hall Estates, situated in the quarter of North Naparima; from the year 1811 to 1816, both inclusive.

Years.	1. MARABELLA ESTATE				2. UNION ESTATE			
	Slaves.	Sugar.	Rum.	Sirup.	Slaves.	Sugar.	Rum.	Sirup.
		Lbs.	Galls.	Galls.		Lbs.	Galls.	Galls.
1811	120	150,000	3,000	2,000	92	255,000	8,579	—
1812	112	120,000	2,700	- -	98	288,000	10,700	
1813	114	144,000	5,700	- -	91	240,000	12,000	
1814	- -	150,000	5,000	- -	- -	164,000	8,869	
1815	111	165,320	4,191	-	87	299,200	11,453	
1816	110	154,000	3,576	- -	85	275,000	9,340	

Years.	3. HARMONY HALL ESTATE.			
	Slaves.	Sugar.	Rum.	Sirup.
		Lbs.	Galls.	Galls.
1811	61	100,000	4,000	—
1812	56	125,000	8,400	
1813	56	220,000	8,000	
1814	- -	240,000	8,400	
1815	64	215,000	9,500	
1816	66	237,000	9,700	

I do hereby certify that the number of slaves as above, for the years 1813, 1815, and 1816, returned as attached to the estates Marabella, Union, and Harmony Hall, corresponds with the number returned by the said estates in my office of Registry for the said years.

Henry Murray,
Regr of Slaves.

A true Extract from the original Returns of the quarter of North Naparima, lodged in the office of the Commissary of Population, which I certify.

Jh E. Maingot,
Commissy of Populn.

5th March 1817.

(3.)—A Return of the Crops of Marabella Estate, situate in the quarter of North Naparima; from the year 1811 to 1816, both inclusive.

YEARS.	SUGAR.	RUM.	SIRUP.
	Lbs.	Galls.	Galls.
1811	150,000	3,000	2,000
1812	120,000	2,700	—
1813	144,000	5,700	
1814	150,000	5,000	
1815	165,320	4,191	
1816	154,000	3,576	

Extracted from the original Returns of the quarter of North Naparima, lodged in the office of the Commissary of Population, which I certify.

Jh E. Maingot,
Commissy of Populn.

5th March 1817.

— N° 22. —

Extract of a Letter from Governor Sir R. **Woodford** to the Earl **Bathurst**; dated Trinidad, the 6th December 1818.

(No. 310.)

" I have had the honour to receive the commands which His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been graciously pleased to issue upon the subject of the title to lands and quit rents in this colony, and I have proclaimed them in the form inclosed, which I trust will meet with your Lordship's approval and His Royal Highness's confirmation. Vide Return, N° 18.

" I trust your Lordship will not object to my disposing of lands, if I can, for the benefit of the public treasury. There are several tracts which were formerly granted and remain uncultivated, and others which have not yet been opened, that I propose to sell at auction, in the hopes of receiving some portion of the pecuniary consideration which individuals too frequently obtain for lands gratuitously conceded to them."

— N° 23. —

Extract of a Letter from Sir **Ralph Woodford**, bart. to the Earl **Bathurst**; dated Trinidad, the 26th January 1819.

(No. 317.)

" I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the duplicate of your Lordship's dispatch of the 10th December (the original not having reached me), inclosing a letter from the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, with the opinion of the attorney and solicitor general on the question that had been submitted to their consideration by your Lordship, of the propriety of pursuing the Belmont appeal before His Majesty's Privy Council, and directing me to abide by the opinion of His Majesty's law officers.

" Although I had hoped that if the cause had been brought before the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council, their Lordships, in deciding upon the equity of the case against the Crown, would have also required that the appellants who sought should also do equity, yet a desire of immediately terminating the question has induced me to tender to the attorney of the appellant the sum of 6,000 *l.* Cy in full satisfaction of his claims; which allowed the whole of the six years rent, during which the cause has been pending; viz. 3,600 *l.* leaving a sum of 2,400 *l.* Cy for the 13 quarrées of barren mountain land of which the estate consists, which is double the sum that has been paid for good flat land immediately adjoining. But although the appellant has only a life interest in the estate, and it is doubtful if he could give a title which would save the purchaser from claims of the next heir, yet his attorney declines taking a less sum than 2,500 *l.* sterling for the land, which, at the present exchange is worth 5,500 *l.* Cy, besides requiring the rent of 3,600 *l.* forming a total of 9,100 *l.* Cy; a sum so far exceeding any fanciful valuation of the land, or even the prospect from it, which among many drawbacks is its only merit, that I prefer abandoning the place, and removing the materials of the building erected by the government."

— N° 24. —

Copy of a Letter from the Earl **Bathurst** to Governor Sir R. **Woodford**, bart.; dated Downing-street, 26th August 1819.

(No. 196.)

Sir, Downing-street, 26th August 1819.

I have the honour to transmit to you the copy of a letter from Mr. Marryat, dated the 18th instant, complaining of certain decisions come to by you in your capacity of Judge of Crown Lands, which he states to be in contravention of the proclamation issued by you on the 1st of December last; and have to request that you would furnish me with such explanation upon those points, and upon the others to which the letter refers, as you may consider it necessary for enabling me to form a decision on the subject.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Governor Sir Ralph Woodford, bart. (signed) **Bathurst.**
&c. &c. &c.

Copy of a Letter from Joseph Marryat, esq. to Henry Goulburn, esq.; dated 18th August 1819.

Sir, Great George-street, 18th August 1819.

I am sorry to find by late letters from Trinidad, that the measures recently adopted by Governor Woodford have put an end to the satisfaction which had been excited in the minds of the inhabitants by the proclamation of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, dated the 1st of December last.

That proclamation was considered as an act of grace and justice, intended to quiet the alarm that had been raised by the proclamation of 5th December 1818, respecting the grants of land made in that colony, more especially those which had been made by the Spanish governors, or under the Spanish cedula of 1783, but had not been recorded in the book Becerro; and nothing can be more clear than the assurance held out in the proclamation of the 1st of December last, that all the claims set up as to those grants on the part of the Crown, in the proclamation of the 5th of December 1815, were abandoned, for it runs thus:—

"And whereas there are certain lands held in virtue of grants given by his Catholic Majesty's governors under the royal cedula of 1783, which were not enregistered in obedience to the 3d clause of that order; and others which having been granted previously thereto are equally unrecorded; His Royal Highness has been further pleased to direct, that all such grants shall be, as they are hereby declared to be, equally valid as if the same had been duly registered, provided they be presented for that purpose, within six months from the date hereof, to the commissary of population for the time being; which officer is likewise hereby authorized and directed strictly to comply and carry into effect such instructions as may be issued to him, in addition to those of the 1st of February 1816 in this behalf."

Governor Woodford has thought proper to act in direct violation of these gracious assurances of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and instead of admitting these grants to be valid, has already declared several of them to be forfeited to the crown.

One case of this description is Mount Rose Estate, granted by Governor Chacon to the family of the late Major Winnett, who after his death emigrated from Grenada to Trinidad. This estate was cultivated by that family in cotton and coffee for many years, and at length from the embarrassed state of their circumstances was sold to Messrs. Tarleton and Backhouse. The property still continued very unproductive, and directions were sent out to sell it, which could not be acted upon, on account of the proclamation of the 5th of December 1815, till the proclamation of the 1st December last appeared, when an agreement for it was made with Mr. Francis Peschier, whose estate it joined, by Mr. Adam Neill, attorney for the proprietors. On referring, however, to the commissary of population to give the necessary certificate, he was told by him that those lands had been declared forfeited to the crown, and the negotiation was broken off accordingly.

In like manner an old Spanish inhabitant, named Don Juan Nepomuceno Prieto, who had an estate upon the river Guaracara, which he held under a Spanish grant, being in very embarrassed circumstances was obliged, some months ago, to sell his estate to a merchant at Port of Spain; and being aware, that since the proclamation of the 5th of December 1815, the commissary of population had been ordered to give no certificates for sale except of grants recorded in the Becerro, adopted the mode which the necessity of the case had introduced, of executing the conveyance without that certificate, and recording it in the registrar's office. In consequence of this, Sir Ralph Woodford sent for him, stated to him that he had no authority to sell land which did not belong to him, but was forfeited to the crown by the proclamation of the 5th December 1815, and rejected his petition for redress, as appears by the inclosed copy of his decree, the original of which is in my possession.

These proceedings, more instances of which might be adduced, and which are considered as parts of a system intended to be generally acted upon, have excited the greatest apprehension throughout the colony.

The proclamation of the 1st December last prescribes, as the condition of giving validity to the grants not recorded in the book Becerro, that they shall be presented to the commissary of population within six months for the purpose of being duly registered; but on the certificates of that officer for such grants, with the petitions of the proprietors, being presented to Governor Woodford, the answer given through his secretary to Dr. Llanos, one of the Spanish lawyers, was, that his orders were that no new petitions could be received till those already presented were decided upon: and only three weeks before the time limited for receiving these petitions had expired; a notice appeared in the Trinidad Gazette acquainting the public that after that period no grants could be recorded. The following is a copy of the advertisement:—

Surveyor-General's Office, 11th May 1819.

"Notice is hereby given to the proprietors of such royal grants of land as have not been registered in the libro Becerro of this island conformably to the cedula of 1783, that the time allowed by the proclamation of the 1st of December last for such registration, will expire on the 31st of this present month, after which none can be recorded.

"(signed) *Edmonstone Hodgkinson*, Act^{g} Surveyor-General."

As soon as this notice appeared, many persons presented their grants to the commissary of population, but he declared that the only titles he had received orders to register were what he called "royal titles" granted by the Spanish government before the cedula of 1783; and some few others calculated to amount on the whole to about forty in number; and that all the rest were known by the denomination of "Spanish occupancies," and subject to be reclaimed by petition to the crown.

I have thus, Sir, given you the substance of the advices I have lately received from Trinidad, and I trust you will think that the measures pursuing there call for the interposition of His Majesty's Government. It is indeed high time that this importunate question respecting the grants of land in Trinidad should be set at rest. You will see by some of the circumstances I have detailed, that all sales of landed property, except the few grants recorded in the Becerro, are invalid, and have been so ever since the proclamation of the 5th December 1815. Whatever may be the circumstances or wants of the landed proprietor he cannot sell; and I leave you to judge what extreme distress such a state of things must occasion in any country. The great object of the system now pursuing seems to be, to lay all the landed proprietors at the mercy of the Governor for the time being, and to give him the power of mutilating their lands in any manner he pleases; or of subjecting them to a litigation, in which, as in the case of Belmont, he is at once both judge and party.

When I last conversed with you on this subject, you observed that the best mode of deciding many of these questions was by an appeal; but when you consider that there are not less than 1,500 grants of land involved in this dispute, and that the cost of trying an appeal is seldom less than 400*l.* you will, I am sure, be anxious not to bring such a visitation upon the inhabitants of Trinidad as an expense of 600,000*l.* sterling. Nor is this the whole, for the preliminary law proceedings in Trinidad, as I judge from those in the case of Belmont, amount to nearly the same sum currency. One item in those charges is a fee of 50*l.* to the Governor for his signature to the appeal papers; so that the preliminary steps to obtain justice on the part of the landholders, if they are all obliged to appeal, would put 75,000*l.* currency into the pocket of the very man of whose conduct they complain. I trust, therefore, that this mass of litigation will be prevented, and the minds of the inhabitants of Trinidad be tranquillized, by such a frank and explicit declaration of the intention of His Majesty's Government in issuing the proclamation of the 1st of December last, as shall be consistent with its plain and obvious tenor, as shall secure the inhabitants in the quiet possession of their lands on the terms granted by the Spanish government, and as was guaranteed to them by the capitulation under which they surrendered to the British arms.

Henry Goulburn, esq. &c. &c. &c.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(signed) *Jos. Marryat.*

Received the 8th March, returned the same day.

(signed) *R. Mitchell*, comman^{t}.

Before the tribunal of his Excellency the Intendant and Judge of Crown Lands.

I hereby give judicial notice to you, that in the proceedings (No. 171.) and upon your petition dated the 30th September 1816, the following decree has been given by his Excellency the Governor in concurrence with his assessor:—

As

"17th February 1819.

"As the petitioners appear to have disposed of this land, which they could not do legally until they had obtained a confirmation of their title to it, all ungranted lands having been virtually resumed by the proclamation of the 5th of December 1815, their petition is dismissed and they will be informed accordingly.

"(signed) *Ralph Woodford.*

Port of Spain, 1st March 1819. *Antº Gomez.*

"(signed) *P. Gellineau,*
Escribano.

"To Napo. M. Prieto, Theresa Farfan, St. Joseph."

— Nº 25. —

Copy of a Letter from Governor Sir R. Woodford to the Earl Bathurst; dated Trinidad, the 11th November 1819.

(No. 348.)

My Lord, Trinidad, 11th Nov. 1819.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's dispatch, (No. 196,) of the 26th of August, with an inclosure from Mr. Joseph Marryat, representing to your Lordship that I have contravened the proclamation of the Prince Regent of the 1st of December last, and that great apprehension prevails in the colony in consequence.

This apprehension can only exist in Mr. Marryat, and the letters of his correspondents, for it does not exist in reality; and this your Lordship can satisfactorily ascertain by referring to Mr. Johnston, one of His Majesty's law officers, and a considerable landholder in the colony, now in London, either as to any such apprehensions, or as to the interpretation which Mr. Marryat has put upon the clause of the proclamation that he has adduced, and which, in like manner, he has attempted to impose upon your Lordship.

When your Lordship adverts to the former reports made by Colonel Rutherford in 1803, and since confirmed by myself, of the general confusion in which the titles to lands were involved, it will not be matter of surprise to your Lordship, that it should have been found, after the list had been transmitted to your Lordship on the 3d Oct. 1814, that there existed several royal grants that had not been enregistered under the Spanish government, and the existence of which was unknown in the office of the commissary of population until after the proclamation of the 5th December 1815 had been issued. When therefore the final pleasure of the Prince Regent was declared on the disposal of the crown lands, as communicated by your Lordship's dispatch, (No. 169,) it was thought to be a favourable opportunity to insert a clause admitting these grants to registry, and thereby save the parties the expense of a new title; but, in admitting this enregistration of existing grants, it was never intended to have revoked the proclamation of the 7th of November 1816, and to have received as valid titles the imperfect documents and frequently unauthenticated and loose surveys by which the majority of the lands occupied under the Spanish government were held; and nothing but a determined perversion of plain words to an attentive reader can have occasioned such a misrepresentation to your Lordship. The clause in the proclamation only warrants the enregistration of grants.

Appˣ (Nº 1.) Reported in (No. 215.) Appˣ (Nº 2.)

As regards the notice copied by Mr. Marryat, it was, with my consent, inserted in the gazette by the commissary of population, because that officer informed me, that although the time limited for receiving these grants had nearly expired, only eleven had been presented when thirty-three were known to exist, and this notice brought twenty-five to registry. (Nº 1.)

On re-perusal of that notice your Lordship will observe that royal grants are expressly called for, though Mr. Marryat affects to say that this denomination was only affixed to them when the parties presented themselves with other documents, and talks of Spanish occupancies as if they had not before been heard of; but the proclamation of the 7th November 1816, will show that of the lands occupied previous to the capture without a regular title, the owners were therein expressly required to apply for the confirmation within two months. Appˣ (Nº 3.)

In the clause of the proclamation of the 1st of December, the expression of grants only, and not of royal grants, was introduced. This I now find, on inquiry, gave rise to doubt in the minds of a few, as did the subsequent notice which styled those "royal grants" that were therein called for; but the whole number amounted only to eleven; and the motive of the principal applicants, Messrs. Begorrat and Black, Mr. Cadett and Mr. Clapham, is best accounted for by their omission to apply for the confirmation of their Spanish occupancies, within the time prescribed by the proclamation of the 7th of November. App^{x} (N° 4.) App^{x} (N° 5.)

Mr. Marryat has also ingeniously contrived to mix up with this misrepresentation, the orders given respecting the reception of petitions for new lands.

To explain this it may be proper to state, that the orders issued for the reception of petitions have been as follows:

When the proclamation of December 1815 was confirmed by His Royal Highness's order in council of the 30th of March 1816, four months more were allowed for the reception of petitions, as the order herewith annexed will show. App^{x} (N° 6.) Reported in (Nos. 177 & 215.) App^{x} (N° 7.)

In the proclamation of November 1816, two more months were allowed for the presentation of Spanish occupancies. (N° 3.)

And to fix the present occupier with the title, who should go through the formalities that in each case might be found necessary, I directed that such lands as were under examination of title should not be transferred in the commissary of population's office until the title had been passed; as of the Spanish occupancies some might be subject to quit rent by reason of non-cultivation and of English tenures, it was in most cases probable that only a portion would be confirmed. This has, however, not prevented the transfer of 49 estates since. In like manner, to prevent further confusion, I directed that no new petitions should be received for new lands, until those presented should have been disposed of. App^{x} (N° 8.)

In those of the Spanish occupants every facility has been afforded them, and their irregularities have been passed over when any explanation has been given.

If Don Nepomuceno Prieto, who transferred his land long before my temporary restriction, without the knowledge of the commissary of population (thereby infringing the standing orders of that office from its first establishment) had, on receiving the decree cited to your Lordship, offered any explanation, or stated that it had not been done with the intention of contravening the regulations, as many others did who had done the same, he would have immediately received the same indulgence that was extended to those; but he never presented any petition of redress, though Mr. Marryat asserts that he did. And as regards the further declaration of my having sent for Mr. Prieto to tell him that his land was resumed, I can assure your Lordship that I never, to my knowledge, saw this Mr. Prieto; and though the parties are admitted to make verbal explanations to me, or to state them before the escribano, with a view of saving to them the expense and delay of petitions, which for the same reason are ordered not to be prepared or signed by an advocate, yet decisions are always written and notified by the proper officer. App^{x} (N° 10.) App^{x} (N° 11

The land occupied by Mr. Prieto, has, notwithstanding, been confirmed to him.

As regards Mr. Tarleton's lot, I inclose a copy of the only proceeding had upon it, and in which it was declared to follow the rules of the proclamation of the 7th November 1816, which finally provided for all Spanish occupancies; and as it has neither been petitioned for, nor put into cultivation, the commissary of population was justified, on both these grounds, in refusing his consent to the transfer; for if it should afterwards be found to have reverted to the crown, the purchaser, as well as Mr. Marryat, would then not fail to complain of their having been imposed upon and misled, under the faith due to the written sanction of the particular officer appointed to prevent any improper transfers of land, and whose permission of such transfer warrants the title. App^{x} (N° 12) App^{x} (N° 13)

With regard to fixing a time for receiving petitions, I have only to observe, that if it had not been done the business would have been interminable. As it is, and although the British occupants had from the 5th December 1815 to the 19th October 1816 allowed to them, and the Spanish occupants until the 7th January 1817, to present their petitions, many of them have never applied. Some of the British occupants applied after the period and their petitions were received. They have now been required to state why they did not apply in due time, and this will doubtless become matter of fresh charge against me; however, I consider myself bound to enforce and support the orders which by my own authority, or by superior command, I may from time to time issue, however unusual such practice may have been formerly, and however inconvenient it may afterwards prove to those who wilfully disregard them; and it is obvious, that if a time was fixed and observed by the majority of the inhabitants for presenting their applications, that it would App^{x} (N° 14.) Note to (N° 14.) of App^{x}.

be a poor reward for their compliance with the orders of the government if others were tacitly admitted that came out of time.

Concerning the delay that has taken place in this settlement of the question, it is certainly rather to be attributed to Mr. Marryat and his correspondents than to myself. Your Lordship knows that it was only on the 1st of December that the final orders were issued agreeably to your Lordship's dispatch of the 19th Sept. 1818, and the course of proceeding could not be commenced until after the Christmas vacation of the tribunals

I have however the satisfaction to say, that of 300 (not 1,500 *) petitions for the confirmation of Spanish occupancies, 233 have been passed for titles which are now writing, and 77 are waiting for explanations, surveys, answers to decrees, &c.

Of 200 petitions for confirmations of English occupancies, 170 have been conceded in the whole or in part, and 30 have been resumed a[illegible]ted to have been uncultivated or abandoned; and of these the greater portion have been prayed for by more than one person, and have therefore under the 7th article of the instructions to the commissary of population of the 1st of May been advertised for sale, as I propose to do with such other allotments as appear too valuable not to be disposed of for the benefit of the public treasury.

I shall not trouble your Lordship with any remarks on the preposterous suppositions with which Mr. Marryat concludes his letter, except as regards the Governor's fee on judicial appeals to the Prince Regent, which is that fixed by His Majesty's warrant of 1808 to the Chief Oidor, investing him with the appellant jurisdiction; and in the Belmont case, the appeal to the Prince Regent was made from the courts of appeal here, whereas, in the cases before me of petitions for lands, they are before the Governor, as intendant in a court of first instance, as judge of crown lands, and consisting only of a few pages, would be attended with a very trifling expense to those parties who may be persuaded to institute appeals for the sake of giving a semblance of probability to their foul aspersions on my judicial as well as executive administration.

I should be very insensible, however, were I to conclude and omit to express my very deep regret at finding your Lordship still troubled with complaints regarding my conduct in this government. If they were any way grounded on facts, and honestly brought forward, I should rejoice in the opportunity of explaining away any error that might be attributable to me; but I lament to find that your Lordship's time is taken up, and the confidence I have been honoured with attempted so frequently to be shaken by such false and wicked misrepresentations; and I can conscientiously assure your Lordship, that were it not from a sense of the importance which this community will generally derive from a completion of their land titles, and which, advanced as the settlement now is, it would be cruel to interrupt, that I should now feel it my duty to resign to abler and more honest hands that your Lordship might provide, the further administration of this government; and, in relieving myself of the ungrateful responsibility, spare your Lordship the pain of receiving, and the trouble of examining into any further complaints against me; but a grateful impression of the obligations that I owe to your Lordship's uniform and generous support, and the flattering communications which I have hitherto received of His Royal Highness's approval of my conduct, equally demand that I should await your Lordship's further signification of His Royal Highness's commands.

I have the honour to be, with great respect, my Lord,
Your Lordship's faithful and obedient servant,

(signed) *Ralph Woodford.*

The Earl Bathurst, K. G.
&c. &c. &c.

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* The number given by Mr. Marryat. App^x (N° 15.)

Appendix to N° 25.

(N° 1.)—LIST of Spanish GRANTS of LANDS that were unregistered.

(Notice issued by the Commissary of Population, 11th May 1819.)

LIST of LANDS held under regular GRANTS from his Catholic Majesty's Governors, that were unregistered in the Libro Becerro, and unknown to the Commissary of Population until after the Proclamation of the 5th of December 1815 had been issued.

By whom granted	Date of Grant	To whom granted.	Quantity.	Quarter.
			Quarrees	
Dn Martin de Saliveria	4 Dec. 1782	Lambert Gaspard	19	Maraval
Dn J. M. Chacon	1 Oct. 1787	Peter Jagoz	120	St Anne's.
Ditto	Aug. 1789	Ant. Johnston	34	Diego Martin.
Ditto	2 Dec. 1788	Francisco Lenasse	82	Ditto.
Ditto	13 Mar. 1789	Francisco de Ponté	22	Carenage.
Ditto	8 Nov. 1786	Jose A. Perez	135	Savanetta.
Ditto	9 Jan. 1797	Juan V. Yudave	117	Maraccas Valley.
Ditto	10 Sept. 1790	Gabriel de Hospadales	16 $\frac{1}{6}$	Arricagua
Dn Martin de Saliveria	16 Dec. 1782	William Surgeron	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	La Ventilla.
Dn Antonio Barreto	27 Apr. 1784	Denis le Vasseur	111	Diego Martin.
Dn J. M. Chacon	28 Nov. 1791	L. St Catherine	69	Point Gourde.
Dn Martin de Saliveria	5 Apr. 1783	Bertrand Fougere	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oropuche.
Dn J. M. Chacon	9 Dec. 1795	Gaspard de la Guardia	121	Tacarigua.
Ditto	15 Feb. 1792	Antonio Gonzales	29	Arricagua.
Ditto	26 Nov. 1794	Michel Godet	192	Toco.
Ditto	5 Sept. 1796	Anthony Gardie	56	Carenage.
Ditto	3 — 1787	Juan Galabert	50	North Naparima.
Ditto	31 May 1788	Juan B. de la Forest	218	Arricagua.
Ditto	25 — 1789	Benita de Leon	15	St Joseph.
Ditto	11 Dec. 1788	Simon Nugens	65	South Naparima.
Ditto	19 Nov. 1791	P. & J. B. Noel	100	Carenage.
Ditto	20 Jan. 1789	Antonio Robles	60	Diego Martin.
Ditto	11 Sept —	Manuel de Sorzano	502	Arima.
Ditto	25 Feb. 1794	Ditto	82	Cimarenico.
Ditto	15 June 1796	Philip de St Pern	141	Arouca.
Ditto	9 Nov. —	Louise Sochon	43	Arricagua.
Ditto	5 Jan. 1797	Jean Pre Soulager	416	Arouca.
Ditto	9 — —	Juan B. Yudave	107	Valley of Maraccas.
Ditto	24 Nov. 1788	Maria F. Mebarriga	188	Arricagua.
Ditto	4 Dec. 1789	Nicholas Vignon	21	La Ventilla.
Ditto	13 May 1790	Victorine de Cordova	17 $\frac{5}{6}$	Mucurapo.
Ditto	18 Jan. 1785	J. Bte Olivier	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto.
Dn Antonio Barreto	16 Feb. 1784	J. Bte Salla	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	Carenage.
Dn J. M. Chacon	5 Aug. 1795	J. M. de Murica	390	Las Cuevas & Maracas.
Dn Martin de Salaveria	3 Sept. 1781	F. H. & P. Fretel	107	Cemarenero.
Ditto	— 1783	Serafina Bones	23	St Anne's.
Ditto	6 Mar. 1782	J. B. Sunau	30	Mucurapo.
Ditto	— —	Juana Pedro	5	Ditto.
Dn Joseph de Flores	6 Sept. 1766	Nicholas Cortez	122	Diego Martin.
Dn Antonio Barreto	13 — 1784	Philibert Martial	16 $\frac{6}{10}$	Cimarenero.
Dn Martin de Saliveria	23 — 1783	Henry Peschier	249 $\frac{10}{23}$	North Naparima.
Dn J. M. Chacon	10 Jan. 1797	Manl Sorzano	19 $\frac{5}{6}$	Cimarenero.
Ditto	19 — 1796	F. L. Fumenton	47 $\frac{2}{3}$	Carapachima.
Dn Leos y Echales	19 — 1699	Antonio de Robles	Tract of land, Valley of Mucurapure.	

Of the above 44 grants, 36 have been now enregistered under the last clause of the proclamation of the 1st of December 1818, of which 11 were presented previous to the publication of the advertisement of the 11th of May, and 25 afterwards. The following is the advertisement:—

"Surveyor-General's Office, 11th May 1819.

"Notice is hereby given to the proprietors of such royal grants of land as have not been registered in the libro Becerro of this island, conformably to the cédula of 1783, that the time allowed by the proclamation of the 1st of December last for such registration, will expire on the 31st of this present month, after which none can be recorded.

"(signed) *Edmonstone Hodgkinson*, Actg Surveyor-General."

Of the persons who presented documents of *Spanish occupancies* for enregistration as grants, some few may have applied previous to the issue of the advertisement; but the greater part, if not the whole, appeared afterwards.

8th November 1819.

(signed) *Edmonstone Hodgkinson*,
Commissary of Population, and Acting Surveyor-General.

(N° 2.)

Trinidad.

PROCLAMATION.

BY his Excellency Sir *Ralph Woodford*, bart. Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the said Island and its Dependencies, and Vice Admiral thereof, Intendant of the Royal Treasury, and Judge of Crown Lands, &c. &c. &c.

(L. S.)

(signed) *Ralph James Woodford.*

WHEREAS, by a proclamation issued on the 5th December 1815, provisions were declared for the confirmation of titles to the lands then in cultivation, as well as for the distribution of new lands in this colony:

And whereas, by another proclamation issued on the 7th day of November 1816, it was notified that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent had been graciously pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to relieve from the pa[illegible]t of quit rent to the crown, all lands held, enjoyed or occupied previous to the surrender of this island to His Majesty's arms:

And His Royal Highness, being desirous of further promoting the cultivation of the fertile lands of the colony, has been graciously pleased to command that it be, as it is hereby declared to be, proclaimed as follows;—

First.—That the fine imposed by the 3d clause of the proclamation of the 5th December 1815, upon such settlers as departed from the tenure of the grants of occupancy conceded to them by His Majesty's former governors, shall be limited to 50 *l.* currency.

Second.—That the quit rent to be paid on all lands hitherto occupied by virtue of the permission of His Majesty's governors, and which may be confirmed under the proclamation of the 5th of December 1815, shall not exceed three shillings currency per quarrée; the same to be payable into the treasury annually.

Third.—That it shall be competent to all proprietors desirous of redeeming the quit rents of their lands, to purchase the same by a payment not exceeding 50 *s.* currency per quarrée, by any one payment, within the annual periods of payment, into the colonial treasury; in consideration whereof, such proprietor will receive a title of dominion, free from all future charge of quit rent.

And whereas there are certain lands held in virtue of grants given by his Catholic Majesty's governors, under the royal cedula of 1783, which were not enregistered in obedience to the 3d clause of that order, and others which having been granted previously thereto, are equally unrecorded; His Royal Highness has been further pleased to direct, that all such grants shall be, as they are hereby declared to be, equally as valid as if the same had been duly registered, provided they be presented for that purpose, within six months from the date hereof, to the commissary of population for the time being; which officer is likewise hereby authorized and directed strictly to comply and carry into effect such instructions as may be issued to him, in addition to those of the 1st of February 1816, in this behalf.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the Island to be fixed, at government house in the town of Port of Spain, this 1st day of December, in the year of our Lord 1818, in the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty's reign.

By his Excellency's command,
(signed) *P. Gellineau*, Assist^t Sec^y.

(N° 3.)

Trinidad.

PROCLAMATION.

BY his Excellency Sir *Ralph James Woodford*, bart. Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the said Island and its Dependencies, Vice Admiral thereof, Intendant of the Royal Treasury, and Judge of the Crown Lands.

(L. S.)

(signed) *Ralph James Woodford.*

WHEREAS, in consequence of a representation made by His Majesty's council to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, through His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the colonial department, on the expediency of exempting all lands that had been held, granted or occupied previous to the conquest of the island by His Britannick Majesty's arms, on the 18th of February 1797, from the payment of the annual quit rent of five shillings currency per quarrée, that was imposed by the proclamation of the 5th of December 1815, however defective the grant, tenure, or occupation of the said lands may have been, His Royal Highness has been pleased to signify his gracious command, that the said annual quit rent on the lands hereinbefore particularly mentioned should be repealed;—

It is therefore hereby ordered, proclaimed, and declared, by virtue of the aforesaid royal commands, that the said annual quit rent of five shillings currency per quarrée shall be, as the same is hereby repealed and declared to be, of no effect in respect to all such lands as shall have been granted, held, or occupied previous to the conquest of the island by His Majesty's arms as aforesaid: provided always, that the present occupiers of such lands shall, within the period of two months from the date hereof, pray for a confirmation of the same; and provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be held to exempt the said occupiers, their heirs, or assigns, from the obligation of conforming to the third clause of the said proclamation of the 5th of December 1815, and from putting the said lands into a state of cultivation within the period of two years from the date of the said last proclamation, in a proportion of one-fourth part at least to the whole extent of land so held, granted and occupied; and from placing and employing thereon a number of negroes or labourers, amounting at least to the proportion of one negro or labourer to every five quarrées of land so held, granted and occupied; and that in failure thereof, the said quit rent of five shillings currency per quarrée be exacted, and the penalty of resumption of the said land enforced in failure of payment.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the said Island of Trinidad to be hereunto affixed, at government house in the town of Port of Spain, the 7th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1816, and in the fifty-seventh year of His Majesty's reign.

By his Excellency's command,
(signed) *Geo. Martin*, Acting Sec^{y}.

(N° 4.)

Sir, Port of Spain, 19th October 1819.

SINCE I had the honour of seeing your Excellency, I have recollected that the persons whose names are on the subjoined list applied to me, previous to the 1st of July last, to register Spanish occupancies as grants under the proclamation of the 1st December; but I experienced no opposition or difficulty from any except the two first, as far as my memory serves me at present.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,
(signed) *E. Hodgkinson*, Commissary of Population.

His Excellency the Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

Mr. Begorrat.
Rev. Mr. Clapham.
Mr. Danglade, for several persons in Mayaro.
Mr. Cadett.
Mr. John Clarke.
Mr. Layet and Mr. Dancla.
Mr. Alcala, for the Cocoa Walk at Mucurapo.
Mr. Bonair of Santa Cruz, for a Spanish occupancy in Oropouche.
Louis Desravines, coloured man.

Sir, 22d October 1819.

TO the list of names furnished your Excellency, I have now to add that of Mr. Joseph commandant of Tacarigua, whose land is a Spanish occupancy not prayed for; and my clerks inform me that Mr. Black called one morning for the same purpose—13 quarrées of his land are an occupancy.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
(signed) *E. Hodgkinson.*

I certify the above to be a true copy of the original.
Philip D. Jouper, Ass^{t} Sec^{y}.

(N° 5.)

I certify that the following persons are holders of lands in this colony, which were occupied under the Spanish government; viz.

	Quarrées.	Quarter.
Mr. St. Hilaire Beggorat - -	120¼	Diego Martin.
Mr. James Cadett - - -	207½	- - Ditto.
Mr. John Black - - - -	13	Cimaronero.
Rev. J. H. Clapham - - -	100	Carony.
Messrs. Layet and Dancla - -	200	Ditto.
Mr. John Clarke - - -	32½	St. Joseph.
Mr. Richard Joseph - - -	214	Tacarigua.

9th November 1819. (signed) *Edmonstone Hodgkinson*,
Commiss^{y} of Population.

I certify that no petitions have been presented for the confirmation of these lands.

(signed) *P. Gellineau*,
Escribano of the Court of the Intendant.

(N° 6.)

Trinidad.

BY his Excellency Sir *Ralph James Woodford*, bart. Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the said Island and its Dependencies, and Vice Admiral thereof, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Ralph James Woodford.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appearing that a great proportion of the titles to land in this colony are defective or absolutely void, either as arising from the neglect of the parties themselves, or from an abuse or violation of their respective grants, or from want of some specific declaration of the royal pleasure thereupon;—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent taking these circumstances into his consideration, as well as the advantages that the inhabitants now and hereafter will derive from a secure tenure and unmolested possession [illegible] their lands, has been pleased to declare, as it is hereby proclaimed and declared:

That in all and every case where, previous to the date of this proclamation, the lands occupied or granted, either under Spanish or British authority, (excepting those hereinafter mentioned), have been put and now are in a state of cultivation, the tenures and titles of such lands shall be confirmed to the extent of such land in cultivation, together with such further proportion as shall be equal to the quantity in cultivation: provided always, that in case the lands so occupied, granted and cultivated, shall be required for the public service, the same shall be retained, and the owner or occupier thereof shall receive in land a full equivalent to those of which he has been deprived:—and provided always, that from and after the date of this proclamation, the persons holding or claiming to hold such lands shall, in the month of June in the ensuing and every succeeding year, pay into the colonial treasury, for and in consideration of such confirmation, the sum of five shillings currency for every quarrée of land confirmed and granted; the said sum to be a perpetual charge and incumbrance on the lands so held and confirmed.

And His Royal Highness has also been pleased to declare, that nothing hereinbefore declared shall extend to such grants or titles of lands as have been made and registered in strict conformity to the royal cedula of his Catholic Majesty, dated San Lorenzo, 24th November 1783, and previous to the surrender of the island to His Majesty's arms.

And whereas amongst the grants or titles herein last recited, there are found to be many the lands whereof are entirely uncultivated or abandoned, contrary to the spirit and letter of the above mentioned order, and to the present and future disadvantage and inconvenience of the colony at large; His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been further pleased to declare, that unless the said lands shall, within the space of two years from and after the date of this proclamation, be put into a state of cultivation, in a proportion of one-fourth part at least to the whole extent of the land held, and be so continued; and unless there shall be placed by the owner, and employed thereon, a number of negroes or labourers, amounting at least to the proportion of one negro or labourer to every five quarrées of land so held, the owners thereof shall pay to the colonial treasurer, in the month of June next after the determination of the said term, and in the said month of every succeeding year, the sum of five shillings currency per quarrée: and in case the said annual payment shall not be made at the first annual period next succeeding the determination of the said term, the said lands shall be taken and considered as abandoned, and shall be resumed and seized as forfeited to His Majesty, his heirs and successors.

And whereas, among those persons who from time to time obtained permission from the several British governors of the colony to occupy lands under certain conditions and restrictions, there are many who have violated the same; His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased to give a power to his Excellency the Governor to confirm the grants of such parts of those lands as are cultivated, with the reserve of such portion of them as may be wanted for the public service in manner as aforesaid, on payment by the occupiers thereof into the colonial treasury of the sum of 100*l.* currency, by way of fine and penalty, for the violation of the conditions and restrictions of their several permissions of occupancy, the said lands being also held subject to the annual quit rent or charge of five shillings per quarrée, payable in the same manner and period as are herein more particularly described.

And whereas permissions have also been obtained from the several British governors to occupy lands in the colony, which said lands have remained and are now uncultivated; His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased to declare, that all such grants and permissions shall be considered and taken as they are hereby declared to be void; with a reservation, nevertheless, to such nominal occupiers to pray for a grant of the same, on such conditions as are hereinafter declared in the case of new settlers.

And His Royal Highness the Prince Regent having taken into his gracious consideration the great benefit that might be derived to the inhabitants and others from a cultivation of many parts of the most fertile lands of this colony, has been further pleased to authorize his Excellency the Governor to confer grants upon the following conditions:

First.—That it be shown to the satisfaction of the Governor that the persons applying for lands are possessed of the means of cultivating them, and rendering them valuable.

Second.—That no new grant to a resident of the island shall exceed in the first instance one hundred quarrées, except in cases where the nature of the intended cultivation shall render a relaxation of this condition indispensable.

Third.—That if strangers shall be desirous of settling with any great number of slaves from other British colonies, and requiring any greater extent of land than is hereinbefore limited, they will be recommended to his Royal Highness's gracious favour.

Fourth.—That the said grants of new lands shall, in all cases, be given upon condition of cultivating one-fourth part of the same within the period of five years from the date of the grant; and in failure thereof, all title of dominion and of occupancy or otherwise shall revert to the crown.

Fifth.—That the right of His Majesty to all minerals, as well as quarries, timber and water, when required for the public service, with free ingress and regress to and from the same, be reserved.

Sixth.—That the three chains on the sea-coast (comprehending fifty paces), from the height of the spring tides, be held and reserved for the use of His Majesty and the public service.

That, to avoid any differences or disputes in this respect, no building of whatever description shall be erected within the line of this chain, without express permission of the government first obtained through the commandant of the quarter, and the commissary of population; and in all such permissions, the right to demolish and abate at will shall be reserved.

Seventh.—That the right of tracing and directing new roads, canals, or other means of communication to be opened, be preserved to His Majesty.

Eighth.—That all lands granted to new settlers shall, in like manner as all other lands hereafter to be cultivated, be held subject to the payment of the annual quit rent of five shillings currency per quarrée.

Ninth.—That in case any of the lands now to be confirmed and granted, or hereafter to be granted to new settlers, shall cease to be cultivated, according to the proportion hereinbefore prescribed, for and during the space of three years, then and in such case, and after notice given by the attorney-general, or law officer of the crown for the time being, and judgment of abandonment given in the court of the intendant, the said lands shall be resumed by the crown, and become absolutely forfeited to His Majesty, his heirs and successors.

And it is hereby further ordered and declared, that in default of payment of the quit rent hereby imposed on all lands hereby granted and confirmed, or hereafter to be granted, into the treasury of the island, in every month of June, the said quit rent shall be sued for, levied and recovered, in the same manner as all other debts of His Majesty now are recoverable, and under the same privileges, rights and preference, which by the laws in force are provided and declared in respect of debts contracted to the crown; and in default of other property than the lands so granted, the said lands shall revert to the crown.

And it is hereby also declared, that if any one shall feel himself aggrieved by any matter or thing that may be done in the execution of the orders of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, herein set forth, such person may present and prefer his petition to his Excellency the Governor, in his court of intendant, where the same shall be exclusively heard and determined, under the provisions of the proclamation of 19th of June 1813.

All applications for confirmation of grants, or for new grants, are hereby directed to be made by petition to his Excellency the Governor, according to the tenor of certain instructions which will be filed in the office of the commissary of population.

And lastly, I do hereby, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, will and require, and strictly charge and command the judges of all the courts and tribunals of the said island, the law officer of the crown, the commandants of quarters, the commissary of population, the public treasurer, the alguazil mayor, and all magistrates and alcaldes de barrio, all land surveyors, and all other His Majesty's loving subjects within the said island, duly to obey and observe these presents, and to govern themselves accordingly.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the Island to be hereunto affixed, at government house in the town of Port of Spain, the 5th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1815, and in the fifty-sixth year of His Majesty's reign.

By command of his Excellency,
(signed) *P. Reinagle*, Sec.

(Nº 7.)

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.

Government House, Port of Spain.

(signed) *Ralph James Woodford.*

WHEREAS an order has been issued by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in Council, bearing date the 30th day of March last past, confirming the proclamation issued by his Excellency the Governor on the 5th day of December also last past; and the said order in council having been this day promulgated in the usual form,

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that all persons whose lands are liable to the quit rent imposed by virtue of the before-recited proclamations, or either of them, are required to present their respective petitions, within the period of four months next ensuing, to the tribunal of his Excellency the Governor, exercising the powers of intendant according to the instructions filed in the office of the commissary of population, where the schedule of fees is now exhibited.

Given under my hand and seal, at government house in Port of Spain, this 19th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1816.

By his Excellency's command,
(signed) *Geo. Martin*, Acting Sec^{y}.

(Nº 8.)—Copy of Instructions sent to the Commissary of Population, on the 8th October 1819.

WHEREAS, by the proclamation of the 5th December 1815, all lands uncultivated, and that were held without a title, were declared to be resumed by the crown; and whereas it appears that several persons have offered to sell lands that have been held, and that were in a state of uncultivation at the date of the said proclamation, you will take care not to pass any transfers thereof, but to give notice to the parties purchasing the same, that any transfers so made will be under penalty of resumption declared by the said proclamation, or until the royal pleasure is further declared thereupon.

You are directed to notify the same to the commandants of quarters.

(signed) *Ralph Woodford.*

I certify the above to be a true copy of the original instructions sent to the commissary of population, on the 8th October 1818.

(signed) *P. Gellineau*, Escribano.

(Nº 9.)

Trinidad, Port of Spain, 8th November 1819.

I HEREBY certify, that forty-nine sales of lands in this island have been entered and registered in my office of Registry between the 8th day of October 1818 and the 6th day of the present month of November.

(signed) *M. Om^{o} Morris*, Act^{g} D^{y} Sec^{y} & Reg^{r}.

(Nº 10.)—Instructions to the Commissary of Population of Trinidad, of the 28th Oct. 1788.

(Extract.)

13th Art.—"NO inhabitant shall cede or renounce his property in land, in the whole or in part, in favour of any person, without informing the first commissary of population thereof, who will note the same in the book for each quarter. All sales which shall not be accompanied with this formality will be considered null and void."

A true extract, translated.

(signed) *Ralph Woodford.*

(Nº 11.)

Tribunal of the Intendant.

I HEREBY certify, that on the proceedings of the petition of Don Nepomuceno Prieto, for the confirmation of thirty-six quarrées of land occupied by Messrs. Bonther under the Spanish government, and now in his possession, that no petition has been presented to rescind the decree: that Don Nepomuceno Prieto called once during the Governor's absence to see him respecting it, but that he has not since appeared; and that in every other case when land held under the Spanish government has been declared to be resumed, the parties have always presented themselves verbally or in writing.

(signed) *P. Gellineau*, Escribano.

(Nº 12.)—Copy of the Circular written to the Commandants of Quarters, on the 8th of August 1818.

SIR,

IT having come to my knowledge that several persons have resumed lands that were declared by the proclamation of the 5th December 1815, since confirmed by the order of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in Council to have been then forfeited, as having been either abandoned or uncultivated when that proclamation was issued, I deem it expedient to call your attention to this circumstance, and to desire you will forthwith warn all such persons within your quarter to desist therefrom, until His Majesty's further pleasure be declared therein.

It is likewise necessary for me to recommend to your observation the tenth clause of the instructions to the commissary of population of the 1st February 1816, which directs you to report any lands assumed by individuals without license, or forfeited to the crown at the period therein mentioned, that you may more particularly attend to the same.

I am, Sir, your most obedient and humble servant,
(signed) *Ralph Woodford.*

Sir, Quarter Point à Pierre, October 10th, 1818.

I have duly received, after a long illness, your Excellency's circular of 8th August last, to which I have the honour to reply now, that I know of no other lands in this quarter, coming under the description therein mentioned, than the two lots called, the one *Winnett's or Tarleton's*, the other the property of *the heirs of Woodyear*, both granted before the occupation of this island by His Britannic Majesty, which are totally abandoned and uncultivated; the others having fully complied with the conditions of the proclamation of the 5th December 1815.

There is also a number of free coloured settlers, the greatest part of whom had their quenoucas established in the crown's lands of this quarter before the promulgation of said proclamation; the other part have established them there since, whom I have all caused in time to petition your Excellency for a portion of crown's land proportionable to the number of their families, and whom I do all consider as coming under the description of free settlers.

I have the honour to be, very respectfully, Sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,
(signed) *A. V. St. Bresson*, Commandant.

His Excellency Sir R. P. Woodford, bart.
Governor and Intendant, &c. &c. &c.

Port of Spain, 3d December 1818.

The land reported to be abandoned will fall within the provisions of the proclamation of the 7th November 1816, and this is passed to the commissary of population.

(signed) *Ralph Woodford,*
Antonio Gomez.

This is the decree of his Excellency, in concurrence with his assessor, this 3d Dec. 1818.
(signed) *Henry Murray*, Escribano.

On the 4th day of December 1818, passed it to the commissary of population, according to the foregoing decree. (signed) *Henry Murray*, Escribano.

Deposited in the papers of the quarter of Point-à-Pierre, 4th December 1818.
(signed) *E. Hodgkinson*, Comm^y^ of Pop^n^.

Commissary of Population's Office, Port of Spain, 21st October 1819.

I certify the above to be a true copy of the original papers deposited in this office.
(signed) *E. Hodgkinson*, Commissary of Population.

(N° 13.)

Court of the Intendant, 25th Oct. 1819.

I hereby certify, that there has not been any petition presented in this tribunal, to pray for a confirmation of the land in the quarter of Point à Pierre, which Mr. Tarleton occupied under the Spanish government. (signed) *P. Gellineau*, Escribano.

Commissary of Population's Office, 12th Nov. 1819.

The above mentioned land has not been returned as in cultivation for 21 years.
(signed) *E. Hodgkinson*, Comm^y^ of Pop^n^.

(N° 14.)

Court of the Intendant, 6th Nov. 1819.

Return of the British and Spanish Occupants who have prayed for Confirmations of their Lands.

	Spanish.	British.
Number returned in the Lists N^os^ 2, 3, & 4, prepared by the commissary of population, in 1814 - - -	517	323
Number that have prayed for titles -	300	200
Remain unprayed for - -	217	123

Note:—Of the 200 British occupancies prayed for in confirmation, 144 were prayed within the time assigned; viz. four months, by the order of the 19th June 1816, and 56 since. (signed) *P. Gellineau*, Escribano.

(N° 15.)

Court of the Intendant, 6th Nov. 1819.

Return showing the Number of PETITIONS received and passed for Titles that are now preparing.

——	Number Received.	Number Passed.	Number waiting for answers, and surveyed.
For confirmation of Spanish occupancies - - - - -	300.	233.	77.
For confirmation of British occupancies - - - - -	200.	170.	30. resumed as per Returns.

(signed) *P. Gellineau*, Escribano.

SIR, North Naparima, 14th October 1818.

IN obedience to your Excellency's letter of the 8th August last, I have the honour to report the under-mentioned occupancies in this quarter, granted by British governors, remain uncultivated; viz.

August Laurent, 30 quarrées; no cultivation.

John Edmonston, 150 quarrées; no cultivation.

John Burdon, 40 quarrées; no cultivation; two quarrées cut down about 1812.

Regis Thomazeau, 60 quarrées; no cultivation.

Loppheirot, 200 quarrées; about 6 quarrées in cultivation; about four years ago, since abandoned.

Pene, 100 quarrées; abandoned.

Dunn, 150 quarrées; abandoned.—The two lots have been since petitioned for by Messrs. Miller and Flemming, who have planted a few quarrées on one of the lots.

Picou, 100 quarrées; abandoned.

David M'Cowan, 40 quarrées; 3 quarrées cut down.

Will. Blyth, 50 of the same occupancy uncultivated.

Blair, 100 quarrées; about 12 quarrées of this grant have been in cultivation; but the whole appears to have been abandoned within the last twelve months.

J. Farlate & Co. 100 quarrées; abandoned.

Hazabou, 150 quarrées; about 12 quarrées cut down.

Gen. Shipley, 200 quarrées; uncultivated.

William Renaud, 50 quarrées; uncultivated; has been lately petitioned for by Mr. Flemming.

I have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's most obedient and most faithful servant,
(signed) *R. Mitchell*, Commandant

Port of Spain, 3d December 1818.

Under the fourth clause in the fourth page of the proclamation of the 5th December 1815, the foregoing occupancies are resumed, upon which no cultivation has been commenced, or upon which the cultivation has been abandoned; and this is passed to the commissary of population, who will notify the same to the commandant.

(signed) *Ralph Woodford,*
Antonio Gomez.

This is the decree of his Excellency, in concurrence with his assessor, this 3d day of December 1818. (signed) *Henry Murray*, Escribano.

On the 4th day of December 1818, passed these proceedings to the commissary of population accordingly. (signed) *Henry Murray*, Escribano.

Sent a copy of the foregoing decree to the commandant of the quarter of North Naparima, and deposited the original among the papers of the quarter the same day.

4th December 1818. (signed) *E. Hodgkinson*, Comm^{r} of Pop^{n}.

I certify the above to be a true copy of the original papers deposited in my office.

(signed) *E. Hodgkinson*, Comm^{r} of Pop^{n}.

Port of Spain, 21st October 1819.

—Nº 26.—

Copy of a Letter from the Earl BATHURST to Sir RALPH WOODFORD, bart. dated Downing-street, 23d October 1819,

(No. 198.)

SIR, Downing-street, 23d October 1819.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you, for your consideration and report, the copy of a letter from Mr. Marryat, on the part of the committee of landholders of the island of Trinidad, dated the 10th ultimo, with its inclosures, relating to the titles of land held under the Spanish grants.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Governor Sir Ralph Woodford, bart. (signed) BATHURST.
&c. &c. &c.

Copy of a Letter from Joseph Marryat, esq. to Henry Goulburn, esq.; dated 10th September 1819.

Sir, Laurence Pountney-lane, 10th September 1819.

Recent communications from Trinidad having led to a meeting of the committee here, appointed by the landholders of that island, I laid before them the letter which I had the honour of addressing you on the 18th ultimo, together with your answer; and they desire me to express their regret, that while Lord Bathurst considered it necessary to refer the subject of it to Governor Sir Ralph Woodford, for his explanation and report, he did not, at the same time, give as requested, " such a declaration of the intention of His Majesty's Government, in issuing the proclamation of the 1st of December last, as should be consistent with its plain and obvious tenor; as should secure the inhabitants in the quiet possession of their lands, on the terms they were granted by the Spanish government, and guaranteed to them by the capitulation under which they surrendered to the British arms."

The committee desire me to inclose you two documents, the one proving that the holders of lands in Trinidad, under Spanish grants, only claim what has been admitted as their right by the Spanish government, as well as by His Majesty's proclamation of 1st of December last; the other showing that the lands held by Don Juan Nepomuceno Prieto are held under a grant of that description.

The former contains copies of the records respecting a grant made under the Spanish government to Don Esteban Maria Noel on the 2d of May 1783, which was surveyed on the 25th of May 1784, reported by the commissary of population the 25th of June 1788, as being in conformity to the number of his family and slaves, and therefore entitling him, the said Noel, to the title of property in the said lands. In consequence of this report, Governor Chacon, on the 9th of July following, decreed that the title of property in the said lands should be delivered to Don Esteban Maria Noel for himself, his heirs and successors, according to the favour granted by his Majesty to his new settlers, with insertion of the annotation of the decree on the libro Becerro. The fees amounted to sixty-six bits, or eleven dollars.

These documents fully corroborate what the committee have maintained, that four years cultivation gave the grantees a good title to their lands, and the power of disposing of them either by sale or bequest, in conformity to the general laws of Spain, and to the third article of the royal cedula of 1783. They further show, that the Spanish governor was bound to register these grants in the book Becerro, which he here directed to be done; and that it was not a duty incumbent upon the grantees, who, when an attempt was made to impose heavy fees upon them, refused to register, considering, according to the language of the cedula, the copies of their respective grants given them by the commissary of population, as titles to their properties.

The other set of papers establish the fact, that the lands of Don Juan Nepomuceno Prieto were held under a Spanish grant, and therefore are not subject to be resumed by the crown at the pleasure of Sir Ralph Woodford. On this point the committee need only refer to the papers transmitted in one of their memorials respecting the lands of Gaspard Perçin, which were granted by Governor Sallavaria, and when subsequently wanted by the Governor Chacon for the purpose of building a battery upon, was surveyed, appraised, and paid for by his orders, although the grant of them had never been recorded in the book Becerro.

I beg you will call the attention of Lord Bathurst to these documents, which I trust will satisfy his Lordship's mind of the expediency of giving such directions as will tranquillize the minds of the inhabitants of Trinidad, and put an end to the oppressive and unjust proceedings now exercising upon the proprietors of Spanish grants of land in that colony.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Henry Goulburn, esq.
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Jos^h Marryat.*

Copy of the Formalities practised in the grant of one hundred quarrées of lands, prayed for the 1st of May 1783, by the new settler Don Estevan Maria Noel, from the island of Grenada, in virtue of the instructions given to the Governor Don Martin de Sallavarria, by his Catholic Majesty; granted by a decree of the said Governor the 2d of May 1783, surveyed the 25th of May of the year following (of 1784,) reported by the commissary of population the 25th of June 1788, confirmed and approved by the Governor Don Joseph Maria Chacon the 9th of July following, with an order that the title should be delivered to the said Noel for him, his heirs and successors conformably to the favour granted by his Majesty to his new subjects. All the proceedings taxed by the Tavador General in sixty-six reals, and the title delivered, with insertion in the Becerro, the 10th July of the same year.

(Translation.)

To his Excellency the Governor and Subdelegate to the Intendant General.

Stephen Maria Noel, with due respect, represents to your Excellency, that having transported himself from the island of Grenada with ten slaves, of which he has made the necessary manifestation to your Excellency on his arrival, to the effect of enjoying his Majesty's concessions and privileges to catholic foreigners, who come with a view of establishing themselves in the island, and being placed with your Excellency's knowledge and previous permission on a portion of ungranted royal lands assigned to him by your Excellency in the district of Guaria, which he has began to cultivate in consequence; from which considerations having already taken the oath of fidelity and allegiance to the King our master, and being desirous to enjoy all the privileges and other favours that his royal person grants to his new settlers, he prays your Excellency, according to the royal intention of his Majesty, to deliver him in the best form the title of property of the said land; and, as it may be convenient to him hereafter, to order a copy of the said petition and decrees given on it, to be delivered to him, and your Excellency will receive his respective thanks for the same; this being justice claimed by the petitioner.

Port of Spain, 1st May 1783. (signed) *Estevan Maria Noel.*

Decree.

To this petition it is decreed, that one of the surveyors of this government shall make a formal survey of the royal lands this petitioner has prayed for, to be cultivated and put in value; and shall manifest, under an exact plan and sworn certificate, the extent and measure of the said land, with reference to the fifth chapter of the Regulations granted and ordered by his Majesty to be followed and observed in the repartition of the royal lands; and he shall, as in duty bound, call the petitioner and his neighbours to show and establish clearly their respective boundaries, by fixing to them the formal and usual limits; with the attention also, that the said survey shall be made with the concurrence and aid of these said immediate neighbours, who shall sign in conformity and as witnesses: which formality shall be practised on common paper, in consideration that his Majesty has granted favours of much more magnitude in this very case, to be provided or decreed after due consideration, as required.

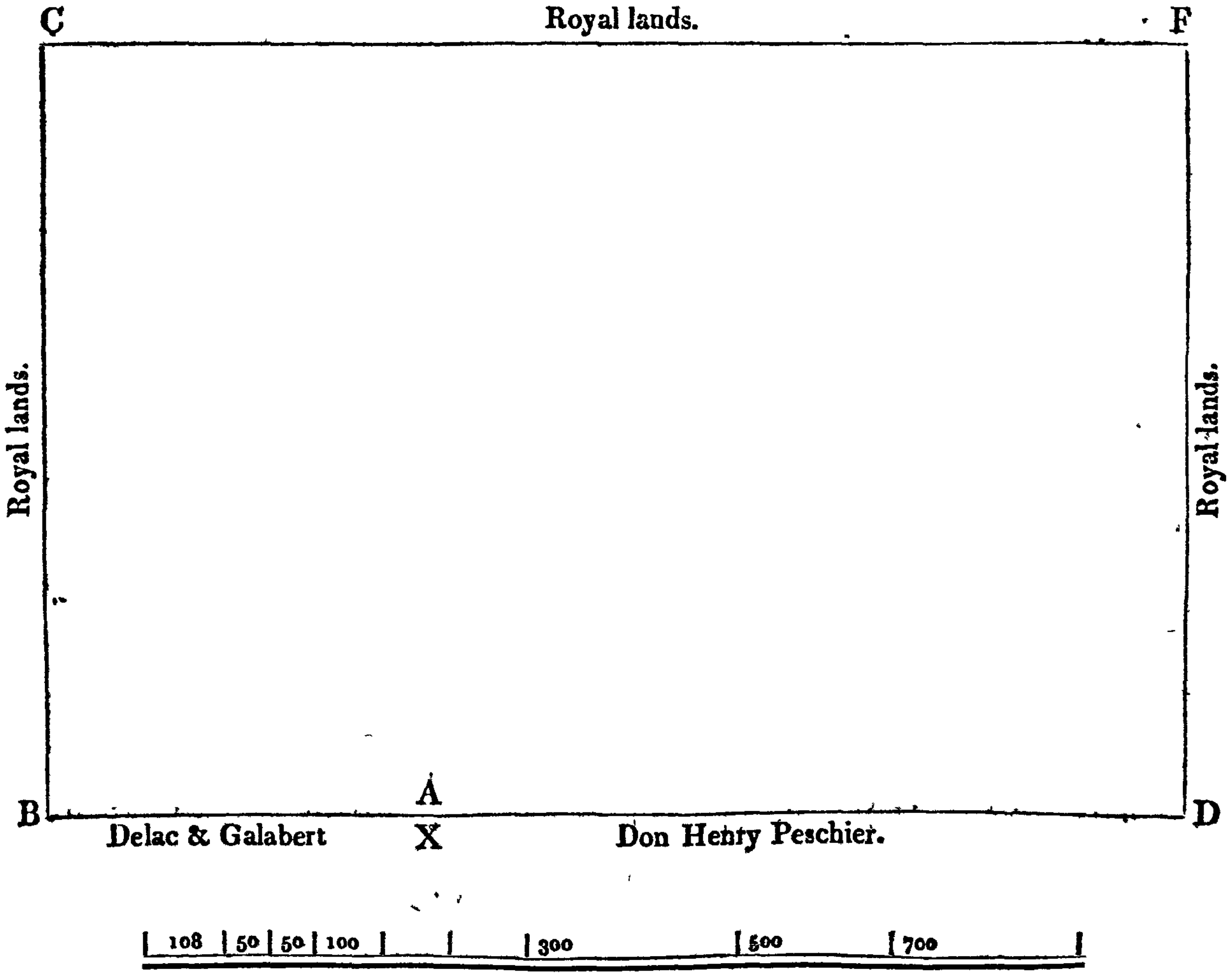
This order to be delivered to the surveyor to the same effect.

(signed) *Salaverria.*

The surveyor of this government requested by Don Estevan Maria Noel, planter of the quarter of Port of Spain, who has transported himself in the district of Guaria, where, in execution of the decree of his Excellency the Governor and Subdelegate of the Intendant General, according to the grant which is given to him in virtue of his petition, and conforming himself to what is prescribed in the said petition, except the concurrence of the immediate neighbours, such not having been found to assist the survey, I have taken for the first point the place or situation marked A in the plan that I have made, and which I do present here; this point A, marked with a limit of incorruptible wood, is the same section of the two boundary lines of Don Henry Peschier, of which the one marked A X divides the grant of the said Don Henry Peschier from that sold by Don José Francisco Farfan, his immediate neighbour, to Don Estevan Delac; and the other line A C D establishes the division between the said Peschier and his immediate neighbour Don Estevan Maria Noel. A B east and west, 400 paces in length. C is a large remarkable tree, among others, which I have signalized for its situation on the declivity of a small hill in D. I have returned direct to the north to take D E F, 810 paces in length. The letter G designs a tree on the most elevated hill of these situations; and, further, two incorruptible woods for the limits. After the said survey, I have transported myself to point B, from which I have taken the line north and south parallel. At 20 paces distant from G will be found on the map a boundary of incorruptible wood; on the declivity of a hillock there will be found also several other trees, marked G F, of the same length as B D, and which go in the same direction to the wind. All the points which are distinguished as lines have been every one provided with boundaries of incorruptible wood, to prevent them from decay, with which formality I have closed the survey of the said estate; containing, according to its plan, 100 quarrées, or 46 square fanegas—one suerte, a square solar, an estadal with 48 square varas, measure of Burgos. Having proceeded in this operation with the fidelity and exactness to which I am obliged, which I do certify in the best form, taking the necessary oath.

(signed) *John Bte Taillet*, Surveyor,
Etienne Delac,
Jan. Galabert,
Henry Peschier.

Port of Spain,
25th May 1784.



Scale of 1,000 geometrical paces of three feet and half each.

Report of the Commissary of Population to His Excellency the Governor and Commandant General.

The commissary of population for the coast of Naparima says, that according to the instruction he has received from your Excellency, he had ordered the survey of 42 fanegas square of lands, one suerte and one solar square, one estadal with 48 varas square, which will be occupied by Don Estevan Maria Noel, according to the number of his family and slaves presented to me; which survey has been made with the aid and presence of his neighbours, whose lands are bounded by his, and between whom there was no difficulty or opposition; in virtue of which your Excellency can deliver to the said Noel the title of property of the said lands.

Naparima, (signed) *Pedro de Ybarrarte.*
the 5th June 1788.

Decree of His Excellency the Governor.

His Excellency the Governor, after considering the formalities of survey and limits contained in the above plan and certificate made by Don Juan Baptista Taillet, one of the sworn surveyors; as also the report made by the commissary of population for the coast of Naparima, Don Pedro de Ybarrarte, his Excellency has been pleased to decree as follows;—That he approves of the survey and limits established on the said lands; and orders that the title of property shall be delivered to Don Estevan Maria Noel, native of the island of Grenada, for his heirs and successors, according to the favour granted by his Majesty to his new settlers; with insertion of this decree in the *libro Becerro*. This being the determination of his Excellency Don José Maria Chacon, Colonel of the Royal Army, Governor and Commander General Intendant and Subdelegate of this Island, and Judge of the Crown Lands, who has signed the same, in concurrence with his assessor Don José Damian de Cuenca. *Oidor honorario.*

José Maria Chacon,
Port of Spain, 9th July 1788. *José Damian de Cuenca.*
Before me, *Luis Centeno,* Escribano.

It was immediately made known to the petitioner, and I do give faith. *Centeno.*

It was passed afterwards to the tarador, of which I do give faith. *Centeno.*

Tavation of Fees:

To the Governor	12 reals.
Auditor	32 –
Escribano	18 –
Tavador	4 –
	66 reals.

Port of Spain, 9th July 1788. *Vicente Sanchez* Tavador.

Note:—That the title has been delivered to the petitioner, as ordered by the decrees, of which I do give faith. *Centeno.*

I certify the above to be a true copy of the original lodged in the office of the surveyor general.

E. J. Maingot,
Actg Departm^t Sur^r Gen^l.

Registry in the Libro Becerro.

"Don Estevan Noel, native of the island of Grenada, arrived in this island in the year 1779, and was received as a new settler the 10th of December 1785, having proved himself to be a catholic, and having taken the oath of fidelity and allegiance ordered by his Majesty in the 2d article of his royal cedula of the 24th of November 1783, as it is proved by the original documents deposited in the office of Don Luis Centeno, and signed by his Excellency the Governor, of which I do give faith.

"*Chacon.*"

"Before me, *Luis Centeno.*"

"The 10th July 1788, It has been granted to the same, 46 fanegas, one suerte, one solar, one estadel, and 48 varas square of lands, according to the number of his white and slave family, which he has proved to belong to him in the quarter of Guaria in Naparima, every thing being ascertained with more detail and circumstances, in the original documents deposited in the government's escrivannia.

(signed) "*Chacon.*"

I certify the above to be a true copy of the original, in folio 61 of the *libro Beccrro*, lodged in the office of the surveyor general.

(signed) *Y. C. Maingot.*
Actg Depy Surv. General.

(A.)

Commissary of Population Office, 18th February 1818.

The commissary of population certifies from the records of his office, that Mrs. Theresa Farfan possesses in the quarter of North Naparima a tract of land containing 72 quarrées, which was originally held under the Spanish government by the late Mr. Vincent Bontur, and is bounded as follows: north, by the river Guaracaro; south, by land held by Mr. Juan Nepomuceno Prieto; east, the river of Mr. George Hill; and west, by land of the heirs of Messrs. Lowther and Smith.

(signed) *R. Edmonstone*, Commissy of Population.

(B.)

Commissary of Population Office, 18th February 1818.

The commissary of population certifies from the records of his office, that Mr. Juan Nepomuceno Prieto possesses in the quarter of North Naparima a tract of land containing 18 quarrées, which was originally held under the Spanish government by the late Mr. Vincent Bontour, and is bounded as follows: north, by land held by Mrs. Thereza Farfan; south, by that of Pierre Philippe; east, by Mr. George Hill's land; and west, by land held by the heirs of Mr. Vincent Bontour.

(signed) *R. Edmonstone*, Commy of Population.

(C.)

Registrar of Slave's Office, 19th February 1818.

I do hereby certify that the negro slave, named Sylvester Prieto, is duly registered in folio 334 of the personal registry, as the property of Nepomuceno Prieto.

Fees 1 *l.* 4*s.* currency.

(D.)

Registrar of Slaves Office, 19th February 1818.

I do hereby certify that the two negroes, named Andres Josef and Maria Manuela, are duly registered in folio 678 of the plantation registry, as belonging to the plantation Mundo Nuevo, the property of Tereza Lucia Farfan.

Fees 1 *l.* 4*s.* currency.

(E.)

Registry of Slaves.

Schedule of Debts due by the Estate called Mundo Nuevo, the joint property of Madame Thereza Farfan, Widow Prieto and Juan Nepomuceno Prieto.

	ff of	*s.*
Messrs. Wm. Hewisson & Co. - - -	5,444	4
John Baptiste Navet - - - - -	1,000	–
James Miller - - - - - -	100	–
J. P. Lumbert - - - - - -	112	–
Comptesse - - - - - - -	500	–
Elie Bassiere - - - - - -	320	–
Miss Miley - - - - - - -	102	–
Kenneth Mathison - - - - -	400	
ff of 9*s.*	7,978	4

The whole amounting to the sum of seven thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight dollars of nine shillings each and four bitts.

(F.)

Port of Spain, 21st February 1818.

I hereby certify that there does not appear to be any mortgage on the plantation called Mundo Nuevo, the property of Vencza Lucia Farfau, widow Pricto and Juan Nepomuceno Prieto, registered in my office.

Dep^y Sec^y and Reg^r.

Registry fees 1 *l.* currency.

Trinidad.—On this 21st day of February 1818, before Raymond Garcia of the said island, advocate, and the witnesses hereto, according to the proclamation of government bearing date the 5th day of February, which was the year of our Lord 1814, personally came and appeared Tereza Farfan, widow Prieto, and Juan Nepomuceno Prieto, of the said island, who severally and respectively declared that they do hereby sell for real and certain and for ever unto Archibald Watherstone, also of the said island, esq. his heirs and assigns, their respective rights and interests in and to a sugar plantation or estate in the quarter of North Naparima, called Mundo Nuevo, containing 40 quarrées of land, whereof 22 quarrées belonging to the said Tereza Farfan, widow Prieto, as appears by the last will and testament of Joseph Vincent Bontur, executed before the late escribano Antonio Ardila in the year 1806, and appearing in the protocol kept by the said escribano at folio 203; and the remaining 18 quarrées to the said Juan Nepomuceno Prieto, by virtue of a purchase thereof by him made from the said Thereza Farfan, widow Prieto, on the 28th of November 1814, before T. F. Dameculin, then an advocate practising in the tribunals of the said island, To have and to hold the said respective rights and interests of the said Tereza Farfan, widow Prieto and Juan Nepomuceno Prieto, in and to the said lands, butted and bounded as is set forth in the annexed certificates of the commissary of population marked (A.) and (B.) with all the buildings, works, plantations, implements and utensils, live and dead stock, and all and singular the premises and their appurtenances, with the following slaves, named Silvestre Prieto, Andres Josef and Maria Manuela, are duly registered in the office of the registrar of slaves, as appears by the annexed certificates of the said registrar, marked (C.) and (D.) unto the said Archibald Watherstone, his heirs and assigns for ever, free from all tribute, mortgage or other incumbrance, special or general, according to the annexed certificate marked (F.) for and in consideration of the sum of 12,000 dollars of nine shillings each, payable by the said Archibald Watherstone, his heirs, executors or administrators, in the following manner; to wit, 2,000 dollars of nine shillings, in cash, paid before the delivery hereof; the receipt of which sum the said Tereza Farfan, widow Prieto and Juan Nepomuceno Prieto do hereby acknowledge and confess, in virtue thereof they respectively renounce the acception of the non numerata pecunia and the ninth law of the first title of the fifth partida, which treats thereof, and the two years thereby fixed for proof as to the payments, a further sum of 7,978 dollars of nine shillings each and four bitts, payable to the various creditors of the said estate; the receipts and discharges for the respective sums mentioned and stated in the annexed schedule marked (E.) are to be obtained by the said Archibald Watherstone, and delivered to the said Thereza Farfan, widow Prieto and Juan Nepomuceno Prieto within the space of twelve months, and the remaining sum of 2,021 dollars of nine shillings each, and five bitts, payable to the said Tereza Farfan, widow Prieto, and Juan Nepomuceno Prieto, their heirs executors, administrators or assigns, at the end or expiration of one year from this date; and the said Tereza Farfan, widow Prieto, and Juan Nepomuceno Prieto, declared that the said sum of 12,000 dollars of nine shillings is the just and true value of the said estate, buildings, works, slaves, stock and premises; and that in case the same should be worth more, they do hereby make a free, voluntary and irrevocable gift and donation to the said purchaser of any overplus or difference of value which the law terms intervivos partes presentes, respecting which they renounce the law of the ordene amiento real, such as treat on fraud, deception and the like; and do also renounce, quit claim and give up the right of property and dominion which they have and possess in and to the said estates, buildings, slaves, stock and premises, with power to the said Archibald Watherstone to enter thereon either judicially or extrajudicially, constituting themselves in the mean time mere precarious tenants thereof, and binding and obliging themselves to the eviccion and sancamiento of this sale in due form of law. And the said Archibald Watherstone being also present, accepted this sale in all its parts, and binds and obliges himself to obtain and deliver to the said Tereza Farfan, widow Prieto, and Juan Nepomuceno Prieto, discharges from the said creditors to the said amount of 9,978 dollars of nine shillings each and four bitts: but it is hereby expressly agreed and understood, that in case any account, note, or demand be made or presented to the said Archibald Watherstone for any supplies or other articles furnished to the said estate by any other creditor, or for any other sums than those mentioned in the said annexed schedule, the said Archibald Watherstone shall not be liable for the same; and that all and every such accounts or sums, not mentioned in the schedule within referred to, shall be paid, satisfied, and discharged by the said Tereza Farfan, widow Prieto, and Juan Nepomuceno Prieto, their heirs, executors or administrators together with all costs that may be incurred in the recovery, of such demands; and for the due and faithful observance of all and singular the covenants, stipulations and agreements herein contained, the said parties hereto respectively bind and oblige their persons and properties, real and personal, present and future, with clause of warranty and renunciation of all laws, customs and privileges in their favour. All which they declared and signed, the day and year first written within.

Signed and delivered in the presence of us, the words "with power to the said Archibald Watherstone to enter thereon" being first interlined on the 9th page, and the words "according to the annexed certificate marked (F.)" being also interlined on the 5th page.

Ter. Farſan.
Juan Nepomuceno Prieto.
Archibd Watherstone.

(signed) *W. H. Doig.*
W. W. Prothero.
J. Rothwell,
Sworn interpreter and witness.

Before me,
Raymond Garçia,
Advocate.

I, Henry Murray, deputy secretary and register of the island of Trinidad, do hereby certify that the within-written deed or instrument, dated the 21st day of February 1818, was brought and delivered to me on the same day of February instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, and was then acknowledged by the said parties thereto; and that the number of folios contained therein, from folio 8424 to folio 8436, both inclusive, is thirteen; and that the said deed or instrument has been entered, noted, and registered, in folio 53 of book (A.) No. 3, in the manner prescribed. To which I give faith accordingly this 21st day of February 1818.

Port of Spain,
12th March 1818.

(signed) *Henry Murray,*
Dy Secr & Regr.

A true copy from the original, which I certify.

(signed) *Henry Murray,*
Dy Secr & Regr.

Fees, 2*l.* 10*s.*

— No 27. —

Copy of a Letter from Sir Ralph Woodford to the Earl Bathurst; dated 13th December 1819.

(No. 352.)

My Lord,

Trinidad, 13th December 1819.

I have only now received your Lordship's dispatch of the 23d of October, inclosing Mr. Marryat's further representation upon the titles to lands in this colony, held under the Spanish government.

Mr. Marryat has therein inclosed the copy of one of the most irregular proceedings had by the settlers at that time to obtain a legal right to their lands; and is desirous to make it appear to your Lordship, from the commissary of population's certificate in the other document, that Don Nepomuceno Prieto holds his lands by the same formalities as Don Estevan Maria Noel; but the inclosure will show this new imposition attempted upon your Lordship in its true light. Prieto holds from Bontur, and his only title is his survey, and the petition praying for the land of which I transmit a copy. A reference to the returns transmitted in October 1814, and the forms that accompanied them, will show your Lordship that the majority of the Spanish occupants possessed no title whatever to their lands beyond a mere survey; but in adjudging the titles no distinction has been made, as the proclamation of the 7th of November admitted all, however imperfect their titles, provided they were prayed for within two months; and that one-fourth part should be then and hereafter kept in cultivation, and this has been observed. I have already reported the cause which led to the declaration of resumption in the case of Prieto, until he should have excused himself from contravening the regulations; and I can now add, that the only difficulties which have occurred in granting the titles to Spanish occupants have occurred from the want of cultivation, and that a few will be subject to quit rent from that cause. I have already observed that many have omitted to pray for titles, and that without a new proclamation they cannot now be received, from not having appeared within the two months limited by the said proclamation of the 7th of November.

With respect to the lands of Nicolas Perein having been paid for when required for fortifications, it was the plantation of cotton and magnioc, to the extent of three and a half quarrées, that were paid for, some buildings and an oven, the whole estimated at 1,112 dollars, and not the land; and this indemnification was such as the law then and now requires. I have, however, to add, that so far from taking advantage of any defect of titles where lands were required for the public service, I have, since the proclamation of November 1816, waved all measures of such a tendency.

I am sorry to say that many of the British occupants have transferred their rights previous to obtaining any assurance of their titles. In these cases the attorney general has recommended a fine rather than to take the lands, and I have in such case referred it to the parties to agree to or object, that they might not afterwards prefer claims, which, like those of Mr. Marryat, would only give your Lordship trouble without benefit to the parties.

The Earl Bathurst, K. G. I have the honour to be, &c.
&c. &c. &c. (signed) *Ralph Woodford.*

(Translation.)—Year 1795.

Don Joseph Vincent Bontur solicits that a title of property to one hundred and thirty-nine quarrées, three solars, five estadales, and thirty-five varas of land, that he possesses in the situation of Guaracaro, on the coast of Naparima, may be given to him.

Mr. Governor and Commandant General,

I, Don Joseph Vincent Bontur, a native and inhabitant of this island, appear before your Honor in due form, and say, that I find myself in possession of lands in Guaracaro, on the coast of Naparima, which consist of one hundred and seventy-nine quarrées, three solars, five estadales and thirty-five varas, as appear by the plan that I solemnly present, which have been conceded to me by this government; in consequence of which, and as I find myself with the number of free persons and slaves that are required by the royal instruction of population for this island, in order to obtain the title of property to the same,

I pray your Honour may be pleased to order that the same may be granted to me, the necessary formalities being previously had, whereby I shall receive grace and justice; which I implore and swear as required.

(signed) *Joseph Vincent Bontur.*

Passed to the commissary of population for his report.

(signed) *Chacon.* (signed) *Lic^{do} Guillen.*

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a copy (save the survey) of the only document transmitted by the commissary of population to the tribunal of intendant, judge of crown lands, as existing in his office, regarding the lands of Nepomuceno N. Prieto, and his mother Theresa Farfan, of which it forms a part, having formerly belonged to Don Vincent Bontur.

(signed) *P. Gellineau,*
Escribano of Intendant, as Judge of Crown Lands.

I certify that no other document or record of proceedings, had under the Spanish government, exists in this office regarding the lands petitioned for by Don Nepomuceno Prieto, and by him transferred to Messrs. Archibald Watherstone & Co.

(signed) *Edmonstone Hodgkinson*, Comm^r of Population.

Trinidad, the 13th December 1819.

I certify the above to be the signatures of P. Gellineau, escribano, &c. &c. of E. Hodgkinson, commissary of population.

(signed) *Ralph Woodford.*

—Nº 28.—

Extract of a Letter from Governor Sir Ralph Woodford, bart. to the Earl Bathurst, K. G. dated Trinidad, 22d of April 1820.

(No. 364.)

" I have the honour to report to your Lordship, that Mr. Barry, the proprietor of Belmont, lately arrived here for the purpose of terminating the suit that has so long been pending regarding that property.

" After seeing the proceedings, he expressed great regret at the offer which I had made not having been acceded to by his attorney, and utterly disclaimed the virulence with which the proceedings have been carried on ever since I proceeded to prepare another residence.

" After a judicial appraisement of the land (which was valued only at 300*l.* C^y) and of that portion of the buildings which the government received in 1802, at the value at that time by which the chief judge ordered the appraisers to be guided, Mr. Barry offered to take 1,400*l.* C^y in lieu of all claims, upon each party paying their own costs; which being little more than two years rent, and as it terminated the suit, I consented, under the advice of the chief judge, to pay; and, while I hope your Lordship will be pleased to sanction the same, I trust the justice of my conduct will stand confirmed in your Lordship's opinion."

		£. *s.* *d.*
" The sum awarded by the court for rent as by the decree (A.) has been	£. 3,757 10 –	
The compromise	1,400 – –	
		5,157 10 –
The sum offered in January 1819	6,000 – –	
15 months rent from that time	675 – –	
		6,675 10 –
Gained by the compromise		£. 1,518 – –

" It is certainly to be regretted that Mr. Barry did not make this offer at an earlier period, for the residence at St. Ann's has been completed; but I nevertheless trust that your Lordship will appreciate the motives which induced me to accede to such reasonable terms, for putting an end to a very unpleasant litigation."

(A.)

Copy of a Decree of his Honor the Chief Judge, in the matter of *Heywood and Co.* v. *Barry and Black.*

" The right of the removal of the buildings erected by and at the expense of the colonial government, has already been recognized by the decree of this tribunal of the 14th day of June 1819. It appears by the declarations of the witness John Black, esq. that there was only a small house, 36 feet by 18, built of American timber, shingled and floored; and a small hut covered with straw, upon the said lands at the time of the original contract for the lease thereof by the colonial government; and by the declarations of the witnesses on the part of the crown, it appears that even the former building was new shingled and repaired by the government previous to its occupation of the property. With the exception of the said house of 36 feet by 18, all these buildings are proved to be the property of the government, who are declared to be duly and legally authorized to remove the same, paying to the attorney of the heirs of Barry the rent due according to the report of the treasurer; and for the payment of which rent the court considers the colonial government responsible, the same having been paid by the succeeding governors up to the year 1813, at the same rate.

"Pass the proceedings to the attorney of the heirs of Barry, for answer to the otrosi."

19th July 1819. (signed) *Ashton Warner*, Chief Judge.

This is the decree of the honourable the chief judge, this 19th July 1819.
Before me (signed) *Webster Gillman*, Escribano.

Received same day. (signed) *W. G.*

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original decree contained in folios 373 and 374 of the proceedings (No 246.)

Heywood & Co. v. *Barry and Black.*

Trinidad Court House, (signed) *Richard Butcher*, Actᵍ Escribano.
26th February 1820.

— Nº 29. —

Copy of a Letter from *Joseph Marryat*, esq. to *Henry Goulburn*, esq.; dated 23d July 1821.

SIR, Great George-street, Westminster, 23d July 1821.

THE accompanying paper, though inclosed to me in a letter dated October last, only came to my hands this morning, having been forwarded by way of St. Thomas. It contains the copy of a decree of Sir Ralph Woodford, and his assessor, as respecting forty-four runaway negroes; the law proceedings against whom cost the owners no less a sum than 3,279 *l.* 3 *s.* currency. Probably the governor, who in this case was also the judge, and his assessor, who is also a lawyer, both of whom profit by these proceedings, will think them very reasonable and proper; but those who have to pay the expense of them are of a very different opinion. I have left annexed to the papers some observations upon them by Mr. Begorat, the attorney in Trinidad, to the Reverend Edward Picton, to whose estate two of these negroes belonged; and, as his agent here, I think it my duty to lay the case before you for the consideration of Lord Bathurst, hoping to hear that such arrangements will be made as shall prevent the parties being subjected to these enormous charges in future.

I am, &c.

Henry Goulburn, esq. (signed) *Josʰ Marryat.*
&c. &c. &c.

Before his Excellency the Governor in the Tribunal of Supreme Jurisdiction, in the matter of the Maroon Negroes.

Government House.

I hereby certify that the following is a true copy of a decree given in the foregoing matter by his Excellency the Governor, in concurrence with his assessor, dated the 17th day of October 1820.

Upon the reference made to this tribunal for the apportionment of the costs under the 20th law of the 5th act of the 7th book of the Recopilation of the Indies. By which law it is declared, that of the expenses incurred for the reduction of Maroon negroes, one-fifth shall be paid by the crown, and the remainder by the inhabitants that are to be or have been thereby benefited; where no tax shall be levied for the express object, as the viceroy president or the audience of the district shall direct. And that of the negroes taken after the principals shall have suffered, the remainder shall be delivered to their owners, on payment of the portions assigned to them of the expenses; the like being had regarding any that may be escheated to the crown.

It is therefore declared as follows;—1st. That the expenses of their capture have amounted in the quarter of North and South Naparima to	£. 1,539	1	6
Point-à-Pierre	—		
Cuva Cascayas	136	16	–
Amounting to	£. 1,675	17	6

Of which one-fifth, or 339*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* is payable by the crown, and the remainder by the quarters which have thereby been most benefited, or to which the negroes belonged, according to the following rates; viz.

One-half to Point-à-Pierre.
One-fourth to North Naparima.
Three-sixteenths to South Naparima.
One-sixteenth to Cusa and its adjacent quarters.

And upon a consideration of the evidence, the following extraordinary fines are adjudged towards the said expenses; viz.

The free coloured woman, Revillac	£. 100
Madame Dey	300
Mr. Barth	200
Union Estate, Point-à-Pierre	150

Leaving 600*l.* to be divided among the quarters as follows:

Point-à-Pierre	£. 300	–
N: Naparima	150	–
S. Naparima	112	10
Cuva and its adjacent quarters	37	10

And the charges for the maintenance and care of these slaves as follows; viz.	£. 2,460	11	–
Taxed costs	818	12	–
Amounting to	£. 3,279	3	–
Less 350*l*, payable by the crown, as it will be herein expressed	350	–	–
Leaving	£. 2,929	3	–

which will be charged in the following proportions against the respective owners of the *thirty-seven* negroes claimed and ordered to be given up to them; viz.

To Madame Dey, for her ten slaves	£. 820	–
The free coloured woman, Raveillac, for La Foie	90	3
Mr. Barth, for his eight slaves	656	–
Mr. Clarton, for his two slaves	170	–
Picton and Madame Donald, for their two slaves	164	–
Union Estate, for five slaves	410	–
Massey and Dessources, for Agnes and Adam	157	–
Achie Serra, for Egle and her four children	282	–
Navet, for Mary	90	–
Melzet, for J. Bliste	90	–

To what regards the *seven* registered negroes that have been renounced or remain unclaimed by their owners, and as such devolve to the crown as slaves, it is to be observed, that they are generally of such a description as to be likely to entail more trouble on the government than any advantage to be derived from their labour, being generally sick or advanced in years. The charge of providing for *fourteen* unregistered negroes, of which eight are infants, also falls on the colony; and under these circumstances the sum of 350*l.* is accorded as the proportion to be paid by the colony beyond the apportionment already declared to affect the public in this object of general police.

The commandant will be informed by the escribano de Camara of the sums declared chargeable under the law to their respective quarters, and the obligations they are under to collect and pay into the treasury the proportion of their districts within twenty days, which is the time assigned for this purpose.

The slaves will be delivered to the claimants on payment of the sums declared, and the fines which they are condemned in into the treasury, reserving to the deputy provost marshal the reimbursement of their subsistence due since the accounts were made up.

The owners are enjoined to pay the strictest attention to these negroes, and to conciliate their affection by the utmost care and indulgence for their faults, which are now to be considered as punished and expiated.

If the owners are found to treat them otherwise, the negroes will be removed from their possession.

The deputy alguazil mayor will deliver over to Mr. Smith, charged with the care of these negroes, the little negress Mary, the daughter of Victor, as well as the negro Joney, as being unregistered; and as he has notwithstanding been claimed, it is reserved to the claimants to prefer their pretensions in the mode prescribed by the order in council of the 26th March 1812.

An extract of this sentence as referring to the owners of the negroes returned, and the injunction which accompanies this act of delivery, will be sent to them; and copies of this sentence will be forwarded to the commandants of the respective quarters, and to the other interested parties.

(signed) *Ralph Woodford,*
Antonio Gomez.

Observations.

By this document it will appear, that the capture of 46 negroes of every description, and the *unnecessary* law-suit instituted to this effect against the law, which, on the contrary, recommends a summary process in all cases of this kind, seven have been abandoned to the King by their proprietor, and 33 and 4 children are to be remitted to their respective owners by paying the expenses and costs of the law-suit, which amount in total to 3,278*l.* 12*s.*; or 6,657 *ff.* 2*s.* effective dollars: that is to say, more than the half of the value of each negro; when before our pretended regeneration of systems, the capture and expenses would not have been more than 50 dollars a head for the big slaves, their case summarily decided, and every one of those remaining, without the charge of having perpetrated any crime, delivered up to their respective owners.

Mrs. Dey, among the owners mentioned, is a widow possessing a large family, and indeed her means so very inadequate to meet such expenses and fine, that she has been obliged to sell her estate, after expending a large sum of money for the claim of these slaves.

— Nº 30. —

Copy of a Letter from Governor Sir *R. Woodford* to *Henry Goulburn*, esq.; dated 16th August 1821.

Sir, Blair, 16th August 1821.

I have the honour to return the accompanying papers from Mr. Marryat, and to submit the following report for the consideration of Earl Bathurst.

In 1818 the desertions of the negroes were so frequent in the quarter of Point-à-Pierre, as to excite my attention; and by the activity of Mr. Mitchell, the commandant of the adjoining quarter of North Naparima, it was ascertained that they had resorted to an establishment of runaways in the interior: some time after one deserted the camp, when it was found to be so considerable as to require a military force. In the proper season a detachment of militia of those quarters was sent into the woods conducted by the deserter; a few of the men and women, and all the children were taken. On examining these, it was found that the greater number had escaped. A second detachment was sent, who found a new establishment already formed; it was destroyed, and nearly all the people were brought in: they were all committed to prison, that they might be identified and claimed. Many had been in the woods for 20 years, and it was necessary to ascertain if they had ever been registered as absentees; it was important to learn how the camp had been formed, and the relative and proportionate guilt of each; and above all, it was essential to discover whether the treatment by the owners of the slaves that had deserted had given any colourable pretence to the negroes for absenting themselves from the estates. These examinations occupied a considerable time, and the result was such as to attach great blame to some proprietors, while it was desirable to make an example of the chiefs of the camp, who for many years had been in the habit of lurking in the vicinity of estates and carrying off women to the camp But it was found that the law expressly declares that the cognizance of these offences shall belong to the ordinary jurisdiction, so that it could not be brought before the Governor and his assessor; and as it was to affect the lives of the negroes, it was not considered right to make a summary process of it, as Mr. Begorrat insists should have been done, since it would have deprived them of the benefit of an advocate and a defence, even if the law had not expressly declared that such matters should be tried by the court of first instance; the apportionment of the reimbursement of the expense incurred being left to the audience. I however recommended dispatch in the suit, and the selection of the worst offenders as objects of the law; but it was found that they were so intimately blended with each other that this could not be done, and the magistrates were of opinion that it was not desirable that the negroes should be so soon returned to the estates. Several planters had the prudence to abandon their slaves, lest they should contaminate others; and my own opinion would have prevented the return of any of them, while it provided for a reasonable value being paid for each by the government, which could best have controlled and watched over their conduct. It was however not left to me to decide, but became the duty of the chief judge, who in his sentence, directed the slaves to be punished with a fixed number of stripes, and to be restored to their owners on payment of the expenses, awarded in such manner as the royal audience should direct; and these directions are contained in the document sent to you by Mr. Martyat; but it is not the sentence on the slaves; or were the Governor and his assessor their judges, or did they profit by the proceedings, as in that suit no costs were taxed to them, and the assessor never receives any fees whatsoever. Those of the Governor are, as you know, regulated and sworn to quarterly in council.

On perusing these directions of the audience, you will find that the expenses altogether amounted to 4,975 *l.* C^{y}, of which 1,695 *l.* was the charge for the militia parties. Of this, the law, charges of the crown, with one-fifth (which Mr. Begorrat in his mutilated copy of the decree leaves out), a portion was paid from the funds of those quarters in the vicinity of the camp, and the remainder was supplied by fines imposed on those proprietors who had been found to give cause of complaint to the negroes; among these appears Mad^{e}. D'Ey, the widow, whose distress is quoted by Mr. Begorrat, though it may be more justly attributed to her own mismanagement in so treating her slaves, as to induce ten to desert for many months, than to the payment of the expense of recovering them.

Of the 3,279 *l.* stated to be the costs of the legal proceedings, you will, on reading the decree, observe that 2,460 *l.* was expended in feeding, clothing, superintending and supplying with medicines and medical attendance these people for many months; and that the taxed costs only amounted to one-fourth of the sum stated, viz. 818 *l.* and this includes the expense of the public punishments of these offenders, all the charges of the various advocates chosen by the several prisoners to defend them, and those of the attorney general for the prosecution; so that with all the formalities of criminal proceedings, as the practice now is, and the consequent expense, it is not surprising that the charge for identifying, valuing, prosecuting, defending and punishing a runaway slave should amount to 10 *l.* sterling, when the expenses of the country are considered.

If this explanation should not be satisfactory to Lord Bathurst, I have to beg that you would direct Lieutenant Colonel Young to send home the *original* proceedings, by which his Lordship will see the trouble *occasioned* by this business, and with what justice Mr. Marryat continues to occupy his Lordship's attention with complaints of my administration of the government of Trinidad.

I ought to add that the freedom of the slave who conducted the detachment to the camp was provided for and included in the expense: he was however left under the care of the government overseer, being unable to take care of and provide for himself at present.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(signed) *Ralph Woodford.*

Henry Goulburn, esq. M.P.
&c. &c. &c.

N° 31

Copy of a Note from Lord CLANWILLIAM to ROBERT WILMOT, esq.; dated 4th February 1822.

LORD Clanwilliam presents his compliments to Mr. Wilmot, and requests he will have the goodness to lay before Earl Bathurst the inclosed copy of a letter and inclosure addressed by Mr. Marryat, M. P. to the Marquis of Londonderry.

Lord Londonderry will be anxious to receive such information respecting Sir Ralph Woodford's conduct, and the statements advanced in these papers, as may enable his Lordship to make the explanations which Mr. Marryat intends to provoke.

Foreign Office, }
4th February 1822.}

Copy of a Letter from Joseph Marryat, esq. to the Marquis of Londonderry; dated 28th January 1822.

My Lord, Great George-street, Westminster, 28th Jan. 1822.

Your Lordship may probably recollect, that in the debate on the Foreign Enlistment Bill, I stated that when the royalist army was marching upon Guiria, a great number of the independent party embarked for Trinidad in boats, canoes, and such small vessels as they could procure; where they were refused permission to land by Sir Ralph Woodford, and consequently were forced back into the power of their enemies, by whom they were immediately massacred, and that their bones whitened the shore of the coast. These assertions of mine were contradicted by your Lordship and Mr. Goulburn; your Lordship stated, that the fugitive independents had been well received by Governor Woodford; and Mr. Goulburn added, that His Majesty's ministers were perfectly satisfied with his conduct.

When the newspapers containing the report of this debate found their way to the Spanish Main, the government of Colombia directed their attorney-general to take the examinations, on oath, of persons worthy of credit and faith, who could speak to these subjects from their own knowledge, and also to other acts of Sir Ralph Woodford, which was accordingly done, the original papers recorded in the archives of the government, and legalized copies delivered in such a form as to entitle them to faith in the territory of the republic, and elsewhere.

One of these copies was transmitted to me, and when the House of Commons meets, I shall of course make such use of it as will justify the veracity of my statements, which your Lordship and Mr. Goulburn thought proper to impeach. I am, however, induced to send your Lordship a translation of it in the mean time, from other considerations, which give great importance to the proceedings of Sir Ralph Woodford, and to the determination of His Majesty's ministers respecting his conduct.

Every province in South America has now shaken off the yoke of Spain, and the establishment of commercial intercourse with their new governments is become an object of serious interest to every maritime nation. Portugal has already acknowledged the independence of Buenos Ayres and Chili. The President of the United States of America has declared in his opening speech to the Senate and House of Representatives, that his best exertions shall be used with Spain to obtain from her the recognition of South American independence. The Chambers of Commerce of Paris and Havre, are understood to have addressed the French government with the same object; and the new formed Rhenish West Indian Company is negotiating with the deputy from Colombia, with the view of obtaining exclusive commercial privileges for a pecuniary consideration. Great Britain, whose only practicable relief from the heavy burden of taxation, under which she labours, is the prosecution of her commercial pursuits, and the finding new marts for the sale of her manufactures, and who must look to the new world to indemnify her for the restrictions imposed upon her industry by the jealousy and envy of the old, ought not to be the last in the race of commercial enterprise, nor in readiness to acknowledge the triumph of freedom; but if instead of showing any disposition to enter into relations of peace and amity with the new governments of South America, His Majesty's ministers (as their intention is reported to be) again send out, as Governor of Trinidad, the man who stands recorded in the archives of Colombia as the enemy of her independence, and as having occasioned the slaughter of thousands of her subjects by his inhospitable and cruel conduct, can we reasonably expect to conciliate her favour, or to be placed by her on the footing of the most favoured nations? Such an appointment would imply a full approbation of Sir Ralph Woodford's conduct, by His Majesty's ministers, after these documents had come to their knowledge, and necessarily transfer the odium, which is now confined to himself as an individual, to the government by which he was supported and patronized.

I submit these remarks to your Lordship's consideration, and remain with great respect, Your Lordship's most obedient and humble servant,

The Marquis of Londonderry, (signed) *Jos. Marryat.*
&c. &c. &c.

Senior Political Governor,

The procurator general says, that an article has been inserted in the "Correo del Oronoco," taken from a London newspaper, being part of a speech made in the British parliament by Mr. Marryat, last year, on the conduct of the Governor of Trinidad, Sir Ralph Woodford, towards the emigrants from the Spanish Main, who sought an asylum in that island from the atrocities of Boves and Morales. The honourable member fixed his attention and sensibility on the consequences of refusing an asylum to the emigrants who solicited a refuge in Trinidad, and who offered the customary security for their good conduct; but being driven away returned to the coast of Cumana, and were assassinated by the butchery of Boves and Morales. Mr. Marryat asserted, with great propriety, that the Governor, in refusing an asylum to those persons, had signed the death warrant of those who vainly looked to him for hospitality. This act of absolute notoriety was accompanied by many others equally scandalous. The facts which serve as the foundation of the speech of Mr. Marryat were as follows: That the emigration commenced in August 1814, and continued till December in the same year; and that no place of refuge was more accessible for those who emigrated from Guiria than the island of Trinidad, nor for the little barks in which they sailed, having no other mode of transit or navigation. Not only did Governor Woodford persist in his refusal to admit the emigrants, but there are a multitude of his other acts, the knowledge of which has not come to the honourable member, but the proof of which cannot be less interesting to the public cause and to history. The double interest has caused the procurator to solicit the examination of persons worthy of credit and faith, who can prove the following facts.

First.—They know and testify, that those persons who emigrated in August 1814, presented to the Governor of Trinidad the petition referred to by Mr. Marryat, the answer to which was as follows: It is incompatible with the orders that regulate my conduct, with respect to the inhabitants of those parts of the Spanish colonies which are in a state of disturbance, to admit into Trinidad any person who is not a natural born subject of Spain.

Secondly.—They know and testify, that all those who were driven away by this declaration were forced to return to the coast of Guiria, as well from the nature of their barks as by the want of provisions; and that on their arrival in the port occupied by the troops of Boves and Morales, they were taken and assassinated by them.

Thirdly.—They know and testify, that in the latter month of 1814, various parties successively emigrated, of which many went to Trinidad, in consequence of its proximity, the quality of their barks, and the scarcity of provisions.

Fourthly.—They know and testify, that as many as were driven by Governor Woodford were forced to return to the coast of Cumana, and were murdered by the troops of Boves and Morales.

Fifthly.—They know and testify, that other parties not being able to arrive at the principal port of Trinidad, approached other ports of the island for refuge, but were fixed upon and driven away by directions of Governor Woodford, particularly one which endeavoured to anchor at point Toco, and in which was the merchant Natero.

Sixthly.—They prove the number of the persons assassinated by the troops of Boves and Morales on the coast of Cumuna, in consequence of their being driven away by Governor Woodford.

Seventhly.—They know and testify, that it was a maxim with Boves and his second Morales to murder all the people without distinction of age or sex; and for this reason the majority of those who emigrated and sought refuge at Trinidad and other islands were whites.

Eighthly.—That it is public and notorious that Boves and Morales, to encourage the people of colour and slaves, who almost exclusively composed their forces, promised them the possession and enjoyment of the property of the whites whom they murdered.

Ninthly.—That Boves used to say to his troops, that when no other white man than himself remained, they should also murder him, in order to secure more perfectly the property conquered from the whites.

Tenthly.—They know and testify, that among the parties driven away by Governor Woodford were many women, children, and old people, and non-combatants, who found persons in Trinidad ready to answer for their good conduct, and who offered security to the Governor, but that he nevertheless refused to admit them.

Eleventhly.—They say that other emigrants received from that Governor injuries, blows, imprisonment, insults, &c. without any other cause than that of being patriots, either in reality or in his opinion.

Twelfthly.—They declare that he intercepted, opened and retained the correspondence of the emigrant patriots, and specify particul[illegible]es within their knowledge.

Thirteenthly.—That on the retreat of the enemy from this province and the patriots remaining in possession of it, the enemy were assisted by Governor Woodford, as soon as he knew of their retreat from the bank of the Oronoco, and from the parts adjacent, pursued by the liberators of Guayana; and they particularize the species of assistance which they received from him.

Fourteenthly.—That such is the hatred of Woodford against all true and presumed patriots, that not content with the murders perpetrated by the assassins of Boves and Morales, he himself persecuted and maltreated, directly and indirectly, all those patriots that arrived in Trinidad, in order that they should not remain in the island. They cite particular and the most notorious cases.

Fifteenthly.—They know and testify, that his persecution thus extended to those illustrious philanthropic foreigners, who, coming to the succour of the patriots in their struggle with the Spanish government, had either touched or anchored at Trinidad, and they declare particular cases which are of public notoriety.

Sixteenthly.—They say that the said Governor last year ordered the steam boat and other vessels to take and bring into the principal port of Trinidad, transports which neared that island in search of pratique, or of orders relative to their destination, and which were laden with persons belonging to the expedition of colonel English. They declare that in effect those vessels would have been embargoed there to the prejudice of the patriot cause if they had not received opportune advice and departed for Margaritta.

Seventeenthly.—They know and certify, that for this more than for any good motive, he visited general Morillo after the Spanish revolution, and was obsequiously treated by him at Puerto Cabello, Valencia and Caracas.

Eighteenthly.—That all they declare is public and notorious, and strictly true; and in order to have due effect, I demand that all the persons who testify shall appear and declare that the circumstances they state are positive facts. I also demand, that when the examination of witnesses is finished, copies shall be delivered in such a manner that they shall have faith in the territory of the republic and elsewhere; and that the original shall be archived,

Angostura, 20th September 1820. *José de Espana.*

Angostura, 20th September 1820, as demanded, so let it be. *Uscutique Paraza.*
Antonio Alcala, Notary of the Government.

The same day I communicated it to the procurator general. *Alcala.*

In the city of Guayana, 6th October 1820, the citizen Matias Lovera being presented as a witness by the procurator general, I received his oath in due form, and interrogated him as to the particulars contained in the foregoing writing. He declared as follows:—

To the first.—He certifies that the misfortune cited in that particular was the lot of Pebronila Luca, widow of the citizen Captain Francis Sanches Verca, who suffering various insults and indignities from Governor Woodford, and being *forced* to leave the island instantly for the city of Guiria, in company with one Valerco, fell a victim in consequence of that proceeding on the part of Governor Woodford.

To the second.—He certifies, from certain knowledge, that a multitude of persons were killed on the coast of Guiria, some driven back from Trinidad, and others intimidated from going there, in consequence of the proceedings of the Governor of Trinidad: That the coasts of Guiria, the heights and the island of Paso, were strewed with dead bodies: That their unburied remains as yet strike horror into strangers and others who travel that way.

To the third.—In like manner he certifies that a multitude of persons emigrated in the latter months of 1814, of which the greater part went to Trinidad, in consequence of its proximity, as well as from the nature of their barks, and from want of provisions.

To the fourth.—He knows that from the very bad conduct of Governor Woodford, in not admitting them into Trinidad, the citizens Philip Brabo, Manuel Valesque, John Ramirez, and others whom he does not recollect, fell victims.

To the fifth.—That it is a public and notorious fact that Governor Woodford drove away from the coast of Toco, the launch, commanded by the citizen Manuel Nafera, who had on board unfortunate families that fled from the horrors of the war on the Main.

To the sixth.—That from certain information which he has received from persons worthy of faith and credit, they reckon that more than 3,000 persons perished by the conduct of Governor Woodford, and by the hands of the sanguinary enemies of humanity.

To the seventh.—That he witnessed, to the grief of his heart, that scarcely one white person escaped from the hands of those butchers: That the war carried on by Boves and Morales seemed to have no other object than to exterminate the whole race of the white Americans, which caused the few who escaped from this catastrophe to endeavour to take refuge in Trinidad, as the nearest to the coast of Guiria, without expecting any danger.

To the eighth.—That Boves, in order to content the horde by which he was followed, and which almost exclusively consisted of vicious men and slaves, told them, that whosoever should kill his master should have all his possessions, and every thing that belonged to him; and one-half in case he should kill his son, or any other near relative, or any white person, without distinction of sex.

To the ninth.—That it is public and notorious, that the usual language of Boves to his followers was even to destroy himself in case they wished to perfect their undertakings.

To the tenth.—That, as one of many, it is notorious, that having arrived at the port of Trinidad in a launch owned by the citizen Pedro Sanctaz, carrying many families of either sex, they were ordered to depart within an hour, without having any respect to the state of the launch and want of provisions for a voyage; and what more, the coast being occupied by a squadron of the enemy commanded by John Gabozoa, a Spanish chief: That he well recollects the persons on board the launch to be, the citizen James Bernard Sanchez, Dr. Nicholas Aurola, Manuel Pereira, Peter Sanches and son, Ramon Macado, Jos^h Michael Machado, Fernando Antonio Fremarias, Jos^h Guerara, and other white persons; among whom was the large family of the old citizen Edward Hurtado and others, who had lost, in the fury of the war, or rather the persecution on the coast, their fathers and brothers and others, who could alleviate their misfortunes.

To the eleventh.—That it is notorious that persons who were discovered in Trinidad, though who were not put in the common prison like the worthy ecclesiastic citizen Dr. Francis Joseph Rivaz and Dr. Azabla, were maltreated by Governor Woodford, as were the citizens Oscubiture, James Ben. Sanchez, and Joseph Rafael Ravenga.

To the twelfth.—That Governor Woodford intercepted and opened the letters directed to the emigrants from the Main, even coming from friendly islands, as occurred with a letter directed by the citizen Francis Policarpo Ortiz of St. Thomas to the Marquis del Toro, citizen Francis Rodreguez, for the sole cause of being addressed to an unfortunate Venezuelean.

To the thirteenth.—That when we the patriots occupied this province, the enemy flying before our light troops, those who fled took various channels; but Governor Woodford, being apprised of the event, sent ships of war and provisions to save them, and to conduct the runaways to Trinidad.

To the fourteenth.—That as far as relates to this particular, the conduct of Governor Woodford is sufficiently notorious from the gazette of Grenada and the other articles; and the witness refers to what he has deposed to the foregoing questions.

To the fifteenth.—That Governor Woodford, if he did not assist, at least tolerated the vessels armed by individuals, and which were in the port of Trinidad with the sole object of watching the Creoles and foreigners coming to the Main to assist the Americans; in order to assassinate them, as happened some months past to a transport laden with Englishmen.

To the sixteenth.—That only from report and information he knows this particular, having been three years domiciled in this city.

To the seventeenth.—That he knows from the public papers that Governor Woodford has been in Caracas, Valencia, and other parts of the Main, and of his being courted there, by General Morillo, some months past; and that by this conduct Governor Woodford, as well as by other reputed acts, has rendered himself the enemy of every Creole, and the friend of their oppressors.

To the eighteenth.—That all he has declared is public and notorious, and true, upon oath; and that he confirms and ratifies it; that he will repeat it as often as demanded; that he is 28 years of age; that he has nothing to add or take away, and signs it with me, the notary, to which I testify.

Matias Lovera. *Anthony Alcala,* Notary to the Government.

In the city of Guayana, December 9th, 1820, being present the citizen Peter Sanchez Torres, presented as a witness by the procurator general, I received on oath and due form, and interrogated him as to the particulars contained in the foregoing writings, when he deposes as follows:

To the first.—That he knows and testifies, that those who emigrated in 1814 presented to Governor Woodford of Trinidad the petition referred to by Mr. Marryat, and that its fate was as is mentioned in the question.

To the second.—That he knows and testifies, that all those who were driven away in consequence of the quality of the barks, as well as from want of provisions, were forced to return to the coast of Guiria, which was occupied by the troops of Morales and Boves, and that they were taken and assassinated by them.

To the third.—That towards the end of the said year 1814, many parties successively emigrated, almost all went to Trinidad, in consequence of the want of provision and the quality of their barks.

To the fourth.—That almost all were driven away by Governor Woodford, and returned to the coast of Cumana, where they fell victims to the army of Boves and Morales.

To the fifth.—That he is ignorant of that fact.

To the sixth.—That it is incalculable the number of persons assassinated by Boves and Morales on the coast of Cumana, in consequence of their being driven back by Governor Woodford.

To the seventh.—That it is public and notorious, that it was a maxim with the murderous Boves and Morales to destroy all the white people, without distinction of age or sex; in consequence almost all who emigrated and sought for refuge in Trinidad and other foreign islands were whites.

To the eighth.—That the intention of Boves and Morales, in this respect, was to have with them the people of colour and slaves, of which almost all their force was composed; and in order to encourage them, they promised to every individual the possession and enjoyment of the property of every white person they should kill, with a good recompense if they should kill their masters.

To the ninth.—That the said Boves used to say to his followers, that when all the other whites were killed, they should finish by killing himself, in order to enjoy the property taken from them.

To the tenth.—That he knows and testifies, that among the persons driven away by Governor Woodford, there were many women and children and old and pacific persons (non-combatants); that almost all had persons who would be responsible for their conduct, but that the said Governor refused to admit them, although that responsibility was offered.

To the eleventh.—That the witness and his son, the citizen presbyter James Bernard Sanchez, and almost all the emigrants who were driven back from Trinidad, received from Governor Woodford injuries, insults, blows and imprisonment, on no other account than that of being patriots, or that he thought they were so.

To the twelfth.—That the said Governor intercepted, opened, and retained the letters of the patriot emigrants, even coming from other colonies, as happened in the case of the Marquis del Toro, citizen Francis Rodriguez, which fact is sufficiently scandalous.

To the thirteenth.—That he testifies, that when the patriots took possession of this province, the enemy flying, pursued by the liberator of Guayana, Governor

Woodford sent ships of war and provisions to succour and save a multitude of persons who had escaped by the Oronoco and ports adjacent.

To the fourteenth.—That such was the rage and hatred of Governor Woodford towards all real and presumed patriots, that, not content with the assassinations executed by Boves and Morales, he himself persecuted and maltreated, directly and indirectly, all those who arrived in Trinidad, in order that they should not remain in that colony: That this deponent, out of compassion, took from Guiria, in his launch, and conducted to Trinidad, a multitude of persons of different ages and sexes: That they were detained five days in the port, without being permitted to land, in order to give time for the enemy's galliot Esperanza, a flechera and a fellucca, to come to assassinate them. That they were informed of this by a fishing-boat; and notwithstanding their not having permission, they all jumped on shore, and presented themselves before the Governor, who, infuriated, put in prison the citizen presbyter, James Bernard Sanches (who was grievously ill), Quintin Vallenilla, Dr. Nicholas Ausola; this deponent, and many others whose names he does not recollect. That the first time the abovementioned James Bernard Sanches went to Trinidad he was accompanied by the presbyter canon of the cathedral of Merida, Dr. Mendoza: That they were insulted by Governor Woodford, and arrested in the house of the captain of the port, Jacol: That from thence they were put on board a fishing-boat without victuals or water, in order to seek an asylum in any other place than Trinidad.

To the fifteenth.—That he is ignorant of that fact.

To the sixteenth.—That he is also ignorant of that fact.

To the seventeenth,—That he knows it to be public and notorious, by the public papers, that the Governor of Trinidad, from his hatred towards the patriots more than for any other motive, visited general Morillo since the Spanish revolution, and was obsequiously treated by him at Puerto Cabello, Valencia, and Caracas.

To the eighteenth.—That all he has deposed is public and notorious, and strictly true upon oath: That he affirms and ratifies it, and will say it again, if necessary: That he has nothing to add or take away: That he is 60 years of age; and signs with me, the notary; to which I certify.

Pedro Sanches de Torres. Anto. Alcala.

In the city of Augostura, 10th October 1820, being present in his hotel, the citizen Vicente Gallardo, a witness, presented by the procurator-general, I received his oath in due form; and being interrogated as to what is contained in the foregoing, he deposed as follows:

To the first.—That he can declare nothing as to that particular, being at the time mentioned concealed in the mountains.

To the second.—That for the same reason he is also ignorant of that particular.

To the third,—That he knows and testifies, that in the latter months of the year 1814 numerous parties emigrated, of whom many went to Trinidad, having no other alternative, in consequence of the smallness and bad state of their barks, want of provisions, and the proximity of that island.

To the fourth.—That almost all who emigrated and arrived in Trinidad were driven away by the Governor of that island, and in consequence forced to return to Cumana, and were assassinated by the troops of Boves and Morales. That this deponent does not recollect the names of any of those unfortunate people, but that the fact is public and notorious.

To the fifth.—That in like manner he testifies, that many parties not being able to arrive in the port of Trinidad; but this deponent is ignorant of an thing else in that particular.

To the sixth.—That, according to the general opinion, more than 2,000 persons of all sexes and ages were assassinated by the troops of Boves and Morales in consequence of their being driven away by Governor Woodford.

To the seventh.—That it was the wish of Boves and Morales to exterminate the race of whites, without distinction of sex or age, and on this account it was that all who emigrated to the island of Trinidad and other colonies were whites.

To the eighth.—That it is also public and notorious, that the object of this maxim was to have with them all the people of colour and slaves, of which the army of Boves and Morales was composed; and, in order to encourage them, they promised to each individual the possession and enjoyment of the property of such white people, as they should assassinate, without distinction of sex.

To the ninth.—That it is certain that Boves used to say to his soldiers, that in order to better secure to themselves the properties taken from the whites, they ought to assassinate him when all the others of that colour were disposed of.

To the tenth.—That almost all the emigrants driven away by Governor Woodford were composed of old people, women and children; that they had offered security to the Governor for their good behaviour in the island, and notwithstanding he would not admit them.

To the eleventh.—That almost all the emigrants who went to Trinidad suffered blows, injuries, insults and imprisonment, without any other crime than being, or his imagining them to be, patriots. That the said Governor sent the presbyter Machuca to this capital when it was occupied by the enemy; and that he is ignorant of the fate of that unfortunate ecclesiastic.

To the twelfth.—That from report he only knows that partic

To the thirteenth.—That he knows and testifies, that when the enemy retired from this province in consequence of the entry of the patriots, they were assisted and protected by Governor Woodford; that when he knew that they had fled by the Oronoco, pursued by our light troops, he instantly sent to their succour two ships of war, well furnished with plenty of provisions.

To the fourteenth.—That such was the rage and hatred entertained by Governor Woodford towards all real or presumed patriots, that not content with the murders perpetrated by Boves and Morales, he himself maltreated and persecuted, directly and indirectly, all those who had the misfortune to arrive in Trinidad, in order that they should not remain there, but he put many emigrants to work on the roads: That this deponent; and the citizens Pedro Ortiz, Francisco Morales, Diego Blanco, Francisco Peres, and Francisco Padilla, were forty-seven days in the mountains of Guirias, famishing, and nearly expiring, until, fortunately, a mulatto of Trinidad, moved by compassion and humanity, offered to conduct them to the coast of that island, but under the express condition that they should suffer death rather than declare to the Governor who it was brought them thither: That the said mulatto landed them in the night on the shore, near the port, from whence they bent their course towards the plantation of Dr. Celestini Suvera: That being near the house a major domo came out, and made them return to the shore, without even permitting them to drink water, saying he was ordered by his master to give no relief to the emigrants, in consequence of the penalties imposed by the Governor for so doing: That the following day they all presented themselves before the Governor, who received them angrily, and ordered them instantly to embark for Guiria, where their throats would be cut, as was the fate of so many others who had the misfortune to fall into the hands of Governor Woodford: That this deponent and his companions obstinately refused to comply with so cruel a mandate; that they told him they had rather be ordered to be hanged than to be delivered into the hands of the enemy: That Governor Woodford at last conceded to them permission to embark instantly on board a bilander, which fortunately was on the point of sailing for Grenada, but without permitting them, even for two hours, to solicit provisions for the voyage: That they were reduced to the lowest state of debility, so that they excited the compassion of all who saw them as they were going to embark: That on the passage they were near dying of hunger, the captain of the bilander having only provisions for his crew: That on the passage they were taken by the squadron of Morillo, which was going towards the Island of Margaritta; and that in order to secure themselves they were obliged to hide in a very inconvenient place: That this deponent and his companions were sure, that although General Morillo was an enemy, he would have compassionated their sufferings, and treated them better than the inhuman Governor of Trinidad: That on arriving at Grenada the governor of the island gave them a good reception, and offered them every protection: That they remained there till their health was re-established, and then each went where he thought best to get his subsistence.

To the fifteenth.—That this deponent is ignorant of that fact.

To the sixteenth.—That he is also ignorant of that particular.

To the seventeenth.—That he knows by the public papers that Governor Woodford, through hatred towards the patriots, more than from any other motive, visited general Morillo since the Spanish revolution, and was obsequiously treated by him in Caracas, Valencia and Puerto Cabello.

To the eighteenth.—That all he has declared is public and notorious, and strictly true upon oath; that he affirms and ratifies it, and will say so always when called upon:

upon. That he has nothing to add or take away. He read it; and says it is what he has said. That he is forty-four years of age, and signs with me, the notary, to which I give faith.

Vicente Gallardo. *Antº Alcala.*

In the city of Guayama, 31st October 1820, being present the citizen Joseph Manuel Morales, a witness, presented by the procurator-general, I received his oath in due form, and interrogated him as to the particulars contained in the foregoing, when he deposed as follows:

To the first.—That he is one of those who suffered in his person by word, act, and ill treatment of the Governor of Trinidad, Sir Ralph Woodford, in consequence of having arrived there on the 31st of August 1814, flying from the butcheries perpetrated by the ferocious Boves and Morales. By act, that from the port he was conducted, as a criminal by a military commission, to his presence, and from thence to a dungeon, deprived of all communication for three days, without being permitted or ordered any nourishment. There was a dispute in which this deponent alleged his innocence, and claimed the rights of humanity. That expression of the Governor was improper; sarcastic, infamous insults, and epithets of insurgent and factious; that he should be sent back to the Spanish Main; that he should be fined a hundred dollars for coming to the island without his knowledge; that his servant who accompanied him should be confiscated: That he departed the third day with a passport for Barbadoes, the first penalty being commuted by a decree of the Governor the second day of his imprisonment: That in consequence of the conduct of the Governor to all the emigrants who arrived in the island, he made a memorandum of all his actions, in order to lay his sufferings, as he now does, before the Throne of Great Britain; and for this purpose he certifies, from certain knowledge, the truth of the foregoing as well as other acts of the said Governor.

To the second.—That he testifies, from exact information, that he drove away from the port a multitude of both sexes, who came in various barks from the coast of Guiria to seek an asylum in Trinidad, at the time that the Spaniards were spreading horror all around; that the greater part of them were assassinated, and others died by the intemperature of the mountains and from the fatigue of travelling on craggy roads.

To the third.—That the emigrants continued the rest of the year 1814; and that in consequence of being driven back by Governor Woodford, their lot was to fall victims to the knife, or by sickness on the coast; as the few who saved themselves on the mountains, and still survived, was more by chance than the natural order of things.

To the fourth.—That he refers to the foregoing, and cannot individually detail any of the individuals; that the space of seven years has caused him to forget their names: That he knows of four or five vessels that were driven away by Governor Woodford: That the emigrants met the unfortunate lot described, to the number, as near as possible, of three hundred persons of all ages and sexes: Thus' the respectable presbyter, citizen Joseph Francisco Rivaz, can givé much information of this particular; experienced the same treatment from Governor Woodford, as can also the citizen Manuel Lauda, both living in this province.

To the fifth.—That he knows and testifies, that Governor Woodford had given orders to drive back all who emigrated from the Spanish Main, as he the deponent was, from an estate where he arrived with his little bark to seek for nourishment; as also occurred to the citizen Manuel Natera, who lives in this city, and who carried on board his bark many persons and families.

To the sixth.—That what he knows of this particular he has declared in the fourth.

To the seventh.—That the Spanish Governor of the Main not having sufficient means for the destruction of this country, and its inhabitants, in the years 1812, 13 and 14, commissioned a band of factious people to raise the population of the plains of the provinces, among whom were Boves, Yaner, Nocelo, &c. of whom the first, insinuating himself with the free people of colour and slaves, and taking advantage of their gross ignorance and immorality, instilled in their minds the dreadful maxim to assassinate all the white people, and to take possession of their properties. That in this mode he had formidable followers, who murdered every white they met with, and who were less numerous in consequence of the loss they sustained in an uninterrupted series of battles: That such as could escape of both sexes emigrated, fearful of the murderous knife. And sad experience tells the fate of those who either remained on the Coast of Guiria, or were driven back there by Governor Woodford.

To the eighth.—That it is public and notorious, that the maxim referred to in the last had for object to exterminate the white people, and to take possession of their property.

To the ninth.—That it is notorious, that he impressed this infernal maxim upon them, by saying, that when he alone of the whites remained, they should also murder him.

To the tenth.—That he has already declared, that the emigrants driven back by Governor Woodford were composed of people of all ages and sexes; and he declares, that although he offered security for his good condu[illegible] was confined in a prison.

To the eleventh.—That it is public truth, that Governor Woodford is the avowed enemy of the cause of America. That although he does not recollect the names of all the emigrants who were injured by him, it is public and notorious, that all who had the misfortune to fall into his hands were insulted and maltreated, as happened to himself and to the citizen Presbyter Don Francisco Rivaz, solely because they emigrated from the Main.

To the twelfth.—That he knows and testifies, that the letters of the Venezuelian emigrants were intercepted and opened by Governor Woodford, although they came from other colonies; as was the case with a letter sent by the citizen Francisco Policarpo Ortiz, from the island of St. Thomas, to his brother-in-law, the Marquis del Toro, in which was enclosed one from this deponent to the said marquis citizen Francisco Rodriguez, and which letters only contained an account of the horrors committed on the Main by the bloodthirsty Spaniards, and of the operations which they were informed at St. Thomas were projected by the patriots to throw off the yoke of tyranny.

To the thirteenth.—That it is public and notorious, that Governor Woodford sent from his island ships of war and provisions to protect the Spaniards, and bring them to Trinidad when the patriots took possession of Angostura and the fortresses of Old Guayana.

To the fourteenth.—That the bad conduct of Governor Woodford towards the patriots is public in the island of Grenada and the other Antilles.

To the fifteenth.—That he only knows by information that Governor Woodford endeavoured to intercept and embargo the aid sent to the patriots by some good foreigners in Europe, and who anchored at that island.

To the sixteenth.—That in the same way he knows that Governor Woodford last year armed the steam-boat and other ships in order to take an expedition under colonel English, who was near the island waiting for orders for his ulterior destination; but knowing it he directed his course to the island of Margarita.

To the seventeenth.—That he knows by his correspondence with the island of Trinidad and St. Thomas's, where Governor Woodford anchored on his voyage to the province of Caracas, that he went there for the purpose of complimenting general Morillo, and that he was obsequiously treated by him in Puerto Cabello, Valencia, and Caracas.

To the eighteenth.—That all he has declared is public and notorious, and true upon oath; that he affirms and ratifies it; that he will repeat it as often as demanded; that he has nothing to add or take away; that he is 25 years of age, and signs with the notary; to which I give faith.

Manuel Morales. Anto. Alcala.

In the city of Guayama, November 2d, 1820, being present as a witness, the citizen Jos^{h} Rudenco Lauz, brought forward by the procurator-general of the republic,—I received his oath in due form, and interrogated him as to the fact contained in the foregoing, when he deposed as follows:

To the first.—That he positively certifies that the misfortune related in this particular was the lot of the citizen Peteombe Larce, widow of the citizen Francisco Sanchez Verca, who, fearful of falling a victim to the troops of Boves and Morales, embarked for the island of Trinidad, and on her arrival there presented herself before the Governor;

Governor, who received her with the greatest insult and degradation to her sex, and ordered her instantly to depart the island; that she complied, and returned to the coast of Guiria, from whence she had emigrated in company with one Velasco, who as well as she sought his safety.

To the second.—That he testifies, from certain knowledge, that a multitude of persons acted on the same resolution of going to the island of Trinidad, in consequence of the facility of going there in any bark, however small; and that almost all were driven back; and that a very few who got permission to land at Port of Spain were under the condition to leave the island the first opportunity, though they could scarcely escape the enemy who infested its coasts: That many of them were assassinated, and others died of hunger in the mountains, when they could not any longer subsist upon herbs, or even the horrid recourse of human flesh; one of the said emigrants sacrificing his own daughter to nourish himself in union with others who ran the same fate. That those who were permitted to land were instantly confined in the common prison, without respect to age, circumstances or political opinion, as was the fate of the presbyter Dr. F. Rivaz, Dr. N. Auzala, officer. Q. Ballimilla, citizen P. Sanchez del Toro, and a multitude of pacific persons. The principles of hostility which directed the conduct of the said Governor Woodford were manifested in his refusing permission to land to the wife of the citizen Manuel Tanda, who arrived there in labour, and was delivered during the five days she remained on board; so that no chief could be found better formed to second the sanguinary views of Boves and Morales and their infernal followers.

To the third.—That he refers to the content of the foregoing.

To the fourth.—That those who were driven back by Woodford, and those who could not embark, were assassinated on the coasts of Guiria, which for some time were covered with heaps of dead bodies, to the horror of those strangers who traded to those coasts; and when they informed the said Governor of these dreadful sights, he evinced the greatest insensibility, and even pleasure.

To the fifth.—That the fact recited in that particular is positive and notorious.

To the sixth—That by the computation of faith-worthy persons, and even of European Spaniards, more than 3,000 persons were sacrificed by the brutal vengeance of Boves and Morales, and their satellites.

To the seventh.—That it is positive that the war carried on by these chiefs was not against republicanism, or political opinion, but against the white people; and a proof of it is, that they sacrificed, without distinction of age or sex, the inhabitants of Venezuela of that colour, and for this reason they were all white people who emigrated.

To the eighth.—That Boves and Morales had formed the project of exterminating the white people, without distinction of sex or age, and for this purpose they encouraged the passions of the people of colour, of which their army was composed, promising to them the possession and enjoyment of the property of such white people as they murdered, a testimony uniformly given by those persons, who awaking from their illusion abandoned the standard of tyranny and joined that of liberty and independence.

To the ninth.—That it is positive, from the information of the troops of Boves, that the fact stated in this particular is true.

To the tenth.—That the facts recited in this particular are also certain and public: That he does not recollect the names of the individuals refused permission to land in the aforesaid colony, but he well recollects the presbyter Domingo Brumal coming from St. Thomas to Trinidad, in the idea of living there where he had old Friends. He was allowed to land, but as soon as the Governor knew that he was an emigrant from Cumana, although he came from St. Thomas, he ordered him to be put in the public prison, where he was conducted with scandal and outrage, and at the expiration of three days he was shipped off for another colony. The presbyter Domingo Ballinilla experienced almost a similar reception, having arrived with his wife and several children from the Island of Guadeloupe; and as soon as the Governor knew they were emigrants from Cumana, he ordered them instantly to return in the same ship to the colony they came from, loading this unfortunate family with bitter reproaches, and violating the laws of commerce in not allowing the captain to land to realize his venture; nor giving them time to procure provisions, which they evidently required.

To the eleventh.—That he refers to the second, and further declares that the hatred evinced by Woodford towards all the emigrants from the Main was intense; and notwithstanding he had orders from the British Ministry to observe a strict neutrality between the Spaniards and Americans; and although by the colonial constitution toleration is allowed in matters of religious belief, he proceeded criminally against the emigrants Miguel Sanchez and Miguel Pereira, of the city of Cumana, for having been wanting in what he considered as due respect to the sacrament, in the house of a sick person, where they accidentally were. They were conducted to prison, proceeded against summarily, and in eight days were condemned without being heard, and without confessing that they were of the catholic church. The following Sunday they on bent knees heard high mass performed at nine o'clock in the morning, in presence of the catholic population, afterwards sang the psalm of Misericordia; in manifestation of repentance; and a sermon was pronounced by the priest in the pulpit, which served to show to the people the placidness of Sanchez and Pereira, and the violence of Governor Woodford. All this was performed in the presence of an immense population of all nations and religions; after which they were recommitted to prison, and the following day they were embarked for Grenada, where Sanchez died, and Pereira met the same fate on the Main.

To the twelfth.—That the contents of that particular are certain; and further, that the Marquis del Toro, and his brother Don Ferdinando del Toro, in the year 1812, went to the island of Trinidad, with the resolution of remaining there till tranquillity should be restored in the province of Venezuela. He was obliged to leave the colony, or find security, for no other reason than in a letter from St. Thomas, directed to the Marquis del Toro by his brother-in-law, it was mentioned that Bolivar had departed with an expedition for the coast of Venezuela.

To the thirteenth.—That this deponent saw three or four vessels, well manned and provided, leave Trinidad to go to the assistance of the Spaniards; and also that he has seen porto franco given to four or five Spanish bombs, permitting them to remain armed in Port of Spain, notwithstanding the repeated requests made by the merchants that they should be disarmed, in order to permit them to realize the commercial speculations they had pending.

To the fourteenth.—That he refers to what he has already deposed, and adds, that no proof can be more authentic of the hatred entertained by Woodford against all who favour or embrace the cause of liberty, than his having industriously persecuted all who entertain such sentiments. He expelled the foreigner Mariani, a rich inhabitant of the island, without permitting him to dispose of his property. He conducted with troops, and manacled with fetters, the Spanish Miguel Sanchez, because he served the republic; that after many days imprisonment he was put to the public works, in paving the streets, and expelled to St. Thomas, without giving him or allowing him to provide himself with provisions. That on the contrary, all who had an opposite opinion have had in Governor Woodford a protector and friend, as was the case with Dr. Antonio Gomez, who having been the author of the revolution of the Canarians and Spaniards, discovered in the city of Caracas, the 11th July 1811, was not only well received by Woodford, but obtained from him all the necessaries he wanted, and after the conquest of Venezuela by General Monteverde, returned to that capital. On its being set free a second time by General Bolivar, he returned again to Trinidad; and not only did he receive him with cordiality, but made him undergo a most rare metamorphosis, making him resign his only profession of Physician, and turn lawyer, although he did not absolutely know how to constitute him in the acts of government and cabildo, to the disparagement of the English jurisconsults. That in the sequel of his operations against the emigrants he has followed no other path than that pointed out by that insolent Canarian, who only sought an opportunity of venting the venom of which he is composed, without either compassion or motive.

To the fifteenth.—That this has occurred to several Englishmen, of whom this deponent does not recollect the names, except the quarter-master Benol of the regiment of Trinidad.

To the sixteenth.—That he only knows these facts by report, which are but too general.

To the seventeenth—That this deponent is so well convinced of the hostile conduct of the aforesaid Governor towards the Venezuelians, and his adhesion to their enemies, being their indefatigable protector, as all who arrived at Trinidad have and do experience; and this deponent has no doubt of the facts expressed in this particular.

To the eighteenth.—That all he has declared is public and notorious, and true upon oath; that he has read it, and agrees to it in all its points: That he affirms and ratifies it, and will repeat it as often as demanded: That he is 40 years of age, (rather less) and signs with me, of which I give faith.

Jos^{h} Prudencio Lanz. Antonio Alcala.

In the city of Guayama, 11th November 1820; being present the citizen Pedro Ortiz, a witness, presented by the procurator-general, I received his oath in due form, and interrogated him as to the tenor of the facts contained in the foregoing, when he deposed as follows.

To the first.—That in the month of October 1814, he arrived at Guiria, with his family, with the object of going to the island of Trinidad, before the arrival of the enemy, who were then at a distance, but that he could not prosecute his voyage, as no vessel would take him on board in consequence of the Governor having prohibited all persons from the Main arriving in the island.

That the presbyter citizen Diego Bernardo Sanchez, and the Padre Mendoza, who was curate in the island of St. Lucia, the citizen Jos^{h} Manuel Morales, and others, ventured over in fishing-boats, and presented themselves before Governor Woodford; they were instantly repulsed, after having been insulted, and were conducted to prison, where they remained until they were re-embarked; that no person in Guiria knew of this, as they continued to emigrate until they enemy entered, killing every person; that then many took canoes and launches, and at all risk made for the coast of Trinidad, where they were very badly received, and were conducted before the Governor, who maltreated them in various ways, as this deponent knew after he left the mountains of Guiria.

To the second.—That many of those driven away by Governor Woodford were obliged to return to the coast of Guiria, where they were assassinated; and others who could do so went to other colonies.

To the third.—That he refers to what he deposed to the first.

To the fourth.—The same.

To the fifth.—That being hid in the mountains of Guiria he is ignorant of the fact.

To the sixth.—That about 3,000 persons died in Guiria, in consequence of Governor Woodford refusing to give them an asylum in Trinidad, and that the greater part of them were old men, women and children (whites).

To the seventh.—That it is certain Boves and Morales endeavoured to destroy all white people, and those who could read and write; for which purpose he armed the slaves, and promised them the possession of the property of their masters in case they murdered them.

To the eighth.—That he refers to the foregoing.

To the ninth.—That Boves, in order to inspire confidence in the slaves who followed him, told them that when they had murdered the rest of the whites, and he only remained, they should also despatch him, if they wished to enjoy the properties conquered by them.

To the tenth.—That it is positive that among the persons driven away by Governor Woodford, there were many women and children, and he recollects that the citizen Petronila Lara was one of them.

To the eleventh.—That this deponent not being able to embark for Trinidad before the entry of the enemy into Guiria, because no vessel wished to take them, in consequence of being prohibited by Governor Woodford, he hid himself in the mountains with the citizens Vis Gallarco Prosperio Suere, Jos^{h} Santos, Bernardo Padilla, Francisco Morales, Diego Blanco, Ignacio Ortez, and others: That they remained there about two months, till, opportunely, a black fisherman came to their aid: That they were on the point of dying with hunger, but he had compassion on them, and took them in his boat to the coast of Trinidad, under the express condition of not informing the Governor who it was brought them there: That he landed them in the night on the shore near Port of Spain, from whence they proceeded towards the habitation of Dr. Alestino Surera; and that being near the house they were met by the major domo, who in an angry manner made them return to the shore, saying he was ordered by his master so to do, and to allow none of the emigrants to remain there; in consequence of the fines imposed by the Governor on such of the inhabitants as had pity on those unfortunates: That they departed before day; the master having arrived at the same time was moved by their dreadful situation, gave them supper and a place to sleep in, charging them to depart before day-break, and to be silent as to their having passed the night there: That this deponent being extremely ill could not follow his companions, and was carried by two of them till they met a cart laden with sugar, the conductor of which allowed him to get up; and in this manner was conducted to the town to the house of one of the citizens, Morales, where he remained while his companions went to present themselves to Governor Woodford, who received them with many insults, informing them that they should return to the main, which they resisted, and protested against so cruel a mandate; in consequence, the Governor compelled them to embark on board a bilander for Grenada, at two o'clock in the afternoon, without any consideration for the state of the deponent's health. He commanded two alguazils to conduct them on board the bilander, where they were put in a dying state, without provisions, so that he thought his last moment had arrived. That on the passage they were taken by the squadron of General Morillo, who after making them sail some time to the west, allowed them to proceed on their voyage to Grenada, where they arrived nearly dead with thirst and hunger, and where they remained until the re-establishment of his health, and much longer without being molested.

To the twelfth.—That he is ignorant of that particular.

To the thirteenth.—That he knows that when the enemy retreated from this province, Governor Woodford sent ships with provisions to succour them.

To the fourteenth.—That the facts of this particular are certain; and as a proof of it, Governor Woodford made the emigrants labour at the public works as criminals.

To the fifteenth.—That he is ignorant of this particular.

To the sixteenth.—The same.

To the seventeenth.—That he does not know what has been the object of the voyage made by Governor Woodford; but he testifies that he has always been the enemy of the American patriots, to whom he did all the injury he possibly could; and that he has been the decided protector of the Spaniards, assisting them with every necessary in his power.

To the eighteenth.—That all he has declared is public and notorious, and true upon oath. He read it, and says he affirms and ratifies it; that he will repeat it as often as demanded; that he has nothing to add nor take away; that he is 25 years of age, and signs it with me, the notary, to which I certify:

Pedro Ortez. Antonio Alcala, Notary of the government.

On the sixteenth.—The procurator-general says that the number of persons who have deposed are sufficient for his purpose:

Espana Alcala, Angostura, 18 November 1820.

Inspected the foregoing justifications, and being conformable to the request of the procurator-general, approve of them, and give them the authority of the tribunal, and order them to be archived.

Alonzo Uscateque, Louis Perusa. Antonio Alcala, Notary of the government.

The same day I communicated it to the procurator-general Alcala.

Agrees with the original deposited in the archives of the political government of this province, in my charge, and to which I refer myself.

Anto. Alcala, Notary of the Government.

Angostura, 18th November 1820.

We give faith that the citizen Antonio Alcala, by whom the foregoing copy is certified, is notary of the government of Colombia, as he styles himself, and as such is entitled to entire credit in judicature and throughout.

Man^{l} Quinter, National Notary.

Angostura at Sapia. *Jos^{h} Feytes,* 11 ab Alcala.

—Nº 32.—

COPY of a Note from Sir Ralph Woodford to Robert Wilmot, esq.

Sir Ralph Woodford presents his compliments to Mr. Wilmot, and, in compliance with the desire conveyed by his note of the 6th instant, he has the honour to transmit such information as is in his possession at this moment, assisted by the reference which he has obtained from the correspondence in the Colonial office, in refutation of the charges brought forward by Mr. Marryat, together with a duplicate copy thereof, and which, with the inclosures of Mr. Wilmot's communication, accompany this note.

Cleveland-row,
23d February 1822.

Senor Political Governor,

The Procurator General says, that an article has been inserted in the Correo del Orinoco, taken from a London newspaper, being part of a speech made in the British Parliament by Mr. Marryat last year, on the conduct of the Governor of Trinidad, Sir Ralph Woodford, towards the emigrants from the Spanish main who sought an asylum in that island, from the atrocities of Boves and Morales. The honourable member fixed his attention and sensibility on the consequences of refusing an asylum to the emigrants who solicited a refuge in Trinidad, and who offered the customary security for their good conduct; but being driven away returned to the cost of Cumana, and were assassinated by the butchers of Boves and Morales. Mr. Maryat asserted with great propriety, that the Governor, in refusing an asylum to those persons, had signed the death warrant of those who vainly looked to him for hospitality. This act of absolute notoriety was accompanied by many others equally scandalous. The facts which serve as the foundation of the speech of Mr. Marryat, were as follows:

That the emigration commenced in August 1814, and continued until December in the same year, and that no place of refuge was more accessible for those who emigrated from Guyria than the island of Trinidad; nor for the little barks in which they sailed, having no other mode of transit or navigation. Not only did Governor Woodford persist in his refusal to admit the emigrants, but there are a multitude of his other acts, the knowledge of which has not come to the honourable member, but the proof of which cannot be less interesting to the public cause and to history. The double interest has caused the procurator to solicit the examination of persons worthy of credit and faith, who can prove the following facts.

The whole of these depositions with this preface, were inserted in the Sun newspaper of the 19th, 20th and 21st of September last, with an address partly corresponding with the letter now written by Mr. Marryat to the Marquis of Londonderry.

In replying to them as far as the official correspondence in this country has enabled me to do; the declarations of each witness in support of the several allegations, have been brought under each, as offering the easiest mode of examining the degree of support afforded by the testimony adduced to each charge, and at the same time of detecting the contradictions which they exhibit.

In reverting to the period as well as to the circumstances in question, I beg that it may be observed, that Trinidad is only separated from the Spanish main by the smooth waters of the gulf of Paria; that Guiria was a settlement of Frenchmen rather than of Spaniards; that we were then at war with France and America; that Bideau, a French privateersman, and Mariño, a subject of Great Britain, had in 1813 concerted in Trinidad an expedition which had wrested that part of the province of Cumana from the Spanish authorities; that many active-supporters of the independant cause were to be found among the inhabitants of Trinidad; that the freedom offered to the slaves, afforded the strongest temptation to them to desert; that several left Trinidad in consequence, and the alarm was so much more increased by the bulk of the neighbouring population on the main being coloured people.

Under these circumstances, self-preservation and the maintenance of the neutrality which His Majesty was bound to preserve, rendered it necessary to be extremely cautious in granting permissions of residence in Trinidad to these people, who for two years had been carrying on a war, declared to be one of extermination, Guerra à Muerte, and to whom acts of cruelty and scenes of blood were but too familiar; nevertheless nearly 6,000 were admitted in times of emigration. It will be seen by a perusal of the following pages, whether the persons worthy of faith and credit now said to be brought forward, are to be found among those who were received, some of whom now hold high offices under the Columbian government, or among those, who, like the deponents, were considered either dangerous to the tranquillity of the colony, or the preservation of the neutrality of the territory.

Charges and Evidence.	*Reply.*
First.—They know and testify that those persons who emigrated in August 1814, presented to the Governor of Trinidad the petition referred to by Mr. Marryat, the answer to which was as follows: It is incompatible with the orders that regulate my conduct with respect to the inhabitants of those parts of the Spanish colonies, which are in a state of disturbance, to admit into Trinidad any person who is not a natural born subject of Spain. Copy of the Reply as given. "*It is inconsistent with the regulations by which I am instructed to guide my conduct, to admit to a residence here during the present disturbed state of the Spanish neighbouring colonies, persons not natural born subjects of His Catholic Majesty.*" (*see Appendix B.*)	First.—The first emigration from the Spanish main of the independent party did not take place until November 1814, as Mr. Bideau's letter of the 17th (see Appendix A.) of that month, intended to announce it, will shew. The reply here misquoted, was given to a subject of the United States residing in Trinidad, who applied for leave for his countryman, J. S. Robins, to come from Guyria and reside in Trinidad; and as that person had left that colony after the expedition that was concerted in it in January 1813, (in violation of His Majesty's neutrality) for the purpose of residing at Guyria, under a government composed of French persons of colour, and was not altogether unconnected with that undertaking; the answer stated on the opposite side was given, and by the substitution of the words *subjects of Spain*, instead of the term used, viz. subjects of *His Catholic Majesty*; the imputation of a predetermined refusal to admit Spanish independants emigrating in consequence of the revolutionary changes in that country is supported. The term in question was used to discourage the application of those who were then much connected with the main, especially French; the majority of whom composed the Garrison of Guyria, and were (see Appendix C.) particularly invited by Bideau and Mariño to their assistance. The first application in favor of Mr. Robins, was made on the 13th of August and being renewed through a more (see Appendix D.) respectable channel on the 31st of that month, the permission solicited was given, on security for Mr. R's. good conduct, but he did not avail himself of it until the 11th of October. Mr. R. while at Trinidad in 1812, had acted as agent (see Appendix C.) to the Independent Government of Guyria at Trinidad in 1812.
Peter Sanchez Torres swears, That he knows and testifies that those who emigrated in 1814, presented to Governor Woodford of Trinidad, the petition referred to by Mr. Marryat, and that its fate was as is mentioned in the question.	
Matias Lovera certifies, That the misfortune cited in that particular, was the lot of Petronila Lara, widow of the citizen Captain Francis Sanchez Vered, who, suffering various insults and indignities from Governor Woodford, and being forced to leave the island instantly for the city of Guyria, in company with one Valerco, fell a victim in consequence of that proceeding on the part of Governor Woodford.	I do not recollect the case of Petronila Lara; but as the royalists did not enter Guyria until the 17th February 1815, a refusal to admit her in the previous month of August, cannot be assigned for the purpose here intended. If alarmed for her safety, she might have come over in November, when Bideau permitted and announced the first emigration who were received to the number of 704, between the 19th of November to the 31st of December 1814.
Vicento Gallardo swears, That he can declare nothing as to that particular, being at the time mentioned concealed in the mountains.	
Jose	*Jose*

Jose Manuel Morales, swears, That he is one of those who suffered in his person, by word, act, and ill-treatment, of the Governor of Trinidad, Sir Ralph Woodford, in consequence of having arrived there on the 31st of August 1814, flying from the butcheries perpetrated by the ferocious Boves and Morales. By act; that from the port he was conducted like a criminal by a military commission to his presence, and from thence to a dungeon, deprived of all communication for three days, without being permitted or ordered any nourishment. There was a dispute, in which this deponent alleged his innocence, and claimed the rights of humanity. That every expression of the Governor was improper, sarcastic, infamous insults and epithets of insurgent and factious; that he should be sent back to the Spanish main; that he should be fined 100 dollars for coming to the island without his knowledge; that his servant who accompanied him should be confiscated. That he departed the third day with a passport for Barbadoes, the first penalty being commuted by a decree of the Governor the second day of his imprisonment: that in consequence of the conduct of the Governor to all the emigrants who arrived in the island, he made a memorandum of all his actions, in order to lay his sufferings, as he now does, before the throne of Great Britain; and for this purpose he certifies, from certain knowledge, the truth of the foregoing, as well as other acts of the said Governor.

Jose Prudencio Lanz swears, That he positively certifies that the misfortune related in this particular was the lot of the citizen Petronila Lara, widow of the citizen Francisco Sanchez Urea, who fearful of falling a victim to the troops of Boves and Morales, embarked for the island of Trinidad, and on her arrival there, presented herself before the Governor, who received her with the greatest insult and degradation to her sex, and ordered her instantly to depart the island: that she complied, and returned to the coast of Guyria, from whence she had emigrated, in company with one Velasco, who as well as she sought his safety.

Pedro Ortiz swears, That in the month of October 1814, he arrived at Guyria with his family, with the object of going to the island of Trinidad before the arrival of the enemy, who were then at a distance; but that *he could not prosecute his voyage, as no vessel would take him on board, in consequence of the Governor having prohibited all persons from the main arriving in the island*: that the presbyter citizen Diego Bernardo Sanchez, and the Padre Mendoza, who was curate in the island of St. Lucia, the citizen Jose Manuel Morales, and others, ventured over in " fishing boats," and presented themselves before Governor Woodford; they were instantly repulsed, after having been insulted, and were conducted to prison, where they remained until they were re-embarked; *that no person in Guyria knew of this, as they continued to emigrate until the enemy entered, killing every person: that then many took canoes and launches, and at all risk made for the coast of Trinidad*, where they were very

Jose Manuel Morales could not have been flying from the royalists in August 1814. A letter from Bideau, commandant of Guyria, (see Appendix F.) declares the tranquillity of the Gulf of Paria (where Guyria is situated) at that time. But I recollect that one Morales was reported by the police as having been apprehended and committed to prison for having illegally landed on the coast at a time when there was no distress to warrant his not coming to the port, having concealed a slave that he had with him, for the purpose of selling him clandestinely. This rendered the slave liable to confiscation, and his own unauthorized landing, to the penalty established by former governors; and his commitment to prison was the punishment declared by General Monro's (see Appendix E.) proclamation of January 1813, on all persons landing on any part of the coast, except in the town of Port of Spain; and although he declares, that he was imprisoned for three days, without communication or nourishment, (which by the gaol regulations, enclosed to Lord Bathurst in N° 73, of the 7th February 1815, is impossible), he admits that on the second day he was relieved from the fine, and the third day embarked for Barbadoes (it may be presumed with his slave.)

There are no dungeons in the prison of Port of Spain.

Pedro Ortiz says, That he could not get the means of embarking at Guyria in October 1814, because the Governor of Trinidad had prohibited all persons from the main coming to that island; and he afterwards says, that no person in Guyria knew that certain persons, whom he names, were refused admittance into that island, and therefore that they continued to emigrate until the enemy entered. These contradictions may be referred to his ignorance of the facts of that time.

By the letter of Bideau, (see Appendix F.), it will be seen that I was on better terms with him than I had been at any former period, as I found that he did not abet the cruelties that were committed by other chiefs, his colleagues, as his letter of the 17th November (see Appendix A.) testifies, That communication which declared his sending away the women and children that emigrated to him from other provinces, in consequence of the abandonment of them badly received, and were conducted before the Governor, who maltreated them in various ways, as this deponent knew after he left the mountains of Guyria.

Secondly.—They know and testify, that all those who were driven away by this declaration, were forced to return to the coast of Guyria, as well from the nature of their barks as by the want of provisions; and that on their arrival in the port, occupied by the troops of Boves and Morales, they were taken and assassinated by them.

Matias Lovera certifies, from certain knowledge, That a multitude of persons were killed on the coast of Guyria; some driven back from Trinidad, and others intimidated from going there, in consequence of the proceedings of the Governor of Trinidad; that the coasts of Guyria, the heights, and the island of Pats, were strewed with dead bodies; and that their unburied remains as yet strike horror into strangers and others who travel that way.

Peter Sanchez Torres, That he knows and testifies, that all those who were driven away, in consequence of the quality of the barks, as well as from want of provisions, were forced to return to the coast of Guyria, which was occupied by the troops of Morales and Boves, and that they were taken and assassinated by them.

Vicente Gallardo, That he can declare nothing as to that particular, being at the time concealed in the mountains, and ignorant of that particular.

Jose Manuel Morales, That he testifies, from exact information, that he drove away from the port a multitude of both sexes, who came in various barks from the coast of Guyria to seek an asylum in Trinidad, at the time when the Spaniards were spreading horror all around; that the greatest part of them were assassinated, and others died by the intemperature of the mountains and from the fatigue of travelling on craggy roads.

Jose Prudencio Lanz, That he testifies from certain knowledge, that a multitude of persons acted on the same resolution of going to the Island of Trinidad, in consequence of the facility of going there in any bark however small, and that almost all were driven back; and that a very few, who got permission to land at the Port of Spain, were under the condition to leave the island the first opportunity, though they could scarcely escape the enemy who infested its coasts; that many of them were assassinated, and others died of hunger in the mountains, when they could not any longer subsist upon herbs, or even the horrid recourse of human flesh: one of the said emigrants sacrificing his own daughter to nourish himself, in union with others who ran the same fate; that those who were permitted to land, were instantly confined in the

by Mariño and Bolivar, as useless persons, will best explain why this man could not leave Guyria. Bideau could not then afford to part with a single useful man; and when he abandons the place, he does it by stealth, after refusing a capitulation; and therefore various means of transport (varias embarcaciones) are found run ashore (en tierra) when the royalists entered it, (see Appendix K.), Bideau having escaped to Trinidad the night preceding.

Secondly.—None were driven back; and the only persons that were refused an admittance, were slaves. It did happen that some of the emigrants not consent to landing them as free persons; having no other means, they wished to dispose of them; but this was contrary to law, and could not be permitted.

A residence in Trinidad was refused to all those connected with the breach of neutrality committed in that territory in January 1813, by those of the independent party, who having been admitted in 1812 on General Monteverde's re-establishing the authority of the King of Spain, rekindled the war by concerting and fitting out in Trinidad, an expedition which succeeded in taking Guyria. These persons were outlawed by General Monro's proclamation, issued at that time (see Appendix E.) From the proximity of Trinidad to the Main, the access to which is easy for the smallest canoe (so smooth are the waters of the gulf of Paria), I could not consent to receive other chiefs of the independents who might repeat the conduct of Mariño, and raise recruits to join their standard, from the many partizans that they had among the foreigners (particularly the rich Corsicans in the colony,) some of whom possessed property at Guyria. Nor could I admit those French persons of colour, who had previously abandoned the protection of the British government, to settle themselves at Guyria (which place held out to them the allurement of an entire exemption from all lawful authority,) and whose characters were particularly well known at Trinidad; many of them recently emancipated slaves, and some who had never been manumitted by their owners; Guyria being the common place of resort of slaves deserting from Trinidad. If persons of those descriptions landed clandestinely, they were often apprehended and secured in the gaol until they could be sent away, which was generally in a British vessel, to the colony of their choice, and very frequently at the public expense. Dr. Rivaz was a principal chief of the revolution, and I have no doubt but that on inquiry it would be found, that the other persons named, were of objectionable character; whose admission was forbidden by every regard for the safety of the colony, and the neutrality in which I was bound to preserve His Majesty's territory; and which they had so openly violated on a previous occasion. The views of the independents extending even to Trinidad (see Appendix FF.)

common prison, without respect to age, circumstances or political opinion, as was the fate of presbiter Dr. J. Rivaz, Dr. N. Auzala, officer L. Ballinilla, citizen P. Sanchez del Toco, and a multitude of pacific persons. The principles of hostility which directed the conduct of the said Governor Woodford, were manifested in his refusing permission to land the wife of the citizen Manuel Landa, who arrived there in labour, and was delivered during the five days she remained on board; so that no chief could be found better formed to second the sanguinary views of Boves and Morales, and his infernal followers.

Pedro Ortiz says, That many of those driven away by Governor Woodford, were obliged to return to the coast of Guyria, where they were assassinated; and others who could not do so, went to other colonies.

If the wife of Manuel Landa arrived in labour, it is probable that she would be delivered on board the vessel in which she arrived. The town was so full, that many emigrants remained in their boats in the port; and when the royalists reached Guyria, the number that arrived, and could not find lodging in the town, was so considerable as to render it necessary to hire a vessel for their accommodation.

Thirdly.—They know and testify that in the latter month of 1814, various parties successively emigrated, of which many went to Trinidad, in consequence of its proximity, the quality of their barks, and the scarcity of their provisions.

Matias Lovera in like manner certifies, That a multitude of persons emigrated in the latter months of 1814, of which the greater part went to Trinidad, in consequence of its proximity, as well as from the nature of their barks, and from want of provisions.

Peter Sanchez Torres says, That towards the end of the said year 1814, many parties successively emigrated, of which almost all went to Trinidad, in consequence of its proximity, the want of provision, and the quality of their barks.

Vicente Gallardo says, That he knows and testifies in the latter months of the year 1814, numerous parties emigrated, of whom many went to Trinidad, having no other alternative, in consequence of the smallness and bad state of their barks, want of provisions, and the proximity of that island.

Jose Manuel Morales says, That the emigrants continued the rest of the year 1814, and that in consequence of being driven back by Governor Woodford, their lot was to fall victims to the knife, or by sickness on the coast; as the few who saved themselves on the mountains and still survived, was more by chance than the natural order of things.

Jose Prudencio Lanz says, That he refers to the contents of his answer to the second interrogatory.

Pedro Ortiz, That he refers to what he deposed to the first interrogatory.

Thirdly.—On the 17th November 1814, Bideau addressed to me a letter, which was intended to announce the arrival of the first emigration, consisting of women and children, but it did not reach my hands until the 23d; in the mean time I had been apprised of the flight of several persons from Guyria, both by vessels directly coming to Port of Spain, as well as by a report from the local magistrates of the neighbourhood of Chaca-Chacare, (one of the islets near the Main, and the scene of the expedition of January 1813), of some unauthorized debarcations at that place, to which proper persons were sent, and one hundred and fifty emigrants were collected and conveyed to Port of Spain, (see Appendix G.) this commenced on the 19th of November. By the 31st December, the number received amounted to 704, (see Appendix H.) and by the 31st May 1815, to 1,301, (see Appendix H H.)

Fourthly.—They know and testify, That as many as were driven back by Governor Woodford, were forced to return to the coast of Cumana, and were murdered by the troops of Boves and Morales.

Matias Lovera knows, That from the very bad conduct of Governor Woodford, in not admitting them into Trinidad, the citizens Philip Brabo, Manuel Velasquez, John Ramirez and others, whom he does not recollect, fell victims.

Fourthly.—In the preceding depositions, the persons that it is alleged were driven back, are described to have been murdered at Guyria; in this fourth charge Cumana is stated to be the point to which they returned by force.

The royalists did not enter the gulf of Paria in their vessels, until (see Appendix I.) the 3d of December 1814, and Guyria was not taken until the 17th February 1815. (see Appendix K.). I cannot speak to the cases quoted of Brabo, Velasquez and Ramirez, *Peter Sanchez Torres* says, That almost all were driven away by Governor Woodford, and returned to the coast of Cumana, where they fell victims to the army of Boves and Morales.

Vicente Gallardo, That almost all who emigrated and arrived in Trinidad, were driven away by the Governor of that island, and in consequence forced to return to Cumana; and were assassinated by the troops of Boves and Morales: that this deponent does not recollect the names of any of those unfortunate people, but that the fact is public and notorious.

Jose Manuel Morales, That he refers to the foregoing depositions given by him, and cannot individually detail any of the individuals: that the space of seven years has caused him to forget their names; that he knows of four or five vessels that were driven away by Governor Woodford; that the emigrants met the unfortunate lot described to the number as near as possible of three hundred persons of all ages and sexes; that the respectable presbiter citizen, Jose Francisco Rivaz, can give much information of this particular, having experienced the same treatment from Governor Woodford, as can also the citizen, Manuel Landa, both living in this province.

Jose Prudencio Lanz says, That those who were driven back by Woodford and those who could not embark, were assassinated on the coasts of Guyria, which for some time was covered with heaps of dead bodies, to the horror of those strangers who traded to those coasts, and when they informed the said Governor of these dreadful sights, he evinced the greatest insensibility and even pleasure.

Pedro Ortiz says, he refers to what he deposed to the first interrogatory.

Fifthly.—They know and testify that other parties not being able to arrive at Trinidad, approached other ports of the island for refuge, but were driven away and fixed upon by directions of Governor Woodford; particularly one which endeavoured to anchor at Point Toco; and in which was the merchant Natera.

Matias Lovera says, That it is a public and notorious fact, that Governor Woodford drove away from the coast of Toco, the launch, commanded by the citizen Manuel Natera, who had on board unfortunate families that fled from the horrors of the war on the Main.

Peter Sanchez Torres is ignorant of that fact.

Vicente Gallardo, That in like manner he testifies that many parties not being able to arrive in the port of Trinidad, took refuge on the coasts of that island; but this deponent is ignorant of anything else in that particular.

Manuel Morales says, That he knows and testifies that Governor Woodford had given orders to drive back all who emigrated from the Spanish main, as he the deponent was from an estate, when he arrived with his

little

Ramirez, but the following returns have been transmitted to Lord Bathurst.

Extract from the Books of the Secretary's Office.

Trinidad, 20th January 1817.

The total number of persons who have *emigrated* at the changes of the revolution on the Spanish main to Trinidad, from 9th of November 1814 to this date, is - - 2,435.

(See Appendix L.) The total number of persons who have arrived from the Main in periods of tranquillity during the same time, is - - - - - - - - - - 1,388.

And by the said return, continued to the 27th July 1819, (see ndix M.). Return of Spaniards *emigrating* to this colony, and who received permissions to reside, since the last account was made up, January 1817, is 3,534, so that a total of 7,357 persons have been admitted between the 19th November 1814 and the 27th July 1819, from the Spanish main into Trinidad, of which 5,969 were persons emigrating at periods of revolutionary distress, and these were from other parts than Guyria, for that was a small place and did not contain, with the adjacent estates, 1,000 persons.

That the whole country was a scene of desolation and horror, was reported by me in December 1814, (see Appendix N.) In April of that year the independent chief at Cumana expresses the same to Bideau, (see Appendix N N.), who in his letter of (see Appendix A.) November, charges the generals, his colleagues, with inhumanity and solicitations to him to renounce all considerations of it in future.

General Morales in his proclamation (see Appendix O.) of the 9th February 1815, declares the country to be covered with dead bodies, the consequences of the emigration, which Bideau alludes to as having taken place in the western provinces.

Fifthly.—There is not a gun on any part of the coast except at Port of Spain, the principal port.

There never was a gun at Toco; which is the N.E. point of the island, a place difficult of approach, being to windward; and I never was at Toco.

Many were the fugitives that landed on the coasts. The orders to the local magistrates were to receive all persons in times of distress, and to direct them to proceed to Port of Spain as soon as their health or fatigue permitted; but to apprehend suspicious characters and those that avoided making themselves known; and many were in the habit of enticing the slaves to desert, with the promise of freedom and the plunder of the country: others sought to introduce

slaves

little bark to seek for nourishment; as also occurred to the citizen Manuel Natera, who lives in this city, and who carried on board his bark many persons and families. *Jose Prudencio Lanz* says, That the fact recited in that particular is public and notorious. *Pedro Ortiz* says, That being hid in the mountains of Guyria, he is ignorant of that fact.	slaves for sale, and many have been liberated from the claims of their owners in consequence.
Sixthly.—They prove that the number of persons assassinated by the troops of Boves and Morales on the coast of Cumana, in consequence of their being driven away by Governor Woodford. *Matias Lovera* says, That from certain information which he has received from persons worthy of faith and credit, they reckon that more than 3,000 persons perished by the conduct of Governor Woodford; and by the hands of the sanguinary enemies of humanity.	Sixthly.—The letter of Bideau shows who committed the murders at Cumana. (See Appendix A.)
Peter Sanchez Torres says, That it is incalculable the number of persons assassinated by Boves and Morales on the coast of Cumana, in consequence of their being driven away by Governor Woodford. *Vicente Gallardo* says, That according to the general opinion, more than 2,000 persons of all sexes and ages were assassinated by the troops of Boves and Morales, in consequence of their being driven away by Governor Woodford. *Jose Manuel Morales* says, That he knows of this particular; he has declared in his answer to the fourth interrogatory. *Jose Prudencio Lanz* says, That by the computation of faith-worthy persons, and even of European Spaniards, more than 3,000 persons were sacrificed to the brutal vengeance of Boves and Morales, and their satellites.	The commandant of the Independents at Cumana, declares the great sacrifices made in April 1814, and acknowledges the retaliation which his party had practised on the Royalists. (See Appendix NN.) Colonel Morales, in his proclamation of the 9th February 1815, alludes to the number of persons that had fallen victims to hunger and distress. (See Appendix O.) I believe, that of those who perished, the greater proportion were such as concealed themselves in the woods, and headed the negroes after the taking of Guyria, and who did not come in when invited by Morales, proclamation to surrender.
Pedro Ortez says, That about 3,000 persons died in Guyria in consequence of Governor Woodford refusing to give them an asylum in Trinidad, and that the greater part were old men, women and children; (whites).	I do not believe that 3,000 persons were ever collected in Guyria, where Boves never was, and from whence among the early emigrations there were admitted 369 women and 993 children, but these were people of colour for the most part. (See Appendix P.)
Seventhly.—That they know and testify that it was a maxim with Boves and his second Morales, to murder all the people without distinction of age or sex, and for this reason the majority of those who emigrated and sought refuge at Trinidad and other islands, were whites. *Matias Lovera* says, That he witnessed, to the grief of his heart, that scarcely one white person escaped from the hands of those butchers; that the war carried on by Boves and Morales, seemed to have no other object than to exterminate the whole race of white Americans, which caused the few who escaped from this catastrophe, to endeavour to take refuge in Trinidad, as the nearest to the coast of Guyria, without expecting any danger. *Peter Sanchez Torres* says, That it is public and notorious that it was a maxim with the murderous	Seventhly.—I have heard Boves represented as a severe chief: I understood at the time that he would not spare any that he found with arms in their hands, particularly those who were straggling. Morales was not a sanguinary character; the sacking of Guyria, which was entered on the morning of the 17th February 1815, and continued until the 19th, arose from the place having been evacuated by Bideau in the night, leaving his colours flying; and also from the feeling that existed against the French population in it. The enmity here alluded to, is to be traced to the first declaration of extermination against the European Spaniards. As far as my information extends, this took place at Cartagena on the 16th January 1813, by Briceno, one of the patriot chiefs, who then published proposals for raising an army of all Creoles and strangers (except English, as the allies of

murderous Boves and Morales, to destroy all the white people without distinction of age or sex, in consequence almost all who emigrated and sought for refuge in Trinidad and other foreign islands were whites.

Vicenté Gallardo says, That it was the wish of Boves and Morales, to exterminate the race of whites without distinction of sex or age, and on this account it was, that all who emigrated to the island of Trinidad and other colonies, were whites.

Jose Manuel Morales says, That the Spanish governor of the Main not having sufficient means for the destruction of this country and its inhabitants in the year 1812, 1813, and 1814, commissioned a band of factious people to raise the population of the plains of these provinces, among whom were Boves, Yanes, Nocelo, &c.; of whom the first insinuating himself with the free people of colour and the slaves, and taking advantage of their gross ignorance and immorality, instilled in their minds the dreadful maxim to assassinate all the white people and to take possession of their property; that in this mode he had formidable followers, who murdered every white they met with, and who were less numerous in consequence of the loss they sustained in an uninterrupted series of battles; that such as could escape of both sexes emigrated, fearful of the murderous knife; and sad experience tells the fate of those who either remained on the coast of Guyria, or were driven back by Governor Woodford.

Jose Prudencio Lanz says, That it is positive that the war carried on by these chiefs, was not against republicanism or political opinion, but against the white people, and a proof of it is, that they sacrificed without distinction of age or sex, the inhabitants of Venezuela of that colour, and for this reason they were all white people who emigrated.

Pedro Ortiz says, That it is certain that Boves and Morales endeavoured to destroy all white people, and those who could read and write, for which purpose he armed the slaves, and promised them the possession of the property of their masters in case they murdered them.

Eighthly.—That it is public and notorious, that Boves and Morales, to encourage the people of colour and slaves, who almost exclusively composed their forces, promised them the possession and enjoyment of the property of the whites whom they murdered.

Matias Lovera says, That Boves, in order to content the horde by which he was followed, and which almost exclusively consisted of vicious men and slaves, told them that whoever should kill his master, should have all his possessions and every thing that belonged to him; and one-half, in case he should kill his son, or any other near relative, or any white person, without distinction of sex.

Peter Sanchez Torres says, That the intention of Boves and Morales, in this respect, was to have with them the people of colour and

of Spain) to reconquer Venezuela, and in which rank and promotion were to be given according to the number of *heads* of Europeans and islanders (Canarians) that any one should bring in, but Bolivar suspended his approbation of this clause.

These people, however ferocious, were free.

Mariño liberated the slaves at Barcelona in July 1814, proclaiming liberty and equality; and the title of citizen became general throughout the coast. (See Appendix Q.)

Bideau reported this and the danger to be apprehended in Trinidad, (See Appendix F.) indeed, he threatens it in his letter of November 1814, in the event of the emigrating population not being received; he however executes his threat only in abandoning his post, when the terms may be questioned.

The war was at first a struggle for honourable independence. The declarations against the Europeans excited the vengeance of the garrison troops. The republicans sought to exterminate the Europeans, and these in their turn, the white Creoles; but by far the greater proportion that emigrated were persons of colour.

Boves liberated the slaves that became soldiers, agreeing to pay their value.

The majority of his troops consisted of Indians and Sambos (the mixture of the Indian and African.)

Eighthly.—This was given out by the patriots, as the army of Boves advanced, as the purport of a proclamation found among some baggage of Boves, but which they alleged that, for prudential reasons, they did not publish. Such at least is the account given to Bideau by the chief at Cumana, (see Appendix N N.); and from the general conduct of the patriots, I very much question the existence of any such temptation; I am convinced that Morales would never have given his countenance to it.

Briceno's proclamation at Cartagena, of January 1813, declares that the object of the liberators of Venezuela is the destruction of the accursed race of European Spaniards; and therefore that their properties should be confiscated, and divided into four parts, *viz.*

One share for the officers.
One „ for the soldiers, and
Two „ for the state;

(see

and slaves, of which almost all their force was composed; and in order to encourage them, they promised to every individual the possession and enjoyment of the property of every white person they should kill, with a good recompence if they should kill their master. *Vicente Gallardo* says, That it is public and notorious, that the object of this maxim was to have with them all the people of colour and slaves, of which the army of Boves and Morales was composed; and in order to encourage them, they promised to each individual the possession and enjoyment of the property of such white people as they should assassinate, without distinction of sex. *Manuel Morales* says, That it is public and notorious, that the maxims referred to in the last had for object to exterminate the white people, and take possession of their property. *Jose Prudencio Lanz* says, That Boves and Morales had formed the project of exterminating the white people, without distinction of sex or age; and for this purpose, they encouraged the passions of the people of colour, of which their army was composed, promising to them the possession and enjoyment of the property of such white people as they murdered,—a testimony uniformly given by those persons who, awaking from their illusion, abandoned the standard of tyranny, and joined that of liberty and independence. *Pedro Ortiz* says, That he refers to his answer to the seventh interrogatory.	(see Inclosure to Despatch, Nº 40, of 1813, printed manifesto); and these clauses were approved by Bolivar. By the independent chief at Cumana, in August 1813, ten Europeans were shot daily for some days as long as they lasted. On another occasion in that town, 225 names were decimated; among them three brothers, who had just left Trinidad. When Bideau and Mariño took Guyria, they inform their friends at Trinidad, that they had taken fifteen Cachupinos, or European Spaniards, prisoners. Boves raised an army of the free people of the plains and Indians (having few European troops), and their endurance of the climate and carelessness of their wants tendered them much more formidable than any other troops that had been before seen. But the war had become on both sides a war of extermination; and in the year 1813, the Independents first declared, and all official acts and letters began to count, the years of the war of extermination — *(Guerra à Muerte).*
Ninthly.—That Boves used to say to his troops, that when no other white man than himself remained, they should also murder him, in order to secure more perfectly the property conquered from the whites. *Matias Lovera* says, That it is public and notorious, that the usual language of Boves to his followers was even to destroy himself, in case they wished to perfect their undertaking. *Peter Sanchez Torres* says, That the said Boves used to say to his followers, that when all the other whites were killed, they should finish by killing himself, in order to enjoy the property taken from them. *Vicente Gallardo* says, That it is certain that Boves used to say to his soldiers, that in order to better secure to themselves the property taken from the whites, they ought to assassinate him when all the others of that colour were disposed of. *Jose Manuel Morales* says, That it is notorious that he impressed this infernal maxim upon them, by saying, that when he alone of the whites remained, they should also murder him. *Jose Prudencio Lanz* says, That it is positive from the information of the troops of Boves, that the fact stated in this particular is true. *Pedro Ortiz* says, That Boves, in order to inspire confidence in the slaves who followed him,	Ninthly.—I cannot speak to this.

him, told them that when they had murdered the rest of the whites, and he only remained, they should also despatch him, if they wished to enjoy the properties conquered by them.	
Tenthly.—They know and testify, that among the parties driven away by Governor Woodford, were many women and children and old people and non-combatants, who found persons in Trinidad ready to answer for their good conduct, and who offered security to the Governor, but that he, nevertheless, refused to admit them. *Matias Lovera* says, That as one of many, it is notorious that, having arrived at the port of Trinidad in a launch, owned by the citizen Peter Sanchez, carrying many families of either sex, they were ordered to depart within an hour, without having any respect to the state of the launch and want of provisions for a voyage; and what more, the coast being occupied by a squadron of the enemy, commanded by John Gabozo, a spanish chief: that he well recollects the persons on board the launch, to be the citizen James Bernardo Sauchez, D^{r} Nicholas Aurola, Man^{l} Pereira, Peter Sanchez and son, Ramon Machado, Josef Michael Machado, Fernando Antonio Fremarius, Joseph Guevera, and other white persons, among whom was the large family of the old citizen Edward Hurtado and others, who had lost in the fury of the war, or rather the persecution on the coast, their fathers and brothers, and others who could alleviate their misfortunes. *Peter Sanchez Torres* says, That he knows and testifies, that among the persons driven away by Governor Woodford, there were many women and children and old and pacific persons, (non-combatants) that almost all had persons who could be responsible for their conduct, but that the said Governor Woodford refused to admit them, although that responsibility was offered.	Tenthly.—If any old women, children and old people, or a family were refused admittance, it would, I am certain, be found that they had slaves on board. That two vessels with slaves were ordered off, was reported to Lord Bathurst on the 23d November 1814. Security was sometimes offered and refused for persons who were considered improper subjects to b[illegible]tted subjects to be admitted to a residence; as even the forfeiture of the security could not have indemnified me, either towards His Majesty's government or towards the colony under my protection, for a breach of faith in the persons that might have been so admitted.
Vicente Gallardo says, That almost all the emigrants driven away by Governor Woodford, were composed of old people, women and children; that they had and offered security to the Governor for their good behaviour in the island, and, notwithstanding, he would not admit them.	*Vicente Gallardo* in his answer to the second interrogatory says, That he was in the mountains at this time.
Jose Manuel Morales says, That he has already declared that the emigrants driven back by Governor Woodford, were composed of people of all ages and sexes; and he declares, that although he offered security for his good conduct, he was confined in a prison.	*Jose Manuel Morales* in his answer to the interrogatory, N° 1 states, That he went to Barbadoes August 1814, and which was above two months before the emigration, which he now attests took place; he could not, therefore, know who were driven back; his own confinement has been accounted for.
Jose Prudencio Lanz says, That the facts recited in this particular, are also certain and public: that he does not recollect the names of the individuals refused permission to land in the aforesaid colony, but he well recollects the presbiter Domingo Brumal coming from St. Thomas to Trinidad, in the idea of living there where he had old friends, he was allowed to land, but as soon as the Governor knew that he was an emigrant from Cumana, although he came from St. Thomas, he ordered him to be put in the public prison where	The priest Domingo Brumal was in Trinidad in 1812. He was invited over to Guyria, by Bideau de Mariño, and was, therefore, prohibited from returning by General Monro's proclamation of January 1813. (See Appendix C.)

where he was conducted with scandal and outrage, and at the expiration of three days he was shipped off for another colony. The presbiter Domingo Ballenilla experienced almost a similar reception: having arrived with his wife and several children from the island of Gaudaloupe, and as soon as the Governor knew they were emigrants from Cumana, he ordered them instantly to return in the same ship to the colony they came from, loading this unfortunate family with bitter reproaches, and violating the laws of commerce, in not allowing the captain to land to realize his venture, nor giving them time to procure provisions which they urgently requested.

Pedro Ortiz says, That he is positive among the persons driven away by Governor Woodford, there were many women and children; and he recollects that the citizen Petronila Lara was one of them.

The priest Domingo Ballenilla, was in the same situation; but this last was an active agent in the affairs connected with the expedition fitted out in Trinidad in 1813. (See Appendix C.)

As these persons did not seek a refuge, but came from other islands, it was reasonable to suppose that their attempt to obtain an admission into Trinidad, after having been proscribed its jurisdiction, did not alrogether arise from innocent motives.

I objected at any time to receive priests who had participated in the revolution, and at periods of alternate success, Spaniards from other colonies; for as they had no ostensible excuse in coming to the island, I was justified in presuming that their object was to assist the party gaining ground at the time on the opposite coast.

Eleventhly.—They say that other emigrants received from that Governor injuries, blows, imprisonment, insults without any other cause than that of being patriots either in reality or his opinion.

Matias Lovera says, That it is notorious, that persons who were discovered in Trinidad, though who were not put into the common prison like the worthy ecclesiastic citizen, Dr. Francis Josef Rivaz and Dr. Azaola were maltreated by Governor Woodford, as were the citizens Orcabiture, James Bernardo Sanchez and Joseph Ravenga.

Peter Sanchez Torres says, That he and his son, the presbiter citizen James Bernardo Sanchez, and almost all the emigrants who were driven back from Trinidad, received from Governor Woodford, injuries, insults, blows and imprisonment, on no other account than that of being patriots, or that he thought they were so.

Vicente Gallardo says, That all the emigrants who went to Trinidad, suffered blows, injuries, insults and imprisonment, without any other crime than being, or his imagining them to be patriots; that the said Governor sent the presbiter Machuca to this capital when it was occupied by the enemy, and that he is ignorant of the fate of that unfortunate ecclesiastic.

Eleventhly.—I know not of any injuries they received from me, but the document 39 of the Appendix to Despatch N° 219, will show (see appendix R.) that £. C^{y} 1,200 was expended in assisting the Spanish emigrants of 1815 and 16.

Those that were discovered may very often have been put into confinement for security, since, if discovered, they were in concealment, and their motives therefore suspicious; but the prison of Port of Spain affords proper accommodation for persons of all classes.

Peter Sanchez Torres says, That Sanchez his son was imprisoned; the preceding witness says, that he was imprisoned but maltreated; as to blows, I recollect one complaint being made by an emigrant, who having resisted the authority of the police, was necessarily compelled to obedience by force.

I do not know the priest Machuca, and I had no means of sending any one to Angostura, but the priests who connected themselves with the revolution, were very dangerous characters.

Jose Manuel Morales says, That it is public truth that Governor Woodford is the avowed enemy of the cause of America; that although he does not recollect the names of all thoes emigrants who were injured by him, it is public and notorious that all who had the misfortune to fall into his hands, were insulted and maltreated, as happened to himself and to the citizen presbiter, Don Francisco Rivaz, solely because they emigrated from the Main.

Necessary serverity towards dangerous characters and to persons who would not submit to the colonial regulations, cannot in reason or justice be quoted as proofs of my hostility to the cause in which they had been engaged and defeated.

Jose Prudencio Lanz says, That he refers to the second, and further declares that the hatred evinced by Woodford towards all the emigrants from the Main was intense, and notwithstanding he had orders from the British ministry to observe a strict neutrality between the Spaniards and Americans, and although by the colonial constitution toleration is allowed in matters of religious belief, he

Feeling, however, for the ignorance of the persons composing the garrison at Guyria, and their connexion with persons in Trinidad, I, on the approach of the royalists troops, offered myself as a mediator in their behalf (see Appendix R R.) the Spanish naval commander accepted it, but Bideau himself declined it, and the commander of the troops offered him a capitulation; he refused this,

he proceeded criminally against the emigrants Miguel Sanchez and Miguel Pereira, of the city of Cumana, for having been wanting in what he considered a due respect to the sacrament in the house of a sick person, where they accidentally were; they were conducted to prison, proceeded against summarily, and in eight days were condemned without being heard, and without confessing that they were of the catholic church, the following sunday, they, on bent knees heard high mass performed at nine o'clock in the morning, in the presence of the catholic population, afterwards sang the psalm of Miserecordia, in manifestation of repentance, and a sermon was pronounced by the priest in the pulpit, which served to show the placidness of Sanchez and Pereira and the violence of Governor Woodford; all this was performed in the presence of an immense population of all nations and religions, after which, they were re-committed to prison, and the following day they were embarked for Grenada, where Sanchez died, and Pereira met the same fate on the Main.	this, embarked in the night; came to Trinidad and was sent to St. Bartholomew's at the public expense. (see Appendix S.) Of the 7,000 that are shown to have been received, two are named by Morales as having been ill-treated; that is himself who was apprehended for landing clandestinely, and Rivaz who was one of the principal revolutionary chiefs. The case of Miguel Sanchez and of Manuel Antonia Pereira, is as follows, see N° 68 of Appendix of Despatch N° 219. The vicar represented that Miguel Sanchez, an emigrant, had shown great disrespect at the administration of the sacrament and extreme unction to a dying emigrant, Josef Alen; that he had abused the officiating priest, the vicar, bishop and all the clergy in coarse and indecent language, and his friend Pereira assisted in it. The evidence adduced confirmed the charge, and as such conduct was the more reprehensible in an emigrant seeking a refuge in a friendly territory; they were directed to be deported, first making an apology to the church. This apology consisted in their appearing at the altar, and in another priest reading one of the penitentiary Psalms. Sanchez behaved very ill in the church, and was sent away, but Pereira was sorry for his offence and remained on security; so that if Pereira died on the Main, it was because he went, not because he was sent there.
Pedro Ortiz says, That this deponent not being able to embark for Trinidad before the entry of the enemy in Guiria, because no vessel wished to take them, in consequence of being prohibited by Governor Woodford; he hid himself in the mountains with the citizens Vicente Gallardo, Prosperio Suere, Jose Santos, Bernardo Padilla, Francisco Morales, Diego Blanco, Ignacio Ortiz and others; that they remained there about two months, till opportunely a black fisherman came to their aid; that they were on the point of dying of hunger, but he had compassion on them and took them in his boat to the coast of Trinidad, under the express condition of not informing the Governor who it was that brought them there, that he landed them in the night on the shore, near Port of Spain, from whence they proceeded towards the habitation of Don Celestino Surera, and that being near the house they were met by the major domo, who in an angry manner made them return to the shore, saying he was ordered by his master so to do, and to allow none of the emigrants to remain there, in consequence of the fines imposed by the Governor on such of the inhabitants as had pity on those unfortunates; but they departed before day; the master having arrived in the mean time was moved by their dreadful situation, gave them supper and a place to sleep in, charging them to depart before day-break, and to be silent as to their having passed the night there; but this deponent being extremely ill, could not follow his companions, and was carried by two of them till they met a cart laden with sugar, the conductor of which allowed him to get up and	*Pedro Ortiz* by his reply in N° 1, went to Guyria in October 1814; the subsequent declarations profess a knowledge of all the persons sent from Trinidad in the latter months of 1814, although he here says that he was forced to remain in the mountains of Guyria for two months after the entry of the royalists, which was on the 7th of February 1815. Why then did he not surrender himself to Morales? He preferred heading the slaves and others as Bideau directed, having led them to believe that he was only gone to seek assistance. The cause of this man's remaining at Guyria may be traced to the value placed on the small strength of the garrison, which so early as in August 1813, induced Bideau to refuse even British subjects leaving the place. The people that he sends away in November 1813 (see Appendix A.) are only allowed to emigrate as being useless persons, (bouches inutiles) and when Guyria was taken, various means of transport (varias embarcaciones) are found ashore (en tierra) See Spanish Naval Commanders Report K. Such characters however as these were not fit subjects to be admitted among the population of Trinidad under any circumstances, much less landing as they acknowledge to have done clandestinely on the coast of Trinidad, after abandoning their then hopeless cause, and delaying for two months their surrender, which would have spared their sufferings. The person whose house they sought affords the best proof of their character: that of Celestino Surera on the beach, being the point from which slaves were perpetually embarking to join their emancipated friends on the Main, as well as a notorious place for the rendezvous

and in this manner was conducted to the town, to the house of one of the citizens, Morales, where he remained while his companions went to present themselves to Governor Woodford, who received them with many insults, informing them that they should return to the Main, which they resisted, and protested against so cruel a mandate; in consequence the Governor compelled them to embark on board a Bilander for Grenada, at two o'clock in the afternoon, without any consideration for the state of the deponent's health. He commanded two alguacils to conduct them on board the Bilander, where they were put in a dying state without provisions; so that he thought his last moments had arrived. That on the passage they were taken by the squadron of General Morillo, who after making them sail some time to the west, allowed them to proceed on their voyage to Grenada, where they arrived nearly dead with thirst and hunger, and where they remained until the re-establishment of his health, and much longer, without being molested.

rendezvous of all bad characters connected with it, the embarking of ammunition &c They however allow, that they obtained supper and a night's lodging, and though they walked to the town, about four miles on a very good road; they say they were in a dying state, when put on board a vessel, and supplied with a passage to Grenada, a distance of about sixteen hours sail.

For the passage of these and others £. Cy 164 appears to have been paid by the public accounts of 1815, and the meeting with the Spanish fleet was wholly accidental.

He says that he did not appear before me, how then could the state of his health be known to me?

Twelfthly.—They declare that he intercepted, opened and retained, the correspondence of the emigrant patriots; and specify particular cases within their certain knowledge.

Matias Lovera says, That Governor Woodford intercepted and opened the letters directed to the emigrants from the Main, even coming from friendly islands, as occurred with a letter directed to the citizen Francis Policarpo Ortiz of St. Thomas, to the Marquis del Toro, citizen Francis Rodriguez; for the sole cause of being addressed to an unfortunate Venezuelian.

Peter Sanchez Torres says, That the said Governor intercepted, opened and retained, the letters of the patriots, emigrants even coming from other colonies, as happened in the case of the Marquis del Toro, citizen Francis Rodriguez; which fact is sufficiently scandalous.

Vicente Gallardo says, That, from report, he only knows that particular.

Jose Manuel Morales says, That he knows and testifies, that the letters of the Venezuelian emigrants were intercepted and opened by Governor Woodford, although they came from other colonies, as was the case with a letter sent by citizen Francisco Policarpo Ortiz, from the island of St. Thomas, to his brother-in-law the Marquis del Toro; in which was inclosed one from this deponent to the said Marquis, citizen Francisco Rodriguez; and which letters only contained an account of the horrors committed on the Main by the blood-thirsty Spaniards, and of the operations which they were informed at St. Thomas's, were projecting by the patriots, to throw off the yoke of tyranny.

Jose Prudencio Lanz says, That the contents of that particular are certain; and further, that the Marquis del Toro, and his brother Don Fernando del Toro, in the year 1812, went to the Island of Trinidad with the resolution of remaining there till tranquillity should be restored in the province of Venezuela. He was obliged to leave the

colony

Twelfthly.—No letters were opened by me, but upon one occasion; and that with the advice of His Majesty's council.

A correspondence intended for the Marquis del Toro, but ostensibly addressed to another person, and conveying information affecting the security of all the West India colonies, was considered a breach of the condition of the Marquis's residence in Trinidad; and he was therefore, with his brother, called upon to give security for their good conduct, which had before been dispensed with from courtesy.

Thirteenthly.

colony, or find security for no other reason than, in a letter from St. Thomas, directed to the Marquis del Toro by his brother-in-law, it was mentioned, that Bolivar had departed with an expedition for the coast of Venezuela.

Pedro Ortiz says, That he is ignorant of that particular.

Thirteenthly.—That on the retreat of the enemy from this province, and the patriots remaining in possession of it, the enemy were assisted by Governor Woodford, as soon as he knew of their retreat from the banks of the Orinoco and from the parts adjacent, pursued by the liberators of Guyana; and they particularize the species of assistance which they received from him.

Matias Lovera says, That when we the patriots occupied this province, the enemy flying before our light troops, those who fled took various channels; but Governor Woodford being apprized of the event, sent ships of war and provisions to save them, and conduct the runaways to Trinidad.

Peter Sanchez Torres says, That he testifies, that when the patriots took possession of this province, the enemy flying, pursued by the liberator of Guyana, Governor Woodford sent ships of war and provisions to succour and save a multitude of persons who had escaped by the Orinoco and ports adjacent.

Vicente Gallardo says, That he knows and testifies, that when the enemy retired from the province, in consequence of the entry of the patriots, they were assisted and protected by Governor Woodford; that when he knew that they had fled by the Orinoco, pursued by our light troops, he instantly sent to their succour two ships of war well furnished with plenty of provisions.

Jose Manuel Morales says, That it is public and notorious, that Governor Woodford sent from his island, ships of war and provisions to protect the Spaniards and bring them to Trinidad, when the patriots took possession of Angostura and the fortresses of Old Guyana.

Jose Prudencio Lanz says, That he saw three or four vessels, well manned and provided, leave Trinidad to go to the assistance of the Spaniards; and also that he has sent Porto Franco, given to four or five Spanish bombs, permitting them to remain armed in Port of Spain, notwithstanding the repeated requests made by the merchants that they should be disarmed, in order to permit them to realize the commercial speculations they had pending.

Pedro Ortiz says, That he knows, that when the enemy retreated from this province, Governor Woodford sent ships with provisions, to succour them.

Thirteenthly.—I had no ships of war. The assistance that I sent to the Orinoco, consisted of boats, to bring away the Bishop of Angostura, (who was equally the prelate of Trinidad,) who, with his clergy, had been shipwrecked on an un[illegible]ted island; but when the boats arrived, the bishop had died, and the priests had been murdered. The like consideration had been had for the patriots that were cast ashore at Chaca Chacaré, as has been already shown.

But the royalists, in retreating from Guyana, expressly avoided coming to Trinidad, in consequence of the number of independents that had become domiciled in it, and therefore went to Grenada, where they refitted and remained for some weeks; a few gunboats however formed exceptions; but although these could not be compelled to disarm, yet as they applied for leave to put into store some arms they had brought away, and it was necessary to secure them from an indiscriminate sale in the town of Port of Spain, both their arms and ammunition were placed in safety, until they agreed to quit the port; but no such application as that herein described, was ever made. The depredations, however, on the trade have been incessant, and but too often the subject of complaint and report.

Both parties were admitted; Brion, their admiral, anchored and watered in Chaguaramas, where all his officers deserted him, and applied to me to assist them.

Information was frequently given to the police, by one party against the other, of boats arming, &c. which were always attended to, and prevented, as much as it was possible for me to do, with the means at my command.

Fourteenthly.—That such is the hatred of Woodford against all true or presumed patriots, that not content with the murders perpetrated by the assassins of Boves and Morales, he himself persecuted and maltreated

Fourteenthly.—All the independent Spaniards have enjoyed the facility which is common to every one in Trinidad, of seeking his livelihood in the mode he prefers; with this sole exception, that those who were reputed treated, directly and indirectly, all those patriots that arrived in Trinidad, in order that they should not remain in the island; they cite particular and most notorious cases.

Matias Lovera says, That as far as relates to this particular, the conduct of Governor Woodford is sufficiently notorious, from the gazettes of Grenada and the other articles, and the witness refers to what he has deposed to the foregoing questions.

Peter Sanchez Torres says, That such is the rage and hatred of Governor Woodford, towards all real and presumed patriots, that not content with the assassinations executed by Boves and Morales, he himself persecuted and maltreated, directly and indirectly, all those who arrived in Trinidad, that this deponent, out of compassion, took from Guyria in his launch and conducted to Trinidad a multitude of persons of different ages and sexes, that they were detained five days in the port without being permitted to land, in order to give time to the enemy's galliot, Esperanza a Flechera and a felucca to come and assassinate them; that they were informed of this by a fishing boat, and notwithstanding their not having permission, they all jumped on shore and presented themselves before the Governor, who, infuriated, put in prison the citizens, presbiter James Bernard Sanchez, who was grievously ill, Quintin Vallenilla, D. Nicolas Auzola, this deponent and many others whose names he does not recollect; that the first time the above-named James Bernard Sanchez went to Trinidad, he was accompanied by the presbiter canon of the cathedral of Merida, D. Mendoza, that they were insulted by Governor Woodford, and arrested in the house of the captain of the port Jacob, and from thence they were put on board a fishing boat, without victuals or water, in order to seek an asylum in any other place than Trinidad.

Vicente Gallardo says, That such was the rage and hatred entertained by Governor Woodford, towards all real or presumed patriots, that not content with all the murders perpetrated by Boves and Morales, he himself maltreated and persecuted, directly and indirectly, all those who had the misfortune to arrive at Trinidad, in order that they should not remain there; but *he put many emigrants to work on the roads*; that this deponent and the citizens Pedro Ortiz, Francisco Morales, Diego Blanco, Francisco Perez and Francisco Padilla were forty-seven days in the mountains of Guyria, famishing and nearly expiring, until fortunately a mulatto of Trinidad, moved by compassion and humanity, offered to conduct them to the coast of that island, but under the express condition that they should suffer death rather than declare to the Governor who it was brought them thither; that the said mulatto landed them in the night on the shore near the port, from whence they bent their course towards the plantation of Don Celestino Surera, that being near the house a major domo came out and made them return to the shore, without even permitting them to drink water, saying, he was ordered by his master to give no relief to the emigrants, in consequence of the penalties imposed by the Governor

reputed as bad subjects, were allowed to leave the town for a limited period only.

I do not know the passage alluded to in the Grenada Gazette, but Grenada was a proper place for these people when Trinidad was not: there were not in Grenada the partizans of the revolutions of Guyria, alike dangerous to the tranquillity, and the violation of the neutrality; and the intercourse between that island and the Spanish main is by no means so easy and short as from Trinidad.

If these people were such bad subjects as not to be permitted to land, it is not probable that they would be kept for five days in the port in communication with fishing boats.

This is the same case as that quoted by Jose Prudencio Lanz, in his reply to interrogatory N°. 2. Peter Sanchez Torres declares, That the priest Sanchez had been to Trinidad, and had been sent away on a former occasion, he returns then at his own risk.

I certainly put many emigrants to work on the roads, but it was for the purpose of finding employment for them, as I reported in despatch N°. 93, of 6th May 1815, (see Appendix T.), they were subsisted, and their pay was appropriated to the purchase of clothing for them.

This

Governor for so doing; that the following day they all presented themselves before the Governor, who received them angrily, and ordered them instantly to embark for Guyria, where their throats would be cut, as was the fate of so many others who had the misfortune to fall into the hands of Governor Woodford; that this deponent and his companions obstinately refused to comply with so cruel a mandate; that they told him, that they had rather be ordered to be hanged than to be delivered into the hands of the enemy; that Governor Woodford at last conceded to them permission to embark instantly on board a bilander, which was fortunately on the point of sailing for Grenada, but without permitting them even for two hours to solicit provisions for the voyage; that they were reduced to the lowest state of debility, so that they excited the compassion of all who saw them as they were going to embark; that on their passage they were near dying of hunger, the captain of the bilander having only provisions for his crew; that on the passage they were taken by the squadron of Morillo, which was going towards the island of Margaretta, and that in order to secure themselves, they were obliged to hide in a very inconvenient place; and this deponent and his companions were sure that although General Morillo was an enemy, he would have compassionated their sufferings and treated them better than the inhuman Governor of Trinidad; that on arriving at Grenada, the governor of the island gave them a good reception and offered them every protection; that they remained there till their health was re-established, and then each went where he thought best to get his subsistence.

Jose Manuel Morales says, That the bad conduct of Governor Woodford towards the patriots is public in the island of Grenada, and the other Antilles.

Jose Prudencio Lanz says, that he refers to what he has already deposed, and adds, that no proof can be more authentic of the hatred entertained by Woodford against all who favour or embrace the cause of liberty, than his having industriously persecuted all who entertain such sentiments. He expelled the foreigner Massiani, a rich inhabitant of the island, without permitting him to dispose of his property. He conducted with troops, and manacled with fetters, the Spanish Miguel Sanchez, because he served the republic: that after many days imprisonment, he was put to the public works, in paving the streets, and expelled to St. Thomas, without giving him or allowing him to provide himself with provisions: that, on the contrary, all who have had an opposite opinion have had in Governor Woodford a protector and friend; as was the case with Dr. Antonio Gomez, who having been the author of the revolution of the Canarians and Spaniards, discovered in the city of Caraccas on the 11th July 1811, was not only well received by Woodford, but obtained from him all the necessaries he wanted; after the conquest of Venezuela by General Monteverde, returned to that capital; admits being set free a second time by General Bolivar; he returned to Trinidad, and not only

This story is the sam [illegible] Lovera relates in interrogatory 10, and Ortiz in interrogatory 11, and the preceding witness in this; the same persons being named as having been on board, and the launch or vessel being that of the preceding witness Don Sanchez.

If such was their confidence, why did they conceal themselves?

This is palpably contradicted by the permission given to six advocates, emigrants, to practise in the tribunals, and by the appointment of two of them to situations; as well as in the employment of persons of other classes under the government, all professing to belong to the independent party when they arrived, and some of them now filling high situations under that government.

The Corsican Massiani was required to leave the colony, because he had been twice detected in collecting a depôt of arms on his estate, for the purpose of forwarding to the Main. He retired to Grenada, from whence he has been permitted to come on two occasions, to arrange his affairs with his nephew, who administers his property, which was not confiscated, though liable by General Monro's proclamation to be so.

I know not Miguel Sanchez; but if he was put to work in chains, it was of course for some offence, of which a record will be found in the registry of the prison.

Don Antonio Gomez went to Trinidad in 1811, two years before I assumed the government; he was at that time appointed assessor to the alcaldes of Port of Spain, then judge of the courts of first instance, and acquitted himself in that office so much to the satisfaction of the public, that on my

did he receive him with cordiality, but made him undergo a most rare metamorphosis, making him resign his only profession of physician, and turn lawyer, although he did not absolutely know how to constitute him in the acts of government and cabildo, to the disparagement of the English jurisconsults: that in the sequel of his operation against the emigrants, he has followed no other path than that pointed out by that insolent Canarian, who only sought an opportunity of venting the venom of which he is composed without either compassion or motive. *Pedro Ortiz* says, That the facts of this particular are certain; and as a proof of it, Governor Woodford made the emigrants labour at the public works as criminals.	arrival in June 1813, I was recommended to apply to General Monteverde, whose secretary he had become in November 1812, to allow him to return to Trinidad. Political events, however, brought him to the island; and he accepted the office of my assessor, in which he has carefully avoided all interference with the political affairs of the colony, and amply justified the character that his previous services in it had acquired for him. Of his conduct towards the emigrants, some idea may be formed by his receiving in his own house for some time Dr. Cadiz, who had been the judge of the court of Admiralty, under the independent governor at Margarita, and is now at the head of the chancery of Colombia. This gentleman declined the offer made to him of a permission to practice in the courts of the colony, and went to Angostura, but left his son under the protection of the chief judge, Mr. Bigge, at whose expense he was educated in the colony.
Fifteenthly.—They know and testify, that this persecution has extended to those illustrious philanthropic foreigners, who, coming to the succour of the patriots in their struggle with the Spanish government, had either touched or anchored at Trinidad; and they declare particular cases, which are of public notoriety. *Matias Lovera* says, That Governor Woodford, if he did not assist, at least tolerated the vessels armed by individuals, and which were in the port of Trinidad, with the sole object of watching the Creoles and foreigners coming to the Main to assist the Americans, in order to assassinate them; as happened some months past to a transport laden with Englishmen. *Peter Sanchez Torres* says, That is he ignorant of that fact. *Vicente Gallardo* says, That he is ignorant of that fact. *Jose Manuel Morales* says, That he only knows by information, that Governor Woodford endeavoured to intercept and embargo the aid sent to the patriots by some good foreigners in Europe, and who anchored in that island.	Fifteenthly.—There were vessels in the Gulf of Paria of both parties; they mutually violated the territory in every possible manner, pursuing each other; and, in one instance, royalists were pursued and shot, on the shore of Trinidad, by patriots. The system of robbery and murder was common to both. I had no naval force to suppress these outrages, or could I prevent the royalist armed vessels from visiting any ships coming to the island. On one occasion, a vessel with recruits from England for the Main was nearly taken by the royalists; on many, the young men on reaching Trinidad were glad to escape the misery and death that awaited those whose enthusiasm induced them to proceed.
Jose Prudencio Lanz says, That this has occurred to several Englishmen, of whom this deponent does not recollect the names, except the quarter-master Beñol, of the regiment of Trinidad.	This quarter-master of the York Rangers, a Prussian, did go over; and was therefore not prevented from pursuing his own inclination, for which purpose he resigned his situation in the regiment.
Sixteenthly.—They say that the said Governor last year allowed the steam boat and other vessels, to take and bring into the principal port of Trinidad, transports which neared that island in search of pratique, or of orders relative to their destination, and which were laden with persons belonging to the expedition of Colonel English. They declare, that in effect those vessels would have been embargoed there to the prejudice of the patriot cause, if they had not received opportune advice, and departed for Margarita. *Matias Lovera* says, That only from report and information, he knows this particular, having	Sixteenthly.—When Colonel English was conveying the last cargo of the persons whom he had engaged to join the patriots in South America, he himself landed at Trinidad, and the vessel was supplied with fresh meat and medicines; but some of the persons on board having addressed a letter to me claiming my protection, I sent the steam boat off to the vessel to enable those that wished to withdraw from the service, to avail themselves of the jurisdiction they were still in, for guards were placed on board the steam boat to secure her from being taken possession of by Colonel English, who threatened to fire upon her: the steam boat, however,

having been three years domiciled in this city, (Guyana).

Peter Sanchez Torres says, That he is also ignorant of that fact.

Vicente Gallardo says, That he is also ignorant of that particular.

Jose Manuel Morales, knows that Governor Woodford last year armed the steam boat and other ships, in order to take an expedition under Colonel English, who was near the island waiting for orders for his ulterior destination, but knowing it, he directed his course to the island of Margarita.

Jose Prudencio Lanz says, That he only knows these facts by reports, which are but too general.

Pedro Ortiz says, That he is ignorant of this particular.

however did not reach the vessel before she had got too far off.

Seventeenthly.—They know and certify, that for this, more than any good motive, he visited General Morillo after the Spanish revolution, and was obsequiously treated by him at Puerto Cabello, Valencia, and Caraccas.

Matias Lovera says, That he knows from the public paper, that Governor Woodford has been in Caraccas, Valencia and other parts of the Main; and of his being courted there by General Morillo some months past, and that by this conduct, Governor Woodford as well as by other reputed acts, has rendered himself the enemy of every Creole, and the friend of their oppressors.

Peter Sanchez Torres says, That he knows it to be public and notorious by the public papers, that the Governor of Trinidad from his hatred towards the patriots, more than from any other motive visited General Morillo since the Spanish revolution, and was obsequiously treated by him at Puerto Cabello, Valencia, and Caraccas.

Vicente Gallardo says, That he knows by the public papers that Governor Woodford through hatred towards the patriots, more than from any other motive, visited General Morillo since the Spanish revolution, and was obsequiously treated by him in Caraccas, Valencia, and Puerto Cabello.

Jose Manuel Morales says, That he knows by his correspondence with the island of Trinidad and St. Thomas, where Governor Woodford anchored on his voyage to the province of Caraccas, that he went there for the purpose of complimenting General Morillo, and that he was obsequiously treated by him in Puerto Cabello, Valencia, and Caraccas.

Jose Prudencio Lanz says, That he is so well convinced of the hostile conduct of the aforesaid Governor towards the Venezuelians, and his adhesion to their enemies, being their indefatigable protector, as all who arrived at Trinidad have and do experience; and this deponent has no doubt of the facts expressed in this particular.

Pedro Ortiz says, That he does not know what has been the object of the voyage made by Governor Woodford, but he

testifies

Seventeenthly.—When I was on a cruize for the benefit of my health, in 1820, my curiosity led me to the province of Caraccas; I there saw, and was most hospitably entertained by General Morillo and the public authorities, and as a branch of a government in alliance with my own, I submit that there was no impropriety in such a visit.

It may be safely presumed, that if in any newspapers the motive here imputed, has been given out as the reason of my visit; it could only have been found in those of Angostura; but it is remarkable, that so far was I from being considered at Caraccas as a friend of the royalist party, that an opportunity was taken during my stay in that city, to insert in the gazette of that city, an intercepted letter from an emigrant female patriot in Trinidad, to her friends in Angostura, announcing the expected arrival in that island of a large quantity of arms for the independents, in order to show to the people there, the protection which the opposite party received from the British government and its officer.

The writer of the letter enjoyed at the time an alimentary allowance from the cabildo, in consequence of her then distress and former respectability.

Was my enmity shown to the independents, in refusing, on two occasions to give up the persons claimed by the royalist chiefs? *viz.* Bideau and his partizans, who were claimed (see Appendix U.) by the commander Morales and the Marquis del Toro, (see Appendix V.) with many others by General Morillo.[*]

As a neutral, I was not considered in a favourable light by either party; but the principal adopted to both was the same, with this exception, that the independents were not permitted to hoist their flag in the port. (See Appendix W.)

The only prohibitions were the supply of arms and ammunition, of money and recruits; but these equally applied to both parties.

Ralph Woodford.

23d Feb. 1822.

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[*] General Morillo sent a Spanish vessel of war to demand the surrender of these and many other principal Emigrants; which was refused.

(See Despatch, N° 196, 17 June 1815.)

testifies that he has always been the enemy of the American patriots, to whom he did all the injury he possibly could, and that he has been the decided protector of the Spaniards, assisting them with every necessary in his power.

Eighteenthly.—That all they declare, is public and notorious, and strictly true.

And in order to have due effect, I demand that all the persons who testify, shall appear and declare, that the circumstances they state, are positive facts.

I also demand, that, when the examination of witnesses is finished, copies shall be delivered in such a manner that they shall have faith in the territory of the republic and elsewhere, and that the original shall be archived.

José de Espana.

Angostura, 20th Sept. 1820.

Angostura, 20th Sept. 1820.
As demanded, so let it be
Uscatique Pataza.
Antonio Alcala, Notʳ of Govᵗ.

Matias Lovera,
Peter Sanchez Torres,
Vicente Gallardo,
José Manuel Morales,
José Prudencio Lanz,
Pedro Ortiz,

Severally depose, that all they have declared is public and notorious, and true, upon oath, confirming and ratifying their respective depositions.

APPENDIX to Nᵒ 32.

(A.)

Quartier Général de Guira, 17th November 1814.

Monsieur le Général,

Votre Excellênce doit être informée des suites funestes de la conduite des Généraux Mariño et Bolivar, qui, après avoir perdu des armées nombreuses et animées du plus grand entousiasme, ont fini par abandonner ses villes qu'ils auroient peu défendre, et obliger leurs malheureux habitants d'en sortir et de refluer dans les provinces de l'Est, sous prétexte d'aller chercher des nouvelles troupes à Carthagène; ils se sont embarqués, laissant à la merci des ennemis une foule des femmes et d'enfants, qui n'ont eu d'autre ressource que de se jeter sur cette côté, et que j'ai acceuilli avec l'humanité qui à toujours formé la base de ma conduite, et dont je ne me suis jamais departi, malgré l'exemple et les sollicitations des autres généraux mes collegues

Les évenements de la guerre ayant forcé les débris des troupes que commandant le Général Mariño à évacuer Campano et Rio Caribes, et à se replier sur Yaguaraparo; Je m'y suis transporté le 11 de ce mois, pour voir si cette place était tenable, et après avoir jugé qu'elle n'était pas de nature à être défendue avec succés, j'ai cru convenable d'en ordonner l'évacuation. J'avais déjà fait les dispositions necessaires à cette operation, lorsque j'ai été attaqué le 13 à dix heures du matin, par des forces supérieures, après avoir soutenu pendant plus de deux heures un combat inégal avec cette intrepidité qui distingue, les troupes republicaines, et repoussé plusieurs fois l'ennémi; je me suis decidé à faire retraite sur Yrapa, ce qui à été effectué dans le meilleur ordre, et couvrant la marche de plusieurs containes de femmes et d'enfans, qui avaient gagne la montagne pendant le combat, et qui sont arrivés à Yrapa le lendemain.

Quelques familles passent dans les colonies, pour y aller chercher un asile a l'abri de événements de la guerre. J'espére, Monsieur le Général, que vous voudrez les acceuiller avec cette générosité qui distingue d'une manière si eminente la nation Anglaise, et dont elle à donné des preuves si multipliées envers les emigrés pendant tout le cours de la revolution Française. Je crois devoir vous repeter ici ce que j'ai déjà eu l'honneur de vous écrire précédemment, que l'armée la plus dangereuse de nos ennemis est la liberté générale, qu'ils donnent aux esclaves ce qui recrute et augmente continuellement leurs troupes. C'est pour mieux leur resister, et pour me débarrasser des bouches inutiles, que je laisse partir les femmes et les enfans, et je ne dois pas vous dissimuler que si contre mon attente, vous leur refusiez un asile, je me verrois forcé quoique à regret d'user des mêmes armées que mes ennemis, ce qui, vu la proximité de nos côtés, ne manquerait pas de compromettre l'existence du sistême colonial dans votre isle. Ainsi vous voyez, Monsieur le Général, que votre interêt, bien entendue, est d'accord avec l'humanité qui vous caracterise, pour donner asile aux infortunés que je prends la liberté de vous recommander, et qui ont tant de droits à votre protection sur laquelle j'ose compter.

Je suis avec le plus profonde respect, Monsieur le Général,
Votre très homble et obeissant serviteur,
J. B. Bideau.

Exmo. Señor Governor y Captain Général de la Ysle de Trinidad.

(B.)

Trinidad, 26th July 1819.

ON a petition by Mr. Robert S. Marache, a native of the United States of America, soliciting permission of residence to be granted to his countryman, Mr. J. S. Robins, which petition has this day been duly acknowledged by the said R. S. Marache before me.

I hereby certify that the following is a true copy of a decree given by his Excellency the Governor, dated the 13th August 1814. *John Carter*, Escribano de Camará.

" It is inconsistent with the regulations by which I am instructed to guide my conduct,
" to admit to a residence here, during the present disturbed state of the Spanish neigh-
" bouring colonies, persons not natural born subjects of his Catholic Majesty."

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my name,
John Carter, Escribano de Camará.

I hereby certify that it appears by the books in this office, that permission of residence was granted to Mr. Josiah Robins, on the 11th October 1814, on the security of Patrick O'Brien, esq. *Philip D. Souper*, assistant Secretary.

Secretary's Office, 27th July 1819.

(C.)

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, held at Trinidad, January 1813, to investigate the circumstances attending the expedition concerted in that Island, by which the war was renewed in the Spanish Main.

Extract from letter to Paul Pietri in Trinidad.

" Send us one hundred Frenchmen with some arms such as those sent us by Valdez,
" which are not bad. (signed) *Marino.* *Bideau.*"

Extract from letter to Manuel Valdez.

" Have the goodness to let Fathers Vallenilla and Brumall know of our safe arrival,
" charging them to use their influence with the French, to engage them to come over
" to us. (signed) *Franc. de Azene.*"

Extract from the examination of Josiah Robins.

" That the deponent was the representative of Guyria in the year past during the
" independent government."

(D.)

CERTIFICATE from the office books of Mr. Robins having received permission to reside in the Colony on 31st August 1814.

Secretary's Office, 31st January 1817.

I hereby certify that from the petitions lodged in the secretary's office, it appears that on the 31st August 1814, a petition was presented by Patrick O'Brien, esq. on the part of Mr. Josiah Robins, praying to be permitted to reside in this colony, and that the following decree being given thereupon, viz. " Agreed to on Mr. O'Brien's being his security." That the same was notified to Mr. O'Brien; and that on the 11th October following, Mr. Robins presented himself; and Mr. O'Brien having entered into the said security, a permission of residence was granted to the said Josiah Robins accordingly.

Geo. Martin, Ass^{t}. Sec^{y}.

(E.)

TRINIDAD.—BY his Excellency Major-general William Monro, administering the government of the said Island and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas I am credibly informed that some daring, lawless and evil-minded persons, who have sworn allegiance to His Majesty's government, and been living under the protection of the same, have caused and seduced a number of persons to swerve from their allegiance and duty; and in a secret and clandestine manner, arm and equip themselves against the inhabitants of Guiria, within the gulf of Paria, being the subjects of His Catholic Majesty, Ferdinand the seventh, the ally of His Britannic Majesty: And I am also informed and given to understand, that many free, coloured and other persons who are enrolled in the militia of the island have been also seduced by the wicked arts and persuasions, of such persons, to quit this government with their arms and clothing, and embark in the said secret expedition;—I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice of His Majesty's council, to proclaim martial law, to continue and be in force till further orders; and I hereby, in virtue of the powers and authorities in me vested by His Majesty, in and by his commission to his Governor of this island, further order, proclaim, direct and decree by the same advice, as follows; That all and every person or persons, late the inhabitants of the said island, be his class and condition whatsoever, who shall now or at any time hereafter, be convicted of having embarked in the said secret expedition, to the said port of Guiria, or who shall or may have in any manner contributed or assisted in arming and fitting out the said expedition or embarkation of any person or persons, to act as soldiers or otherwise; or by his or their means and assistance, caused to be interrupted, disturbed and molested the peace and tranquillity of the subjects and inhabitants of the possessions or territories of His said Catholic Majesty, King Ferdinand the seventh, that his and their property in the said island shall be sequestered and confiscated, as the same is hereby declared to be sequestered and confiscated to His Majesty, and his and their person and persons banished and exiled, as they are hereby declared to be exiled and banished from this island, and the dependencies thereof for ever: And I do hereby enjoin, require and order all His Majesty's subjects to apprehend or give such information of the persons who have embarked, as may cause the apprehension of any person or persons who have so embarked from this island, on the said secret expedition to the port of Guiria, as aforesaid; or who may have in any manner aided, abetted, or by their means and assistance contributed to the arming, equipment and embarkation of the said persons: And I do hereby further order, proclaim and decree, that all commandants of quarters, and alcaldes of barrios, do without any delay, from and after the notification and receipt of these presents, render to me at Government House, an exact, true and just account of all male persons whomsoever, being foreigners or otherwise; distinguishing the same, and residing within their respective districts, quarters or barrios, the time of their arrival in the island, as well as that of their being enrolled in the militia thereof; and also to report to me the names of any person or persons who have within the month last past, quitted the barrio, quarter or district, wherein they heretofore lived and resided: And I do hereby further order, proclaim and decree, that all and every male person in the said island, being a foreigner or otherwise, residing or dwelling (or resorting or being known to reside, dwell or resort to) in the said town of Port of Spain, or in the districts and quarters of the said island, who may have been in the said island for one month, and not have reported or enrolled him or themselves in the militia, according to the militia laws, that all such person or persons shall forthwith be banished the said island for ever, save and except nevertheless such person or persons as from peculiar circumstances I may think proper to exempt. And I do hereby further order and proclaim, direct and decree, that no foreigner or foreigners can be allowed or permitted in any case whatever, to land or reside in the said island without having first obtained my especial leave and licence in writing, and without entering into good security of two respectable persons, being merchants or planters, to be approved of by me, each in the sum of one thousand pounds sterling, for his and their good behaviour and conduct, so far as relates to the government of the said island, during their residence therein; and I do hereby authorize and especially order all and every the magistrate or magistrates, commandants of quarters, or alcaldes of barrios, to ask and demand from any person or persons whomsoever, being foreigners, and who may be in their respective quarters, districts, commands or barrios, his and their licence and authority to remain in the said island; and in default of their producing the same as aforesaid, forthwith to commit such person or persons to the common gaol, and to report the same to me, in order that they may be dealt with accordingly: And I do hereby further proclaim, order and decree, and do particularly enjoin and require of all commandants of quarters or districts, and especially those quarters on the sea shore of the said island or islands belonging thereto, to apprehend and take into custody, or cause to be apprehended and taken into custody, and sent to the common gaol of the said island, any person or persons whomsoever, be his quality or description whatsoever, who shall dare or presume to land in any part or parts of the said island or its dependencies, other than in the town of Port of Spain in the said island, without my express licence and authority in writing, save and except all such person or persons as may from necessity and in their due course of voyage to or from the town, be obliged to do so: And I do hereby especially and particularly call the attention and prompt obedience of the magistrates, commandants and alcaldes of barrios, to cause immediate enquiry and performance of these my orders, under pain of my highest displeasure, it being essentially and absolutely necessary to the peace and tranquillity of the said island and its dependencies: And all persons under government, the escheator-general and harbour-master, and all other His Majesty's liege subjects are hereby required to take notice of these presents, and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Government House, in the town of Port of Spain, in the said island of Trinidad, this sixteenth day of January one thousand eighteen hundred and thirteen.

(signed) *William Monro*, Major-general, administering the Government,

By command of his Excellency, (signed) *C. Melville*, Sec^y.

(F.)

EXTRACT of a Letter from J. B. Bideau, to Governor Sir R. Woodford, *enclosed in dispatch N° 48, to Earl Bathurst.*

I take the liberty of sending to your Excellency, the annexed copy of a letter that I received four months ago, and that I could not forward sooner for want of a good opportunity. I now avail myself of that which is offered me by Mr. Smith who comes from Carupano, and is going there (to Trinidad) on commercial business, to impart it to a chief who with so much wisdom watches over the interest of H. B. M. and the happiness of the inhabitants of that island, the command of which is entrusted to him, for so far from the danger, which threatens us, having ceased, it is on the contrary increasing at every instant.

If, until now, circumstances, and the political relations of Great Britain have not permitted your Excellency to reply to the friendly overtures that we have on several occasions made to you, I hope that the communications, that I now think it my duty to make, will be received with the same cordiality with which they are made, especially as it does not relate to politics, but to a subject which interests every well governed colony, under whatever laws it may exist, and to the means to which it is indispensable to have recourse if we wish to avert, while it is yet time, a general rising of the slaves.

Under this impression I address myself to your Excellency, to give you a full knowledge of the atrocity that is in train of carrying into effect the entire independence of the slaves which the Spanish chiefs have promised them, and the result of which would be as fatal for the British colonies as they would be disastrous to these provinces. Your Excellency will see by the above named letter, that this has already begun under the auspices of Boves, and that our ruin would already be inevitable, were it not for the good order maintained by our generals, who have been able to arrest the progress of this banditti, whose sole happiness consists in committing and authorizing every species of disorder and excess, endeavouring to overwhelm this beautiful country in the most dreadful anarchy.

In consequence of your judicious measures, this gulf has now been for a considerable time free from the pirates that infested it; and we have to thank your Excellency for restoring our trade with the inhabitants of Trinidad.

Your

Tomo la confianza de enbiar à V. E. la adjunta copia de una carta que he receirdó la quatro meses, y que he no pude transmitirle hasta ahora por falta de una ocacion conveniente; me valgo hoy de la que me ofrece el Señor Smith, que viene de Carupano; y pasa à esa à asuntos de comercio, para comunicarla a un gefe que con tanta savidurıa vela à los intereses de S. M. B. y à la felicidad de los havitantes de la ysla cuyo mando le es confiado, pues lexos de haver cesado el peligro que nos amenazava, se esta al contrario aumentardo a coda instante.

Si hasta ahora las circumstancias, y las relaciones politicas de la Gran Britaña nó han permitido que V. E. respondiese à las aperturas amistosas que en varias ocaciones le hicimos, espero que las communicaciones que creo dever hacer le hoy, seran recividas en la misma cordialidad que las hago, especialmente notratandose de politica, sino de asunto que igualmente interezan à toda colonia bien gobernada baxo qualesquiera leyes que exista, y de los medios à que es indispensable recurrier si queremos impedir mientras aun se puede, un levantamiente general de los esclavos.

En este concepto me dirigo a V. E. para darle un entero conocimiento de los atrocidades que se traman para verificar la total independencia de los negros, que les prometen los gefes Espanoles, cuyas resultas serian tan fatales para las colonias Ynglesas, quan desastrozas para estas provincias. V. E. mediante la mencionada carta vera que ya tubo principis baxo los auspicios de Boves, y que ya nuestra ruina seriá inevitable sino hubiesen nuestros generales mantenido el buen orden, y lo grado reprezar los ezfuerzos de este bandido, cuya dicha unicamente consister en cometer y autorizar toda especie de desordenes, y exêsos, procurando sumergir estos hermosos payses en la mas horrorosa anarquia.

Ya queda este golfo en consequencia de sus sabias medidas desde largo tiempo libre de los piratas que lo infestavan; y *nosotros* tenemos que dar las gracias a *V. E.* viendo restablecido *nuestro* comercio con los vecinos de Trinidad. V. E. sin duda en esta occa-

.cion

Your Excellency, without doubt, on this occasion, consulted principally the interests of the inhabitants of that island. Nevertheless, I cannot but consider the arrangement prudent and energetic, and announcing a friendly understanding between the two governments.

It is in the power of your Excellency to acquire new titles to our gratitude, and by means, which, while they assure our tranquillity, will contribute to that of that island, which by its geographical position will be the first infected by the contagion; and it being of the most urgent necessity that at so critical a moment, all the respectable inhabitants should be armed, so as to preserve the colonial system, I flatter myself that your Excellency, to remove a danger that is common to us both, will consent, in case of urgency, to give us that assistance, that in such an event, we might stand in need of.

We may in this place, compared with Trinidad, be considered as an advanced post, and your Excellency could do us this service with ease; the advantage that would result will surely be equal to both colonies, and on my part, I shall in such case be ready to place at the disposition of the British government, such a number of cattle as may be required for the consumption of H. B. M's troops.

cion consultó principalmente los intereces de esos havitantes pero sin embargo, no puedo sino considerar sus disposiciones prudentes y energicas como el anuncio de una correspondencia amistosa entre ambos gobiernos.

Esta en el poder de V. E. el adquerir nuevos titulos a nuestra gratitud, y por medios que mientras asegurian nuestra tranquilidad, contribuiran a la de aquella ysla, la qual por su posicion geografica sera sin duda la primera infestada del contagio; y siendo de suma necesidad en tan criticas circumstancias que sean provechidos con armas todos los havitantes horocados, afin de mantener el sistema colonial, me lisonjeo que V. E. para alejar un peligro que a todos nos es comun, tendra à bien en caso de urgencia darnos los auxilios que tal ves podriamos necesitar.

Podemos ser considerados aqui como una abanzada respecto à Trinidad, y con mucha facilidad pudiera V. E. hacernos este buen oficio; cuyas consequencias serian seguramente de igual utilidad para ambas colonias, y de mi lado estoy en este caso pronto à poner à la disposicion del gobierno Yngles tal cantidad de reices que se necesitare para al abasto de las tropas de S. M. B.

(FF.)

EXTRACT from Dispatch N° 3, from Governor Sir Ralph Woodford to Earl Bathurst, dated Port of Spain, 4th January 1814.

I may take this opportunity of adding that the views of the insurgent party on the Main towards this island are no longer secret, although I apprehend no bad result from the hopes in which they indulge. Their friends are certainly many, and among some of the principal foreign inhabitants of this island. And although there are still here independents who sought an asylum here some time ago, yet I despair of proving their abetment of the revolutionary cause, from the facility with which from all parts of the coast, communications may be carried on, by which plans may be organized, without exciting the slightest suspicion on the part of the most vigilant police.

The horrors which the manifesto I had the honour to transmit immediately on its receipt, on the 23d November details, and the melancholy truth of the sacrifice of every European they can gain possession of, are, I have reason to hope, producing some impression on the minds of the people, who daily are witnesses of their atrocities.

(G.)

EXTRACT of Dispatch, N° 64, from Governor Sir Ralph Woodford to Earl Bathurst, dated Port of Spain, Trinidad, 23d Nov. 1814.

I avail myself of a vessel bound to Bermuda, to apprize your Lordship, that General Boves, commanding the royalist army on the Main, has continued advancing from Cumana, and after being defeated in one attack, has succeeded in obtaining possession of the whole of the neighbouring coast as far as Irapa; from the latest intelligence, a battle, which would probably take place on Monday or Tuesday last, would decide the fate of the independents throughout this part of South America, and as there is every reason to suppose that the advantages hitherto gained by the royalists will be secured, I hope shortly to have it in my power of reporting to your Lordship the revival of trade and the tranquillity of the country.

Although I understand that the royalist troops have generally behaved with humanity towards those who did not oppose resistance, the alarm on the opposite coast has been very general, and the emigrations have become so numerous as to induce me to submit to His Majesty's council, the expediency of affording a temporary asylum to the fugitives. On the whole of this coast debarcations have taken place, and the direct arrival of vessels has been considerable; and under the impression, that many of the emigrants were original colonists in this or neighbouring islands, and that almost the whole consisted of old men, women or children, I have, with their advice, permitted them to land here for the moment, giving security for their good behaviour where they could procure it.

Although I am aware that it cannot be desirable to augment the free coloured population of this island with persons of that description who have quitted other British and French colonies in periods of revolutionary convulsion; I trust that my conduct will not be disapproved, when it is considered, that the indulgence shown to these individuals may inspire them with an inclination for a more regular government than they have hitherto known, and with gratitude to the power under whose flag they have sought and found protection.

The most painful part of my duty arose from the disapprobation conveyed in your Lordship's dispatch, N° 22, of receiving slaves under such circumstances from a foreign state. Two vessels having some slaves on board, were therefore ordered off; and I am daily under the necessity of refusing an asylum to those unfortunate persons, who are attached to, and constitute the sole means of the existence of their masters.

During this period, I received information from the commandant of Chaguaramas, that a large debarcation of these persons had been reported to him at Chacachacara, to the great alarm of the inhabitants; and that some of the worst characters who framed the expedition from that island in January 1813 had returned thither; I therefore dispatched an application to Major General Clay, requesting the re-establishment of the militar[illegible]t on that island, originally placed there by Lieutenant General Monro after the sailing of that expedition, and which Major General Delaval, then commanding here, had earnestly expressed a wish to withdraw, unless the quarters of the troops were immediately repaired.

I deemed it necessary to send a vessel (there being no man of war here at the moment) with an officer of confidence in the command of a militia guard, and the chief of police, on Monday last, to Chacachacara, whence they returned last night, bringing with them one sloop, a launch and five canoes, with 150 emigrants, whom they found dispersed over the island, and many in the greatest distress from the want of provisions. Several of the persons, who, with their militia arms and clothing, joined in the expedition of 1813, are reported to be arrived clandestinely, and though none of the leaders have been found at Chacachacara, there is no doubt that both those had arrived thither, and those who were to follow, entertained the hope of withdrawing themselves, by such means, from the observation and vigilance of the government.

During this moment, I received the inclosed letter from Mr. Bideau.

I have personally examined all the emigrants that have arrived, and every precaution has been taken which our imperfect police could afford; and I have only to hope your Lordship's early expression of His Royal Highness's gracious approbation of my conduct.

(H.) N° 7.

Number of Spanish Emigrants received in 1814.

Governor's Secretary's Office, 31st January 1817.

THE total number of Spanish emigrants arrived here from 1st November to 31st December 1814:—

Men, women, children, and servants, is - - - - - - 704

Trinidad. *P. Gellineau.*

(H H.)

Government House, Trinidad, 6th May 1815.

RETURN of emigrants of the independent party from the Spanish Main, to whom permissions of residence have been granted, by order of His Excellency the Governor, between the 19th November, when the insurgents first fled, to this date.

The total amount of men, women and children, is - - - - 1,301.

P. Reinagle, Sec^y.

(I.)

COPY of a letter from Don Juan Gavazzo, commanding the Spanish blockading force in the Gulf, to Governor Sir Ralph Woodford.

Excellent Sir,

I have the honour to inform your Excellency that I have been named commander-in-chief of the squadron of His Catholic Majesty, against the insurgents of Venezuela, who are at war with us; and I have orders from the captian general of these provinces appointed by my king and master, to hold in the strictest blockade all the ports occupied by the insurgents, which I request you will make publicly known to those of your jurisdiction, that they may not, directly or indirectly, communicate with the places that are occupied

Excellentissimo Señor,

Tengo el honor participar à vos Excellentissimo, qui he sido nombrado comandante en xefe de la escuadrilla de S. M. C. contra los insurgentes de Venezuela que nos hacen la guerra, y tengo orden del Señor capitan general de las provincias puesto por mi rey y señor de tratar con el mas rigoroso bloqueo à todos los puntos que los insurgentes ocupen, por lo tanto espero de la bondad de V. E. lo haga saber por bando à todos los de su jurisdiccion, no comuniquen directa ò indirectamente en parajes que esten ocupados occupied by the rebels, to the crown of my sovereign, under pain of confiscation.

pados por los rebeldes, à la corona de mi rey, so pena de ser confiscado.

Dios guarde à V. E. su imp^{te}. v^{a}. dilatados años para bien de la humanidad.
Comandante Fern^{do}. 7° de la R^{l}. Armada, p^{to}. g^{lo}. 3 Dice^{bre}. 1814.

Excellentissimo Señor, Capitan General y Vice Almirante de Trinidad y sus dependencias.

Exmo. Señor,
(signed) *Juan Gavazzo.*

(K.)

Excellent Sir,

I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that on the 15th we took, both by sea and land, Yrapa, very few of the insurgents having escaped; on the 16th we attacked Soro, equally with three flecheras, (long armed canoes), and on the same evening we found Punta de Piedra evacuated. Yesterday, the 17th, we went for the purpose of attacking Guiria at break of day, and found that evacuated, and that the chief, Bideau, and his satellites had embarked the night before, leaving us various vessels ashore, twenty-one pieces of cannon of all calibres and much ammunition.

Bideau, shortly before he fled, proclaimed universal freedom to the slaves, charging them to retire to the mountains, and to continue the war with us, as he was going for reinforcements; all which I impart to your Excellency, for the ends that may be requisite to secure the great slave population of that island.

I have vessels cruising to impede all assembly of negro slaves, and if any are found deserters from that island, I offer to return them to your Excellency, hoping for reciprocity.

Several parties of our troops are scouring the hills in pursuit of these rascals.

Exmo. Señor,

Tengo el honor participar à V. E. que el dia 15, tomamos por mar y tierra, à Yrapa, habiendose escapados muy pocos ynsurgentes. El 16, atacomos à Soró, y igualmente con tres flecheras, y en la misma tarde encontramos la Punta de Piedra evacuados, y ayer 17, fumos atacar à Guiria, al amanacer, y lo encontramos evacuado, que el xefe Bideau y demas satelites suyos se habian escapado la noche antes, *dexandonos varias embarcaciones en tierra*, 21 cañon de todo calibré y mucha municion y polvora.

Bideau, pocas horas antes que se fuese, publico la libertad general de los esclavos, encargendoles se retirarsen à los montes, y que nos hicieren la guerra, que el ira à buscar refuersos: esto lo particípé à V. E. por los fines que pueden convenir le à la seguridad de la grande esclavitud de esa ysla.

Yo dexo buques en crucero à evitar todà reunion de negros esclavos y si le encontrasen algunos de la propiedad de esa ysla profugos, ofresco à V. E. que los devolveri, esperandonos la reciproca.

Varias companias de nuestro exercito quedan recoriendo los montes enperseguir à esos malvados.

Tengo la satisfaccion de tenerle la mas alta concideracion y respeto
Dios guarde à V. E. muchos años.

Exmo. Señor Don Rafael Woodford, baronet, Vice Alm^{te}. Gobernador y Capitan General de la Isla de Trinidad y sus dependencias.

Golfo de Guyria, 18 Feb. 1815.
Exmo Señor,
(firmado) *Juan Gavazzo.*

(L.) N° 9.

NUMBER of Spanish Emigrants and Passengers from the Spanish Main, to whom Permission has been given to reside in Trinidad, from 9th November 1814 to 20th January 1817.

Governor's Secretary's Office, 20th January 1817.

The total number of persons who have emigrated at the changes in the revolutions in the Spanish Main to Trinidad, from 9th Nov. 1814 to this date, is - - - - - - - - - -	2,435
And the total number of persons who have arrived from the Spanish Main, at periods of tranquillity, during the same period, is - - - -	1,388
The total number of persons from the Spanish Main, to whom permissions of residence have been given, between the 9th November 1814 and the 20th January 1817 - - -	3,823

P. Gellineau, Clerk.

I swear that the foregoing Return is faithfully extracted from the books of this office.

Sworn before me, this
10th day of February 1817,
J. T. Bigge, Chief Judge.

George Martin, acting Secretary.

I swear that the foregoing Return is faithfully extracted from the books in the secretary's office.

Sworn before me, this
10th day of February 1817,
J. T. Bigge, Chief Judge.

P. Gellineau, Clerk.

(M.)

RETURN of the Number of Spaniards who have *emigrated* to this C from the Spanish Main, and who received Permissions to reside *gratis*, since the last Account was made up, and transmitted to Earl Bathurst, on the 13th January 1817.

From the 13th January 1817 to this day - - - - - -	3,534
Admitted and returned, from the 19th November 1814 to the 13th January 1817 - - - - - - - - - -	2,435
Grand total of emigrants from the Spanish Main - -	5,969

I certify the above to be a correct return, as taken from the books of this office.

Secretary's Office, 27th July 1819. *Philip D. Souper*, Assistant Secretary.

(N.)

EXTRACT from a Dispatch from Governor Sir Ralph Woodford to Earl Bathurst, dated, Trinidad, 27th December 1814.

General Boves has taken Maturin; and Yrapa and Guiria are the only points which are not in possession of the royalists. Their fall will probably be accelerated by the blockade now enforced; and of which I forward a copy of the notification sent me by Don Juan Gavazzo, who is in the gulf with three armed vessels and three flecheras.

I cannot avoid intimating to your Lordship, that, from the composition of the royalist party, and the entire destruction of all the independents, there is great reason to fear the total ruin of the country, unless troops are sent out for its tranquillity, and every means adopted to heal the wounds of this barbarous revolution. The devastation is tremendous; the towns are entirely deserted, and the country covered with dead bodies.

(N N.)

EXTRACTS from a Proclamation of Colonel José Franscisco Azcue, the independent commander-in-chief of the coast of Guyria, dated Cumana, 4th April 1814.

The first fact that offers itself, is a proclamation found in the trunks of the cruel Boves, (which has not been inserted in the public gazette of Caraccas, that the fatal consequences that would follow might be avoided) in which he promises freedom to our slaves that would join his standard; and to those who would murder their masters, the property and appointments that they held. It is to this diabolical measure that Boves owes the augmentation of his army in the vallies of Aragua, and his satellite Rosete, his in the Tuy, as well as having sacrificed those that have shown themselves faithful to their masters, as we learn from letters of various respectable persons in those provinces, so that I can assure you that the estates of those unhappy countries offer to the view of the beholder, a spectacle of horror and desolation, the plantations being destroyed and the population for their cultivation being torn away.

There

El primero que le nos presenta es una proclama encontrada en los baules del atroz Boves, que no se ha incertado en los papelas publicos de Caraccas. por evitar las fatales consequencias que eran consiguientes) prometiendo la libertad à nuestros esclavos que se alistasen en sus banderas; y à aquellos que asasinasen a sus amos, las propriedades y empleos de estos; de esta medida diabolica ha resultado el engrosamente del exercito de Boves en los valles de Aragua, y de su satelita Rosete, en los del Tuy, y el laver sacrificado a los que se han manifestado fieles a sus amos, segun cartas de varios sujetos respetables de aquellos partidos, de modo que os puedo asegurar que las haciendas de estos desgraciados paises ofrecen à la vista del expectador un teatro de horror y desolacion, destruidos sus plantios y saqueados los brazos para su cultivo.

No

There is not a foot of ground in Venezuela that does not give proof of the implacable fury with which these unnatural monsters have sought our total extermination. Can we then doubt that their hearts, casting aside their brutal feelings, will have become more forgiving, now that we treat them as they deserve?

No hay un palmo de tierra en Venezuela que no sea testigo de la implacable rabia con que estos monstruos desnaturados conspiraran à nuestro total exterminio ¿y podremos dudar de que su corazon desprendiendose de esos brutales sentimientos sea mas generosa ahora que los tratamos como merecen.?

(O.)

EXTRACT from a Proclamation of Lieutenant Colonel Morales, commandant-general of the provinces of Caraccas, Cumana and Barcelona, and general-in-chief of the army of Venezuela, dated Quartel general de Guyria, 19th February 1815.

This frightful emigration, by which these wicked men have torn you from your roofs, deserves all my consideration; and I cannot but lament your future lot, and the multitude of women and children and men, that have become food for wild beasts, or that have died of hunger and thirst.

Esa espantosa emigracion con que os han arrancado de vuestros hogares los hombres impios, merece toda mi consideracion,y no puedo dejar de llorar vuestra suerte futura, y la de multitud de mugeres, niños, y hombres que han sido pasto de los animales, ò muertos de hambre y sed.

(P.)

Governor's Secretary's Office, 13th January 1817.

ACCOUNT of the number of Spaniards, who have emigrated to this colony from the Spanish Main since 19th November 1814, the date of the first emigration to this date, and received permissions to reside gratis.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Servants.	Total.
From 19 Nov. 1814, to 8th June 1816 -	731	369	993	52	2,145
From 8th June 1816, the date of the last emigration to this day - - - - -	92	66	107	25	290
Grand total of Emigrants. - - -					2,435

P. Gellineau, Clerk.

Sworn before me to be a true account, this 7th Day of February,

J. T. Bigge, Chief Judge.

(Q.)

EXTRACT from Dispatch, N°. 39, from Governor Sir Ralph Woodford to Earl Bathurst, dated Port of Spain, 22d July 1814.

By the latest accounts which have been received from Caraccas, of which a copy is inclosed, your lordship will perceive that the cause of the revolution is almost hopeless, but from some late information from the neighbouring coast, I am given to understand, that St. Iago Mariño has since retired to Cumana, and that *he has in his route liberated the slaves in the province of Barcelona*, similar measures having already been adopted in the immediate vicinity of the capital of Caraccas and its port, La Guiria.

On his arrival at Cumana, he dispatched a Colonel Bermudez to demand *one hundred recruits from Güiria—they were sent*; and he at the same time informed the people, that should Mariño still fail, he would not desert them who had first received and supported him, on his landing from hence, but that he would retire within its defence, and raise a new army by liberating the slaves.

Those who had already heard of the liberation of the slaves in Barcelona, only regretted the delay, but were addressed by him with *the appellation of "Citizen;"* which they *have since generally adopted*, even towards the English and Americans in the place. The latter, French planters there, are, I am informed, preparing a formal application to me, to interfere with a British force, and by securing Guyria and that point of land opposite to this coast, avert the fatal results to which this colony would, with every other in the West Indies, be exposed, should the independent party from despair execute their threats.

I have therefore reported this intelligence and the danger to be apprehended, to the commander of the forces, and the admiral commanding in chief on the station.

(R.)

CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES paid from the Funds of the Illustrious Cabildo

		Currency.		
		£.	s.	d.
1815: Sept. 30.	Paid Vincent Villar Antonio Petrichi Two Spanish emigrants, their allowance from 1st July, to 30th September - -	2	10	-
October 4.	J. Percival for soup to distressed Spanish emigrants - -	28	2	6
18.	D° - - - - - - - - for d° - - - - -	42	3	9
25.	L. Pemberton, taking care of a poor white Spanish boy -	26	2	-
Nov. 19.	J. Percival, soup to Spanish emigrants - - - - -	67	10	-
December.	Chief of Police, clothes for a poor Spanish boy - - -	4	1	-
	D°, for subsistence of Sebastian Blessé, and family 128 days, to 31st December, 1 *l.* per diem -	128	-	-
	Vincent Villar Antonio Pedriqué Santiago Suara Nicola Sorsano Marie de Gonzalez Pedro Canelos M. Fernandez Seven Spanish emigrants, their allowance from 1st October, to 31st December - - - -	73	15	-
	J. Percival, for soup to 5th December - - - - -	64	13	9
1816:	D° 31st December - - - - -	73	11	6
Jan. 31.	Chief of Police, for S. Blessé and family, Spanish emigrants, to 31st January - - - - - - - - -	31	-	-
	J. Percival, for 25 quarts of soup, to 31st January - -	16	17	6
February,	Chief of Police, paid by him to sundry Spanish emigrants -	36	3	6
29.	Chief of Police, for S. Blessé and family 29 days, to date -	29	-	-
	Chief of Police, for subsistence of Annette Charles and five children, Spanish emigrants from Guiria - - -	25	-	-
	Nicholas Peché, for Joseph Alen a poor Spanish emigrant -	30	-	-
March 31.	Chief of Police, for S. Blessé and family 31 days, to date -	31	-	-
	N. Sorsano - - - Vincent Villar - - Pedro Canelos - - Three Spanish emigrants, their allowance from 1st January, 31st March - -	40	-	-
April 24.	N. Peché, for Joseph Alen Spanish emigrant - - -	15	-	-
30.	Chief of Police, for S. Blessé and family 30 days, to date -	30	-	-
May 31.	D° - - - - for d° - - - 31 days - -	31	-	-
-	- - D° for Annette Charles and five children, Spanish emigrants from Guiria - - - - - - -	10	-	-
June 30.	A. Sorsano, his allowance from 1st April, to 30th June -	12	12	-
	Chief of Police, for S. Blessé and family to 30th June -	30	-	-
July 15.	Marcea Capio, a Spanish emigrant woman in distress - -	10	-	-
30.	Mary Benicorn and child, d° - - - - - - - -	22	-	-
31.	Chief of Police, for S. Blessé and family 31 days, to date -	31	-	-
August 31.	D°, - - for d° - - - - - - 31 days - -	31	-	-
Sept. 21.	D°, - - for d° - - - - - - 21 days, to date -	21	-	-
30.	N. Sorsano, his allowance from 1st July, to 3d September -	9	4	-
Dec. 31.	Andre Husargo - - Francisco Pena - - N. Sorsano - - Three Spanish emigrants, from 1st October, to 31st December - - - -	27	12	-
	Maria Mandillon, for diet and nursing a sick Spanish emigrant named Don Andres - - - - - - -	25	8	-
	£. C'.	1,055	6	6
	Medical Attendance to Spanish Emigrants.			
1814: Dec. 5.	Doctor Neilson's attendance on sick Spanish emigrants -	22	10	-
1815: Sept. 29.	D° - - - - - - - - d° - - - -	35	-	-
1816: March 6.	Dr. Anderson's Attendance on d° - - - - - -	4	10	-
	Margaret Lyle's nursing d° - - - - - - -	3	-	-
April 2.	Dr. Raymond's attendance on d° - - - - - -	45	-	-
23.	Dr. Anderson d° - - - - - - - - -	5	-	-
	£. C'.	115	-	-

I certify that the above account is correct, and that the sums therein have been paid as expressed. 28th January 1817. *Robert Baker.*

I hereby certify that sums to the amount herein mentioned, have been ordered to be paid for the foregoing charitable allowances and medical attendance to poor Spanish emigrants, by the illustrious board of Cabildo.

5th February 1817. *Henry Murray,* Deputy Secretary, Cabildo.

(RR.)

My Lord, Trinidad, 8th February 1815.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your lordship the returns of the Spanish trade for the last six months of the year 1814, and to observe, that since the Spanish royalist vessels have blockaded the insurgent ports in the gulf, that the trade with Guyana has been renewed.

The commander Boves was killed at Urica, and is succeeded by Lieut^t. Col^l. Morales, who lately sent over an officer to inform me of his approach with three thousand six hundred infantry to attack Yrapa and Guyria. The necessity of bringing provisions with him has delayed his arrival; and the nature of the country has obliged him to leave behind his cavalry, a force exceeding six thousand men.

A capitulation having been offered to Mr. Bideau which was declined, to the great regret of the inhabitants, I availed myself of a favourable opportunity to urge him to accede to it, at the same time offering to send some vessel under a British flag, to convey to a neutral colony the chief and such of his partisans whose security the capitulation might ensure; and I addressed letters to this effect to the Spanish naval and military chiefs, the former of whom immediately accepted my mediation, and I daily expect the answer of the latter.

I hope your lordship will give credit to the motive of humanity which dictated this measure, and view my intentions in a favourable light on this occasion.

I have the honour to be, my Lord, your lordship's obedient humble servant,

Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c. *Ralph Woodford.*

(S.)

EXTRACT from Dispatch N° 87, from Governor Sir Ralph Woodford to Earl Bathurst, dated Trinidad, 10th March 1815.

Mr. Bideau declined my offer of mediation, and at last embarked in the night in a boat for this island.

I did not deem him or the other French people of colour his companions, fit persons to reside here, and as they represented themselves to be in distress, I sent them to St. Bartholomew's in a British vessel at the public expense, which secured them from the royalist vessels in the gulf.

When I saw Mr. Bideau, I did not know he had declared liberty to the slaves, charging them to retire to the mountains and continue the warfare, in consequence of which the troops have been sent to force their surrender.

The inclosed proclamation was inserted in the Colonial Gazette a few days ago.

The government of the French islands have, I understand, refused a return to their colonies of those French coloured people who have been concerned in the insurrection on the Spanish main, and it is reported that a French ship of war has been sent after and captured the pirate Bianchi who was the naval commander of these adventurers.

Among the characters from Guiria, there arrived Lucas Prieur, a mulatto, who gave some trouble to General Hislop in 1810; as he had been guilty of murder in Martinique, I confined him and offered to deliver him to any body the governor would send for him. M. de Vaugeraud immediately sent a schooner of His Most Christian Majesty to thank me, but declined receiving the man as there was a proscription to his prosecution, the summary proceedings not having been instituted in the first instance. I shall send the man off the first favourable opportunity.

The characters claimed by General Morales, are among those who were sent away immediately upon their arrival. Your lordship may depend upon the best vigilance being kept that my means will allow upon this island.

(T.)

EXTRACT from Dispatch N° 93, from Governor Sir Ralph Woodford to Earl Bathurst, dated Trinidad, 6th May 1815.

I have furnished employment to some of these emigrants, by opening a trace to the eastern coast, and another to the nearest lands in cultivation eastward of the Caroni from that river.

(U.)

EXTRACT from a Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Morales, General in Chief of the Army of Venezuela, to the Governor of the Island of Trinidad, dated Guyria, 20th February 1815.

The blood of good men, that has been spilt in the dungeons, streets and public places of this province, and the pillage of the churches that have been profaned with the greatest sangfroid, has all been avenged;

La sangre de los hombres buenos derramada en los calabozos, calles, y plazas de estas provincias, y el robo executado en los templos, profanados con el mayor descaro, ha sido todo vengado; pero han comprome-

but the domineering barbarians have compromised the inhabitants of those parts, but have themselves escaped, as has happened in this town with Bideau, Bermudes, and their tribe, who have departed for that island; I therefore find myself under the necessity, in order to give account thereof to my court, to claim those persons from your Excellency, as monsters that ought not to exist among their fellow creatures; on which point I await your determination.

tido los barbaros mandones a los veninos de estos territorios, salvandose ellos, como acaba de sucèder en este pueblo, con Bideau, Bermudes y sa cometiba que se han profugado para esa ysla. Me veo en la precision para dar cuenta à mi corte, de reclamar aquellos à V. E. como unos monstruos que no deben existir entre sus semejantes, sobre cuyo particular espero su resolucion.

(V.)

EXTRACT of a Letter from General Morillo to Governor Sir Ralph Woodford, dated Quartel General de Pampetar en la Ysla de Margarita, 13 April 1815.

All these reflections, and the faithful attachment which England has shown to Spain, and which has made her her friend for ever, induces me to hope that your Excellency will not only not admit the fugitives, but that you will order to be delivered up to me those described in the annexed memorandum, the vessels and flecheras that have taken refuge in that island, and also the ex-Marquis del Toro, with all his followers, including Colonel Suere.

Todas estas reflecciones y la lealtad que la Ynglaterra has mostrado à la Espania que la ha hécho su amiga para siempre, me dan esperanzas de que V. E. no solo no admitira los fugados, sino que me mandara entregar los de la nota adjunta, las bareas flecheras que ahi se guarescan y al ex-Marquis del Toro con todos sus seguaces incluso el Coronel Suere.

(V V.)

EXTRACT of a Letter from Governor Sir Ralph Woodford to Don Pablo Morillo, Captain General of Venezuela, dated Trinidad, Casa de Gobierno, 14th June 1815.

So long as those unfortunate persons, who, to save their lives, to escape the horrors of the civil war of Venezuela in the midst of peril, and the extremity of misery and affliction, sought hospitality and security under the British flag, do not, by improper conduct, forfeit that right, which humanity gives them to my protection, it is not possible for me to deprive them of this asylum without an express order from my court to this effect; withal I can assure your Excellency, that in the least deviation from the orders of this government, they will be punished as they deserve.

Mientras que los infelices que por salvar sus vidas y libertarse de los horrores de la guerra civil de Venezuela, buscaron en medio de peligros y en la extremidad de la miseria y affliccion, hospitalidad y proteccion en el pavellon Britanico, no pierdan per impropria conducta el derecho que la humanidad les da à mi acogida, no me es posible privarlos de este asilo sin una orden expresa de mi corte para este effecto. Con todo puedo asegurar a V. E. que al menor desiro de las ordenes de este gobierno seran castigados como merecen.

(W.)

EXTRACT from the Minutes of His Majesty's Council, dated 6th February 1817.

Mr. Mathison the harbour-master being then introduced and sworn, was questioned as follows:

What has been the general tenor of the instructions given by his Excellency to you, with respect to the arrival and disposal of the Spanish vessels or emigrants from the main?	No other instructions than those that I hold with regard to any other vessels or persons which has been to visit the vessel, take the names of the passengers and crews, to report the names of the vessels and passengers at Government House, directing the passengers also to report themselves there during office hours, with the exception, however, that the independent party were not allowed to hoist their flags in the harbour.
Do you think that the prohibition of hoisting their flags in the harbour, operated to deter the arrival of vessels with provisions?	I do not think it did; they have always continued to arrive, and have never complained of that restriction.
Have you ever received any orders from his Excellency the Governor, to prevent the arrival of any vessels from the Spanish main?	No; all the vessels that have come from the Spanish main have sold their cargoes, and carried away return cargoes without molestation, and without paying any port charges.

— N° 33. —

Copy of a Letter from Governor Sir R. WOODFORD to the Earl BATHURST; dated 1st of July 1822.

MY LORD, London, 1st July 1822.

HAVING transmitted to Lieut. Col. Young, administering the government of Trinidad, the copy of the affidavits which were transmitted by Mr. Marryat to the Marquis of Londonderry in January last, (having been previously published in the Sun newspaper,) requesting that officer to lay the same before His Majesty's Council in the island, with a view of obtaining such information upon the points therein stated, which I was unable to reply to from the official documents in this country; I have now the honour to transmit an extract of a letter from Colonel Young, with several depositions taken before the chief judge of the island, with the judge's notes upon the same; which I trust will, in your Lordship's mind, complete the refutations already transmitted by me to those assertions.

I have also to inclose a letter that has been addressed to me by Mr. Robbins, whose case is brought forward among others in the affidavits.

Earl Bathurst, K.G. I have, &c.
&c. &c. &c. (signed) *Ralph Woodford.*

Extract of a Letter received by Sir R. Woodford from Colonel Young, the Officer administering the Government of Trinidad; dated May 1822.

" AS a member of the British parliament has thought proper to persist in the truth of these depositions, it becomes my duty to transmit such facts and documents as will throw discredit on, if not totally establish the falsity of, the statements which Mr. Marryat has thought proper to attach credit to."

(N° 1.

Affidavit of R. S. Marache.

Before the Honourable Ashton Warner, esq. His Majesty's Chief Judge in and over the said Island, &c. &c. &c.

ON this 6th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1822, personally came and appeared Robert Smith Marache, of this jurisdiction, merchant, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposeth and saith,—

That on or about the 10th day of August, which was in the year of our Lord 1814, he this deponent addressed to his Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford, bart. then Governor of the said island, a petition on the behalf of Mr. Josiah S. Robbins, then an inhabitant of Guiria on the Spanish Main, but whom he believes is a native of the United States of America, the original draft of which petition, in the hand-writing of this deponent, is hereunto annexed, praying his Excellency would be pleased to admit the said Josiah S. Robbins to a residence in this island; and, in answer thereto, he received the original letter marked (A.) which he now produces. And this deponent further swears, that his said Excellency the Governor did afterwards, in the same month of August, admit the said Josiah S. Robbins to a residence in this island; and that the said Josiah S. Robbins has been for several years, and now is established as a cocoa planter in the quarter of Chaguanas, in the said island.

(signed) *Robt. S. Marache.*

Sworn to before me the day and year aforesaid,
Ashton Warner, Chief Judge.

10th August 1814.

The undersigned approaches your Excellency with all respect, and with that diffidence which the fear of intruding on your Excellency's time and attention occasions. He is induced to submit to your Excellency a memorial which he has received from Mr. Robbins, whereon that gentleman obtained permission to reside in this island; and he begs leave to state that Mr. Robbins, relying on that permission, has sent much of his property to this island, for which object he returned to Guiria shortly after your Excellency's arrival in the colony. The undersigned is induced to make this application on behalf of an individual absolutely in distress from the want of your Excellency's permission to return here, a person who, during his former residence under this government, conducted himself as a dutiful and loyal subject; and who, should your Excellency graciously please to grant him permission to reside here, would, no doubt, preserve the good character known to the respectable part of this community; several of whom are willing to come forward in a responsible situation for his conduct.

Robt. S. Marache.

(A.)

Sir, Secretary's Office, 15th August 1814

On your petition of the 10th August 1814, his Excellency has been pleased to decree as follows:—

Port of Spain, 13th August 1814.

It is inconsistent with the regulations by which I am instructed to guide my conduct, to admit to a residence here, during the present disturbed state of the Spanish neighbouring colonies, persons not natural born subjects of his Catholic Majesty.

(signed) *Ralph Woodford.*

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

R. Marache, esq. (signed) *P. Reinagle.*

Sir,

I take the liberty to inclose an application, with an accompanying paper, relative to Mr. Robbins. I trust that his Excellency will excuse my applying again regarding that gentleman; the duty due to a friend in adversity, and who makes a feeling appeal for some relief in his uncomfortable situation, is what governs my conduct; and trusting to his Excellency's indulgence for attention to my statement, and begging you to accept my excuse for this intrusion.

P. Reinagle. I am, &c.

(N°. 2.)

Affidavit of the Abbé Le Goff.

Before the Honourable Ashton Warner, esq. His Majesty's Chief Judge in and over the said Island.

On this 6th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1822, personally came and appeared the Abbé William Le Goff, vicar and ecclesiastical judge of the Roman Catholic church of the town of Port of Spain, in the said island of Trinidad, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, and on the sign of the cross, deposeth and saith, That the paper, writing or document marked with the letter (A.) and hereunto annexed, is a true and faithful copy from the original entry of the burial of Petronella Lara, as the same appears in the parochial register of the church of the town of Port of Spain, in the said island, at folio 67 of the said register, and extracted by him, this deponent, therefrom.

(signed) *G. Le Goff.*

Sworn before me the day and year aforesaid,

(signed) *Ashton Warner*, Chief Judge.

(Translation.) (A.)

I, Don William Le Goff, presbyter friar, ecclesiastical judge of this island of Trinidad, to windward, certify, that in the parish register of this church of Port of Spain, folio 67, is found the following statement:—

"On the 11th day of December of the year 1814, I, the reverend Don Joaquim de Aristimuno, friar of this island of Trinidad, and curate of the parish of Port of Spain, certify to have interred, according to ecclesiastic rites, the body of Petronilla Lara, an adult of 60 years, native of Cumana, widow of Don Emanuel de Solazar, and who received the holy sacraments, to which I give faith."

(signed) "*B^{do} Joaquim de Aristimuno.*

A faithful copy of the original.

Port of Spain, 20th April 1822.

(signed) *G. Le Goff*, ut supra.

(N° 3.)

Affidavit of Andres Aranjo.

Before the Honourable Ashton Warner, esq. His Majesty's Chief Judge in and over the said Island, &c. &c. &c.

Personally came and appeared, on this 1st day of May in the year 1822, Andres Aranjo, native of Cumana, 40 years of age, resident in the quarter of Maraval, in the said island of Trinidad, who, having been duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God and the sign of the cross, declared, That he knew two persons of the name of Petronilla Lara, one of whom was his mother, the other his cousin, both natives of Cumuna: That his mother was a widow at the time of her decease; that she died in the year 1813 or 1814: That his mother was the widow of Manuel Salazar, and was buried in the parish of Port of Spain: That she was about 50 years of age at the time of her death: That his cousin, Petronilla Lara, is also a widow, the widow of Francisco Sanchez Urrea; that he saw her in Grenada in the year 1814, and after she left this island: That she was sent from this island by the order of the government: That the declarant believes her husband was colonel in the patriot army: That after leaving this island the said Petronilla Lara returned to the Main, where he this declarant saw her, and procured her a passage from the Main to Grenada: That the declarant followed her a few weeks afterwards to Grenada, where he saw her, and remained four months, and at his departure from Grenada left her there: That he heard last year that she was at St. Thomas's, and has never heard of her death.

Ashton Warner, Chief Judge. (signed) *Andres Aranjo.*

(N° 4.)

Affidavit of Madame the Widow Francisca Urbanexa.

Before the Honourable Ashton Warner, esq. His Majesty's Chief Judge in and over the said Island, &c. &c. &c.

On this 6th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1822, personally came and appeared Madame Francisca Urbanexa, widow of the late Dionisio Urbanexa, an inhabitant of this island, who, being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God and on the sign of the cross, deposeth and saith, That she remembers a Spanish woman named Petronella Lara, who came to Trinidad at the time of the great emigration, the latter end of the year 1814, or the beginning of the year 1815, from the Spanish Main; that she landed with several other persons, and in consequence of something that the said Petronella Lara had expressed, as this deponent was informed, she was directed to quit the island, which she did; but this declarant does not know in what vessel nor for what place. And this deponent declares, that she knows the said Petronella Lara has been in St. Thomas's some years, and that she believes she is still there, if not gone back to the Main lately. She was so informed by Antonia Alcala, the wife of Diego Vallenilla, who came to this island from St. Thomas's, on her way back to the Main, sometime in the month of November last past, who informed this deponent that she left Petronella Lara there in good health. And this deponent further declares, that the said Petronella Lara was the wife of Francisco Sanchez, one of the chiefs of the revolution in the province of Cumana: That the said Francisco Sanchez did not emigrate but remained at Cumana, where he was killed in the war, as this deponent has heard. And this deponent further declares, that Petronella Lara is nearly related to Andres Aranjo, resident of this island.

(signed) *Fra^{ca} Urbanexa.*

Sworn to before me the day and year aforesaid,
Ashton Warner, Chief Judge. *Christopher Gray*, Sworn Interpreter

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(N° 5.)

Affidavit of P. Reinagle, esq.

Trinidad:—Before the Honourable Ashton Warner, esq. His Majesty's Chief Judge in and over the sadi Island, &c. &c. &c.

On this 6th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1822, personally came and appeared Philip Reinagle of this jurisdiction, esq. who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposeth and saith, That he was the secretary of his Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford, bart. Governor of the island of Trinidad, from the month of June 1813 to the 7th day of December 1815; and being shown the several documents or paper writings hereto annexed, and numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4, he declares to depose to the truth of the contents of the said several documents, and that the signatures thereto respectively subscribed and written are of his hand-writing, and signed by him in his said capacity of secretary.

P. Reinagle.

Sworn to before me, the day and year aforesaid,
Ashton Warner, Chief Judge.

N° 1.—Spanish Emigration.

Trinidad, Government House, 3d May, 1815.

Permission is granted Vicente Lara to seek a lodging; reporting himself to the alcalde de Barrio, and giving security to the chief of police to-morrow.

By command,
P. Reinagle, Sec.

N° 2.

Trinidad, Government House, 29th December 1814.

Permission is granted to Miguel Orta, white man, 44 years old, native of Cumana, to seek a lodging, reporting himself to-morrow at 10 o'clock, with a certificate of the alcalde de Barrio of the number of the house and street in which he resides, and with what security he can procure, to the chief of police.

By command,
P. Reinagle, Sec.

N° 3.

Trinidad, Government Hous[illegible]t January 1815.

Permission is granted to Don Thomas Urtado, his wife and family (named in the margin) to reside in this colony, seeking a lodging, and reporting themselves to-morrow at 10 o'clock, with a certificate of the alcalde de Barrio of the number of the house and street in which they reside, and with what security they can procure, to the chief of police.

By command,
P. Reingale, Sec.

	years
Th^{s} Urtado -	65
Magdel^{a} Urtado,	56
Pedro Urtado -	40
Josefa Urtado -	36
Magdel^{a} Urtado,	15
Barbara Urtado,	35
Narcissa Guargo,	7
Januara - -	6
Josefa	free servants.
Gugoria	

Pedro Guago gone to Margarita.

27th July 1815.
P. R.

N° 4.

Trinidad, Government House, 20th April 1815.

Permission is granted to Luis Orton, native of Caraccas, to seek a lodging, reporting himself to the alcade de Barrio, and giving security to the chief of police.

By command,
P Reinagle, Sec.

(N° 6.)

Affidavit of W. E. Fitzgerald, esq.

Before the Honourable Ashton Warner, esq. His Majesty's Chief Judge in and over the said Island, &c. &c. &c.

On this 6th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1822, personally appeared William E. Fitzgerald, of this jurisdiction, esq. who, having been duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God and the sign of the cross, declares, That the several documents or papers hereto annexed, and marked, respectively, (A.) (B.) (C.) are true extracts from the several commitment and gaol books for the several years 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816 and 1817 respectively; the originals whereof remain deposited in the royal gaol of the said island.

(signed) *W. E. Fitzgerald*, Gaol Attorney.

Sworn before me, the day and year aforesaid,
(signed) *Ashton Warner*, Chief Judge.,

(A.)

EXTRACTS from the several Commitment and Gaol Books, for the several years 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816 and 1817 respectively.

Date of Commitment.	NAME.	QUALITY.	BY WHOM COMMITTED.	OFFENCE or CRIME.	RELEASE or REMARKS.
1813.					
January 5.	Antonio	A white Spaniard	By assistant of police	Until further orders	Released same day.
— 6.	T. B. Orosco	A free Spaniard	Mr. Brunton, alcalde de Barrio.	Robbery	Released the 12th instant.
— 15.	Hosey Maria	A free black ditto	Mr. Deleb, alcalde	ditto	Sent off the island by the committee of Cabildo.
— 19.	Antonio	White man	Chief of police	Until further orders	Released January 26th.
— 21.	Touissant, Godun and Pedro	Three negro Spaniards	Mr. Maingot, alcalde	Found in the colony without permission of residence.	
— 23.	Francisco, Azcue and Virgile Julian	Spaniards	By the court of inquiry	- - - - - -	25th January released. 3d February - ditto.
— 25.	Martino	White Spaniard	Assistant of police	- - - - - -	26th January ditto, by order of his Excellency.
— ,,	Francisco Beino, Francisco Muray, and Pedro Domasco.	One white and two coloured Spaniards.	Chief of police	Until further orders	4th of February released.
February ,,	P. Marguret and F. Marang	Spaniards	Assistant of police	- - - - - -	10th of February, released by order of his Excellency.
March 17.	T. A. Portorico	Coloured Spaniard	Lieut. Hunt, 3d W. India regiment.	- - - - - -	6th May, sent off the island by order of the committee of Cabildo.
— 26.	John Alfonso	Free mulatto	Mr. Bassanta, alcalde	- - - - - -	Released the same day.
April 2.	Mateo	ditto	Commandant of Marival	- - - - - -	6th April, released by commandant.
— 4.	Manuel Molino	ditto	Commandant of St. Joseph	Wounding another Spaniard	26th May released.
May 14.	St. Jago	Free coloured	Mr. Pietrie, alcalde	Until further orders	17th May - ditto.
June 6.	Joseph Gonzales	Free Spaniard	ditto	- - - - - -	10th June - ditto.
1814.					
January 10.	Joseph Pedro and André Hernandez	- - - - -	His Excellency the Governor	Breach of the peace	21st January, J. Pedro released. 1st March, A. Hernandez ditto.
— 5.	Rafael Bermudes	- - - - -	ditto	Improper conduct	2d February, released by command of his Excellency.
March 1.	Domingo	Free Spaniard	Mr. Pichi, alcalde	Deranged, or insane.	
— 3.	Francisco Antonio Sapata	- - - - -	Ditto	Until further orders	6th April released.
— 10.	Juan Ramiros	Free Spaniard	Commandant of quarter of Santa Cruz.	- - - - - -	2d of April released.

Date of Commitment.	NAME.	QUALITY.	BY WHOM COMMITTED.	OFFENCE or CRIME.	RELEASE or REMARKS.
1814. April 17.	Ferdinand Mealy	Free mulatto Spaniard	Commandant of quarter of Santa Cruz.	Criminal offence	30th April, released by order of his Excellency.
May 24.	Antonio Veré	Free mulatto	His Excellency the Governor	Until further orders.	
June 23.	Madama Peblo	Free coloured	Commandant of Maraval	Breach of the peace	1st July, released by the honourable the chief judge, J. T. Bigge, esq.
July 18.	Antonio Silva	White man	His Excellency the Governor	- - - - -	28th July, ordered by his honour judge Bigge, to be sent to Guiana.
— 25.	Francisco Horez	Free Spaniard	ditto	- - - - -	27th July, released by his Excellency.
— „	Louis Castilleo	ditto	Salazar, esq. alcalde	Attempting the life of another.	28th July, released by the honourable the chief judge.
August 4.	Francisco Coreio	Free coloured Spaniard	Commandant of St. Joseph	For wounding another Spaniard.	Sentenced by his honour the chief judge, to one week's imprisonment, and labour in the chain gang, and then to be discharged on payment of his fees.
— 14.	Luis Olivero	Free coloured	Mr. Johnson, alcalde	Wounding a negro named Chance.	30th August, released by his honour the alcalde in ordinary.
— 31.	Juan de Dios	White man	His Excellency the Governor	- - - - -	2d September, released by his Excellency.
— „	Hosey Manuel	ditto	ditto	- - - - -	ditto.
— „	Hosey Juan	Indian	ditto	- - - - -	ditto.
— „	Hosey Maria	Free coloured	ditto	- - - - -	ditto.
— „	Manuel Fernando	ditto	ditto	- - - - -	ditto.
— „	Francisco Duais	ditto	ditto	- - - - -	ditto.
— „	Antonio Mark	ditto	ditto	- - - - -	ditto.
Sept. 29.	Salvador Almerio	ditto	Commandant of the quarter of St. Joseph.	Theft	20th October, released by his honour the chief judge.
Nov. 19.	- - - - - -	Free mulatto woman	His Excellency the Governor	- - - - -	Released same day.
— 21.	Madama Peras	White woman	ditto	- - - - -	Ditto.
— „	- - - - - -	Nine women and their children.	ditto	- - - - -	22d November, released by his Excellency.
— 24.	Juana Maria	White woman	His honour the chief judge	- - - - -	Released the same day.
— 26.	Juan	Free coloured	His Excellency the Governor.		
1815. January 21.	Juan Luis Bastion	- - - -	ditto	Importing arms into the colony.	
— 23.	Pedro Miguel Gavecho	Free Spaniard	Commandant of the quarter of St. Joseph.	Concerned in a riot	14th February, released by his honour the chief judge.
— „	Sto Biefano	Free coloured	ditto	ditto	ditto.
— „	Pedro Publo	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.

Jan. 23.	Captain B. Martini and Jos. Odeno (alias Jamb de Bois).	- - - -	His Excellency the Governor	Having clandestinely landed within these territories certain arms and ammunition.	2d February, released by his Excellency.
— 24.	Louis Ayoca and John Bernardo Bellafana.	Free coloured -	- - ditto - - -	Breach of the peace -	14th February, Louis Ayoca, released by his honour the chief judge.
— 31.	Rose Bassanta St. Jago, Josef Manuel, and Gregorio.	Coloured Spaniards	- - ditto - - -	- - - - - -	12th March, released by order of his Excellency.
February 2.	Hosey Marcano, Ambrosio Belarci, Gregorio Garcias.	Three Spaniards	- - ditto - - -	Landing in the colony contrary to law.	8th March released.
— 2.	Nicola Cansola - - -	White man -	- - ditto - - -	- - - - - -	4th February, released to Dr. Llanos, upon condition of his keeping him in his house until he departs the island, by his Excellency the Governor.
— 2.	Diego Bernardo - - -	A priest - -	- - ditto - - -	- - - - - -	4th February, released by his Excellency. The provost marshal was ordered to supply this prisoner with food, and the gaol physician to attend him, by his Excellency.
— 2.	Ambrosio Belario - - -	- - - -	Chief of police - -	Having landed in the colony contrary to law.	8th March, released by his Excellency, and sent to work in the band de l'Est road.
— 7.	Pedro Sanches - - -	White man - -	- - ditto - - -	Disobedience of the Governor's orders, not quitting the colony.	9th February, released by his Excellency.
— 7.	José Rivas - - -	White man - -	- - ditto - - -	Being a bad character -	- - - - ditto.
— 27.	Gaetano Guare - - -	Coloured Spaniard -	His Excellency - -	Being a bad subject - -	30th April, released by his Excellency.
April 17.	Thirty-six Spaniards - -	- - - -	- - ditto - - -	- - - - - -	30th April, 12 released to Mr. Peschier.—30th April, 15 to Mr. Robles.—22d April, 2 to Mr. Gomez. Ditto, white men, 3, released ditto. Released to Mr. Jacob, 4.
— 19.	Moselino - - - -	Free coloured -	By the alcalde Masine -	Debt, and being a riotous and disorderly character.	29th April released.
— 22.	Manuel Fuentes - - -	- - - -	His Excellency - -	Being at large in the island without permission.	31st May, released by chief of police.
— 22.	Pedro Capuzo and three children, emigrants from the Main.	- - - -	Chief of police - -	Until further orders - -	20th May, released the father and children.
— 23.	Nine Spaniards - - -	- - - -	- - ditto - - -	- - - - - -	25th April, 6 released to Mr. Jesse.—Ditto, to Rosetti Picton, 2; 1 died.
— 23.	Twenty-six Spaniards - -	- - - -	His Excellency - -	- - - - - -	23d April, released 13 to Mr. Peschier, 10 to Mr. Jesse; released, 3.
May 1.	Portorico - - - -	- - - -	Mr. Porto, alcalde - -	- - - - - -	6th May released.
— 3.	Francisco Papin - - -	- - - -	The chief of police - -	- - - - - -	8th May released.
— 6.	André Ruis, Philip Machan -	- - - -	By the Governor's secretary, P. Reinagle, esq.	Being in the island without permission of residence -	31st of May, André Ruis released.—24th May, Philip Machan ditto. -

Date of Commitment.	NAME.	QUALITY.	BY WHOM COMMITTED	OFFENCE or CRIME.	RELEASE or REMARKS.
1815. May 12.	Nicolas Lopez - - -	- - - -	By order of his Excellency	For repeated violent conduct in the quarter of Carapichima.	Ordered to be kept for three months in the public works, then to be sent off the island, as recommended by the commandant.
— 21.	St. Jago Hosé Mehan, Mattea, Antonio Ramo, José Maria, Francisco Juan Antonio.	- - - -	The chief of police - -	- - - - - -	26th May released.
— 24.	Domingo Brusoin - - -	- - - -	By his Excellency - -	Landing in the colony contrary to law.	27th May released.
„	Luis Ortiga - - - -	Patun of a launch -	His Excellency the Governor	For landing two persons from the Spanish Main on the coast of this island without leave, and in defiance of the express orders of the commandant of Guapo.	
— 28.	Hosey Pateno and Pedro Martino.	- - - -	- - - - - -	Found at large in the island, and supposed to belong to the corsair which committed depredations on the southern coast of this island.	10th June released.
June 10.	Domingo Marino - - -	- - - -	Commandant of the quarter of Maraval.	Without a permission of residence.	29th June released.
July 15.	Nichola St. Arrardo, Manual Dias, Francisco Hernandez, José Manuel, Valentino Herrera.	- - - -	- - - - - -	- - - - -	18th July, Nicola St. Arrardo and Manua Dias released. 1st September, the remaining three also released by order of his Excellency.
August 7.	Domingo Enas - - -	- - - -	Mr. Magnaval, alcalde de Barrio.	Theft - - - - -	15th August released.
— 8.	5 Spaniards:—Fabian Vielma, Sebastian Vielma, Manuel Salvador, Clementi Perez, André Ramus, alias Juan Diaz.	- - - -	His Excellency the Governor.	Belonging to the corsair the Monserat.	8th September, ordered to be worked in chains until further orders. 17th September, released by order of his Excellency.
— 14.	Miguel Sanches, André Corono, Hosey Cordon, Hosey Ignacio.	- - - -	By the chief of police -	Belonging to the Monserat flechera.	17th September, released by his Excellency.
— 19.	Manuel and Manuel Lamé -	- - - -	H. Graham, alcalde - -	- - - - - -	23d August released.

August 23.	Antonio Florio - - -	- - - -	H. Burnley, esq. alcalde -	Robbery, and not having any employment, or disposed to earn his livelihood by honest means.	4th September, sentenced by the honourable the chief judge to be worked for two months in chains; and respectfully represented to his Excellency the Governor, that he may be sent off the island at the expiration of his sentence. The chief of the police was ordered by his Excellency to send him by the first opportunity going to Margarita.
— "	Henry Antonio Garcia, Manuel Santa Maria, and Cosmé Garcia.	- - - -	By his Excellency the Governor.	Harbouring deserters from the West Indian Rangers.	
— "	Twelve Spaniards - - -	- - - -	By the chief of police -	- - - - -	24th August, sent for and released by his Excellency.
— 25.	Publo Veré, Blas Gomez, André José, Agustino Figgero.	- - - -	Chief of police - -	- - - - -	1st September, released by his Excellency.
— "	José Antonio - - - -	- - - -	Commandant of Marival -	Being in the quarter without a permission of residence from his Excellency.	1st September, released by his Excellency.
— "	Francisco Crué, Hosé Crue -	- - - -	Chief of police - -	- - - - -	1st September, released by his Excellency.
— 26.	Santuré Naveré, cadet de bluche, and Joseph Zapata.	- - - -	By his Excellency the Governor.	For a breach of the police regulations.	3d October, released by his Excellency.
— 28.	Manuel de S^ta^ Maria - -	- - - -	- - - ditto - - -	Enticing a serjeant of the West Indian Rangers to desert.	15th September, ordered to work in chains during six months by his Excellency.
— 28.	Cosmé Orbuiz - -	- - - -	- - - ditto - - -	Perjury, and connected with Manuel de S^ta^ Maria in the desertion of the serjeant.	4th September, released by the honourable the chief judge.
— 31.	Filis - - - - - -	- - - -	The chief of police - -	Selling rum without a license.	4th September, released by the honourable the chief judge.
September 3.	Pedro de Sales, Hilario Marcano	- - - -	- - - ditto - - -	Having arms, and shooting about the colony, without license.	25th September released.
— 5.	Hosey Antonio Garcia - -	- - - -	His Excellency the Governor	- - - - -	22d September released.
— 12.	José Maria Caronton - -	- - - -	- - - ditto - - -	Detained on a representation of the Spanish government, under the proclamation of neutrality.	There having been no answer from the Spanish government he may be released (note of his Excellency); 10th November was released by his Excellency.
— 13.	Salvador Almario, Francisco Xavier Mareno, José Bugedo Colin.	- - - -	- - - ditto - - -	Not having a permission of residence.	
— 18.	José Augustine - - -	- - - -	- - - ditto - - -	Insolent conduct and language to the commandant.	Ordered to be worked in chains.
— 19.	Pedro Martin, José Bidul, José Antonio, and Sebastiano.	- - - -	- - - ditto - - -	Being in the colony without leave from government.	

Date of Commitment.	NAME.	QUALITY.	BY WHOM COMMITTED.	OFFENCE or CRIME	RELEASE or REMARKS
1815. Sept. 20.	José Maria Caruntin	- - - -	His Excellency the Governor	Corresponding with the patriots of Margarita.	
October 1.	Hosé Antonio	- - - -	Chief of police	Wounding with a knife a Spaniard named Bartilo Sancho.	3d October, ordered by his Excellency to be worked three months in chains; released the 3d of December.
— 17.	José Bartolacio	- -	His Excellency the Governor	In the colony without a permission of residence.	
— 24.	Velasque and Conception	- - -	R. Mitchell, esq. commandant of North Naparima.	Rioting in the quarter	Sentenced to one week's imprisonment; 9th November, released by his Excellency.
December 9.	15 Men of the Margarita flechera	- - - -	His Excellency the Governor		
— 19.	Hosey Antonio Elezichia	- - - -	- - - ditto	Making a false declaration respecting the launch he brought from Margarita.	
— 21.	Francisco Beino	- - - -	Chief of police	Not reporting himself at government house.	

I certify the foregoing to be true extracts taken from the commitments and gaol books in my capacity of gaol attorney.

(signed) *H. E. Fitzgerald.*

(B.)

Date of Commitment.	NAME.	QUALITY.	BY WHOM COMMITTED	OFFENCE or CRIME.	RELEASE or REMARKS.
1816, February 4.	Francisco Cedenio Manuel Roe	White men	Chief of police	- - - - - -	6th February, Manuel Roe released. 7th - „ - Cedenio - - ditto.
— 5.	José Miguel Rodrigo	- - - - -	R. Toll, esq. manni alcalde	Robbery	25th of April died in gaol.
— 27.	Fco Benancio Perez	- - - -	- - - - - -	Charged with the murder of another Spaniard.	9th March, released by his honour the chief judge.
March 8.	Miguel Sanches	White man	His Excellency the Governor	Insulting padre Caspe, while administering the sacrament.	18th March released.
— 14.	Manuel Pereira	- - ditto	- - - ditto	Wantonly abused the reverend vicar.	26th March released.

April 4.	José Pereira, Juan Antonio Rio, Rosas, Antonio Poro, and Francisco Gomez.	- - - -	- - - ditto - - -	- - - -	8th May released by his Excellency, to work for the public.
— 30.	José Maria - - - - -	- - - -	- - - ditto - - -	Being in the island without a permission of residence; sent up by the commandant of the quarter of Trois.	8th of May released.
May 1.	Anselmo Rivez - - -	- - - -	- - - ditto - - -	Not quitting the colony -	4th May released.
— 3.	José Raphael Ramos - -	- - - -	- - - ditto - - -	Being in the island without a permission of residence.	17th June released.
— 10.	Sorino Lemo - - - -	- - - -	- - - ditto - - -	Stealing a boat - -	15th June released.
— 14.	José Esquerta, Felix Leria, and Julian Polique.	Sailors of the flechera Fernandita, from Guiria.	- - - ditto - - -	Being found on shore -	7th June released.
June 7.	Juan de Los Santos - -	- - - -	Leonardo Sorzano, esq. alcalde de Barrio.	Wounding a white man, and residing in the island without his Excellency's permission.	9th July, sentenced to be worked six months in the chain gang; after which, to be sent to Margarita.
— 17.	Tomascio - - - -	Spanish woman -	B. Labastide, esq. alcalde de Barrio.	Wounding a Spanish man	28th June, released.
— 22.	Juan Antonio Ramiro - -	- - - -	Commandant of Laventille	Striking and threatening another person, named John Baptiste.	
July 6.	8 Spaniards, sent up from the quarter of Carenage.	- - - -	His Excellency the Governor.		
— 19.	Luis Goldina - - - -	- - - -	- - - ditto - - -	Beating another person -	19th July, ordered to work in chains for a week; then released.
— 20.	Luis Fabrin - - - -	- - - -	His Excellency the Governor	Attempting to take clandestinely from the island Sanches & Estevan Pierono, and a slave belonging to Mr. Saluzar.	Ordered to be released, on finding security for his good conduct.
September 1.	Silvester Agay - - -	- - - -	Chief of police - -	Fighting in the streets.	
— 27.	Maria Antonio Alvarez - -	- - - -	Commandant of Arima -	Stabbing Leana Apanthe.	
October 19.	Francisco Manuel Morero -	- - - -	Commandant of Maraccas	Wounding another person.	
— 30.	Hosey Antonio Gonzales and Juan Coutori.	Fishermen - -	His Excellency the Governor	Being in the island without permission, and doing no militia duty.	30th October, sentenced by his Excellency to work during six months in the chain gang.
— „	Manuel Nunez - - - -	- - - -	- - - ditto - - -	Employing four peons (not having permission of residence) as fishermen.	Ordered to be detained until he pays the fine of $400.
— „	Hosey Camullo - - - -	Fisherman - -	- - - ditto - - -	Being in the island without permission of residence.	30th October, sentenced by his Excellency to work six months in the chain-gang.
— „	Juan Mahao Caobus - - -	Fisherman - -	- - - ditto - - -	Not enrolled in the militia, and practising the business of a fisherman.	30th October, sentenced by his Excellency to work three months in the chain gang.

Date of Commitment.	NAME.	QUALITY.	BY WHOM COMMITTED.	OFFENCE or CRIME.	RELEASE or REMARKS.
1816. October 30.	Hosey Gonzales - -	Fisherman -	His Excellency the Governor	Not enrolled in the militia, and practising the business of a fisherman.	30th October, ordered by his Excellency to be worked three months in the chain gang.
— "	Juan Estevan - - -	- - - - -	- - - ditto - - -	In the island without permission, and doing no militia duty.	30th October, ordered by his Excellency to be worked six months in the chain gang.
— "	Felix Villates - - -	Fisherman - -	- - - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	The doctor to report whether he can work or not.
— "	José Julian Rivas - - -	- - - - -	- - - ditto - - -	Not being enrolled in the militia.	30th October, the gaol physician ordered to report if he is unable to perform militia duty. 3d December released by order of his Excellency.
— "	Juan de Dies - - - -	- - - - -	- - - ditto - - -	Sixteen years in the colony according to his own account, and doing no militia duty.	30th October, ordered by his Excellency to be worked three months in the chain gang.
— "	Domingo Manuel - - -	- - - - -	- - - ditto - - -	Not being enrolled in the militia.	30th October, ordered by his Excellency to be worked six months on the public works.
December 30.	José Jesus Gonsales - -	- - - - -	Commandant of Chaguanas	Charged with the crime of murder.	

I certify the foregoing to be true extracts taken from the commitment and gaol books in my capacity of gaol attorney.

(signed) *W. E. Fitzgerald.*

(C.)

Date of Commitment.	NAME.	QUALITY.	BY WHOM COMMITTED.	OFFENCE or CRIME.	RELEASE or REMARKS.
1817: January 12.	Francisco Lopez - - -	Mariner belonging to the brig Ismenia.	Harbour-master - -	Insolence and disobedience of orders.	Ordered to be detained until further orders.
— "	Manuel de la Rosa - - -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - - -	Deserting from the brig and going on board a Dutch schooner.	
— 27.	José Ramin Carboso - -	- - - - -	Chief of police - -	Theft.	
— 29.	Juan Gonzales and Hosé Asinto	- - - - -	Harbour-master - -	Rioting.	

February 14.	José Perez - - - -	- - - - -	Chief judge - - -	- - - - -	Ordered to be detained until the 15th, and not to be allowed any communication with José Gonsales, accused of murder.
June 18.	José Antonio Zapata - -	- - - - -	Commandant of Pointe à Pierre.	Inhuman treatment to his wife.	24th July, ordered to be worked 14 days in the chain gang, by his honour the chief judge.
— 13.	Juan Nunez - - - - -	- - - - -	John Miller, esq first alcalde.	- - - - -	Sentenced to be confined in a solitary cell for three days, and then released on payment of gaol fees.
— 5.	Benito Rodriguez - - -	- - - - -	Harbour-master - -	- - - - -	Ordered to be confined for 24 hours.
— 24.	Juan - - - - -	- - - - -	His Excellency the Governor.	- - - - -	24th June, sentenced to be worked in chains for having been found in the colony without permission.
July 24.	A Spaniard - - - -	- - - - -	Chief of police - -	In the colony without permission.	
— 25.	Manuel Lopez - - -	- - - - -	Commandant of Pointe à Pierre.	Stabbing another man.	
August 10.	Thomaso - - - -	- - - - -	Chief of police - -	Theft.	
— 22.	Gregorio Garcia - - -	- - - - -	Commandant of Guanapo	Being in the island without a permission of residence.	Having failed in giving security, to be worked by order of his Excellency in the chain gang for three months. Released the 15th of Dec. by order of his Excellency.
September 6.	M. Canacho - - - -	- - - - -	Harbour-master - -	Outrage committed on another man.	Ordered to be detained two days.
October 14.	Bartolomeo Barnardo - -	- - - - -	His honour the chief judge	Being in the island without permission, or having a fishing license.	22d October, released by his honour the chief judge.
— 17.	Alcalo - - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - ditto - -	Landing in the island without permission, and riotous conduct in Port of Spain.	20th October, released by order of the chief judge.
— 25.	Hosey Nicola Rosario, and Manuel Rodriguez.	- - - - -	Harbour-master - -	Insulting a Spanish officer	Ordered to be detained until the orders of his honour the chief judge. 29th October, released by the chief judge.
December 6.	Martino de Sabala - - -	- - - - -	His Excellency the Governor.	Suspected of being a deserter from his catholic Majesty's service.	
— 11.	Juan José - - - -	- - - - -	Chief of police - -	Being four months in the colony without a permission of residence.	

I certify the foregoing to be true extracts taken from the commitments and gaol books in my capacity of gaol attorney.

(signed) *W. E. Fitzgerald.*

(N° 7.)

Affidavit of Henry Murray, esq.

Before the Honourable Ashton Warner, His Majesty's Chief Judge in and over the said Island, &c. &c. &c.

On this 6th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1822, personally came and appeared Henry Murray of this jurisdiction, esq. who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposeth and saith, That he is the deputy clerk of His Majesty's council of the said island, and that in his said capacity he has made and taken from the books containing the minutes of the proceedings of that honourable Board, the extracts or copies hereto annexed, marked with the letters (A.) and (B.) and that the same are true and faithful extracts or copies from the said books of minutes, and that the signatures of this deponent respectively affixed to the said certificates are his proper hand-writii

Henry Murray, Depʸ C. Council.

Sworn to before me the day and year aforesaid,
Ashton Warner, Chief Judge.

(A.)

Copy of a Minute of His Majesty's Council, summoned by order of his Excellency the Governor, the 19th November 1814.

Present, his Excellency the Honourable the Chief Judge and Don Manuel Sorzano.

His Excellency stated to the Board that he had them summoned to acquaint them, that in consequence of the recent affairs which have taken place on the neighbouring continent, several people of all sexes had arrived in different boats since yesterday, and had landed without permission on different parts of the coast of this island. His Excellency also stated that some small vessels had arrived and reported themselves, and that there were several slaves on board, which had induced him to give orders that they should not be allowed to land. His Excellency further stated that he had received a letter from the commandant of Chaguaramas, reporting that upwards of 50 people had taken refuge at the island of Chicachicara; and his Excellency then read to the Board a letter he had received from Mr. Bideau, the independent chief at Guiria, recommending all those people, consisting of women and children, to his Excellency's humane consideration, and praying that they might be permitted to land within this colony, and be protected therein. It was ordered that the women and children should be permitted to land under security for their good behaviour, if the same can be procured by the parties; that they should be bound to produce a certificate of their residence, and, if in the town, the number of the house, and name of the street. Within 24 hours after landing, that the chief of police should be furnished with a list of their names, and that he should be made acquainted from time to time with their respective residence if changed; and that in the event of any of them being convicted during their temporary residence here of any impropriety of conduct, that they should immediately be sent off the colony. And it was further ordered that his Excellency the Governor should be pleased to make a requisition to the general commanding the troops, to furnish a sufficient number for the purpose of being sent to the island of Chicachicara, there to remain for the purpose of preventing a future unauthorized debarkation of people of this description, the former garrison of that island having been momently withdrawn at the request of Major General Delaval. It was further ordered that a person should forthwith be sent down to that island to examine who those people are that have landed there, their names, sexes, colour, &c. &c. &c. and to furnish the government with all the information with regard to them that can be produced, and to bring them all up to the town in a vessel which will be sent down for that purpose.

Thomas Landesty, one of the persons alluded to in the foregoing information, was introduced before the Board; and being examined, declared he is a native of Biscay, 62 years of age, had lived at Cadiz for many years and at Cape St. Domingo, from whence he was a refugee to Philadelphia, and from thence went to the Spanish Main; has a cotton plantation, with eleven slaves, near Guiria; left the Main on Tuesday last, with his wife, four children, his mother and sister-in-law, and arrived here yesterday; left his plantation and the Main, fearing he would be assassinated, as he understood the Royalists were advancing to Guiria, and that wherever they came they put every one to death: That the people at and about Guiria (except Bideau and a few black soldiers) are escaping in all directions; that he came here with his family to pray for a temporary residence and hospitality, until the affairs on the Main became more settled: That he can furnish security for his good and quiet behaviour in the person of Mr. Salazar, of this community.

A true copy, which I certify,

Henry Murray, Dep. C. Council.

(B.)

Copy of a Minute of His Majesty's Council held the 1st day of December 1814.

Present His Excellency the Governor, The Honourable Chief Judge, Lau^{e} Nichell, Don M. Sorzano, Gen^{l} Loppinot, and W. H. Bamley.

His Excellency acquainted the Board, that in consequence of their determination at the last meeting, that he had granted permission to upwards of 500 emigrants from the neighbouring continent, consisting principally of women and children, to land and remain in this colony, under such police regulations as sufficiently secured the tranquillity of the town, independently of the greater part having furnished sufficient security for their good conduct. That in a few instances he had found it necessary to refuse an asylum to women who were known to be contracted by marriage to notorious characters, serving as officers in the independent army; and that in cases where the refugees had brought with them slaves, he had thought proper to make use of his authority by uniformly ordering them away, so as to keep completely within the letter of the act of parliament on that head: That he had deemed it necessary to send to the island of Chicachicara the chief of police, and a small party of the militia under the orders of colonel Murray, for the purpose of bringing up such individuals as were reported to have landed there from the Main, which had accordingly taken place, and about 175 refugees, chiefly women and children, were escorted up to town in vessels sent for the purpose, and in boats found there; and his Excellency read to the Board the report of those officers on the occasion. His Excellency and the Board being pleased to declare they were satisfied with the conduct of those gentlemen, and to thank them for the same.

A true copy, which I certify,

Henry Murray, Dep^{y} C. Council.

(N^{o} 7.)

Affidavit of Henry Murray, Esq.

Before the Honourable Ashton Warner, Esquire, His Majesty's Chief Judge in and over the said Island, &c. &c. &c.

On this 6th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1822, personally came and appeared Henry Murray, esquire, of this jurisdiction, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposeth and saith, that he is the deputy secretary of the illustrious Board of Cabildo: That in his said capacity he has made and taken, from the books containing the minutes of the proceedings of that Board, the extracts or copies hereunto annexed, and marked with the letters A. and B., and that the same are true and faithful copies or extracts from the said book; and that the signatures of the deponent respectively affixed to the said certificates are of his proper hand-writing.

Henry Murray, Dep^{y} Sec^{y} Cab^{o}.

Sworn to, before me, the day and year aforesaid.

Ashton Warner, Chief Judge.

(A.)

Extract from the Minutes of the Illustrious Board of Cabildo, dated the 25th day of September 1815.

His Excellency acquainted the Board that the returns of the sick of the different barrios having been laid before the Medical Board, they had reported that several Spanish emigrants were in a state of great misery and wretchedness, which had induced his Excellency to procure a person who had undertaken to furnish them with soup every day until they could procure other means of existence, and at the moderate rate of a quarter dollar per quart to the public. Provided, that upon proper proof of any loss being sustained by the person furnishing the same that it should be made good.

A true extract, which I certify.

Henry Murray, Dep^{y} Sec^{y} and Reg^{r}.

(B.)

Another Extract from the Minutes of the same Board; dated the 23d day of June 1817.

His Excellency stated to the Board, that in consequence of the present emigrations from the Main, and of its having been reported to him by the police officers that many of the emigrants were beggars in the streets, he thought it would be found necessary to furnish some of the poorest with soup, as had been done on a similar occasion; but his Excellency proposed that it should be executed on a different plan, which he hoped would turn out more economical than the former one.

A true extract, which I certify.

Henry Murray, Dep^{y} Sec^{y} Cab^{o}.

The following expense has been incurred by the Illustrious Board of Cabildo in furnishing th
means of support to distressed emigrants from the Spanish Main.

16th April 1822. *Robert Baker.*

Nº. 1.—1815.

	Currency. £.	s.	d.
Jane Perceval, preparing soup for Spanish emigrants	96	8	3
Ditto - - - ditto	67	10	–
Chief of Police, clothing for Spanish boy	4	1	–
Sab Blessé, and family	111	–	–
Ditto - Ditto	17	–	–
Vincent Villar	27	12	–
Antº Rochiquiz	5	12	–
Sᵗ Gaya Sucré	11	4	–
Nichˢ Sorsano	18	19	–
Marie de Gonsalez	4	4	–
Pedro Cammellos	2	4	–
Manual Fernandez	4	–	–
Jane Perceval, for preparing soup	64	13	9
Ditto - - Ditto.	70	13	9
- - - £.	505	1	9

These several sums were paid from time to time during the year 1815:

Nº 2.—1816.

	Currency. £.	s.	d.
Jane Perceval, preparing soup	16	17	6
Sab Blessé, and family	31	–	–
Chief of Police for sundry emigrants	36	3	6
Sab Blessé, and family	29	–	–
- - Ditto - ditto	31	–	–
Annette Charles, and 5 children	25	–	–
Nichˢ Sorsano	18	4	–
Vincent Villar	15	12	–
Pedro Cannellas	6	4	–
Annette Charles, and children	10	–	–
Sab Blessé, and family	31	–	–
- - Ditto - ditto	35	–	–
Nichˢ Lorsano	12	2	–
Marced Capio	10	–	–
Sab Blessé, and family	26	–	–
Marie Betancour	22	–	–
Sab Blessé, and family	31	–	–
- - Ditto - ditto	21	–	–
Nichˢ Sorsano	9	4	–
Andre Husargo	9	4	–
Nichˢ Sorsano	9	4	–
Cy - - - £.	434	15	–

These several sums were paid from time to time during the year 1816.

Nº 3.—1817.

	Currency. £.	s.	d.
Francisco Pena	9	–	–
André Husargo	2	–	–
Nichˢ Sorsano	9	–	–
Pedro Rodriguez	7	10	–
Sabʳ Blessé, and family	21	–	–
Dito - - ditto	9	–	–
Enolastica (woman)	4	–	–
Rodriguez	–	14	–
Nicˢ Sorsano	9	2	–
Marie W. Mandrillon, Pickmus, and sundry persons	16	17	–
Pedro Rodriguez (clothing)	2	–	–
Marie W. Mandillon, sick nursery, and sundry persons	20	8	–
Nichˢ Sorsano	9	2	–
Fran. Pena	9	2	–
Margᵗ Tyles, sick nursery	3	–	–
Nichˢ Sorsano	9	4	–
Francisco Pena	9	4	–
Cy - - - £.	150	3	–

These several Sums were paid from time to time during the Year 1817.

N° 4.—1818.

	Currency.		
	£.	s.	d.
Chief of Police, for a woman and three children	18	1	-
Ditto for Espinosa, and family	20	-	-
Ther. Henara, and family	20	-	-
Franc Pena	9	-	-
Nichols Sorsano	9	-	-
M. W. Mandillon, sick nursery, Hosé and Antonio	23	-	-
Ditto, and boarding Don Fernan	10	-	-
Espinosa, and family	30	-	-
Nichs Sorsano	7	-	-
Ther. Henara, and family	30	-	-
Fr° Pena	9	2	-
Espinosa, and family	30	-	-
Henena, and family	30	-	-
Fran. Pena	9	4	-
Genevieve Cerf	12	-	-
Fr° Pena	9	4	-
Espinosa, and family	10	-	-
Henara, and family	30	-	-
Genevieve Cerf	8	-	-
Nichs Sorsano	4	13	-
Cy	£.328	4	-

These several Sums were paid from time to time during the Year 1818.

N° 5.—1819.

	Currency.		
	£.	s.	d.
Genevieve Cerf	12	-	-
Nichs Sorsano	13	4	-
Catalina Navas	18	-	-
Fran° Pena	9	-	-
Ther. Henara, and family	30	-	-
Genevieve Cerf	12	-	-
Nicholas Sorsano	14	14	-
Catalina Navas	27	-	-
Fran° Pena	2	16	-
Ther. Henara, and family	30	-	-
Marie W. Mandrillon, sick nursy, a Spaniard	15	10	-
Genevieve Cerf	12	-	-
Nichs Sorsano	13	16	-
Catalina Navas	27	-	-
Ther. Henara, and family	30	-	-
Cy	£.267	-	-

These several Sums were paid from time to time during the Year 1819.

N° 6.—1820.

	Currency.		
	£.	s.	d.
Genevieve Cerf	12	-	-
Nichs Sorsano	13	16	-
Catalina Navas	27	-	-
Ther. Henara, and family	30	-	-
Genevieve Cerf	12	-	-
Catalina Navas	27	-	-
Ther. Henara, and family	30	-	-
Nichs Sorsano	13	13	-
Catalina Navas	27	-	-
Nichs Sorsano	2	2	-
Ther. Henara, and family	30	-	-
Genevieve Cerf	20	-	-
Ther. Henara, and family	30	-	-
Catalina Navas	27	-	-
	£.301	11	-

N° 7.—1821.

	Currency. £.	s.	d.
Ther. Henara, and family	30	—	—
Genevieve Cerf	16	—	—
Ther. Henara, and family	30	—	—
Genevieve Cerf	4	—	—
Marie J. Coronado	24	—	—
Thom de la Rosa	7	10	—
Marie J. Pollero	4	—	—
Marie J. Coronado	8	—	—
Thom de la Rosa	7	15	—
Manuel Cabrera	1	8	—
Ther. Henara, and family	10	—	—
Marie J. Tollero	[illegible]	—	—
Thom de la Rosa	7	15	—
Marie J. Coronado	8	—	—
Manuel Cabrera	6	4	—
Ther. Henara, and family	10	—	—
Marie J. Coronado	8	—	—
Thom de la Rosa	7	10	—
Portia	3	—	—
Manuel Cabrera	6	—	—
Marie Marty	3	—	—
Geronomo Gentzman	5	—	—
Ther. Henara, and family	10	—	—
Marie J. Coronado	8	—	—
Thom de la Rosa	7	15	—
Marie J. Tollero	4	—	—
Portia	3	2	—
Marie Marty	3	2	—
Gerono. Gentzman	5	—	—
Manuel Cabrera	6	4	—
Ther. Henara, and family	6	—	—
Marie J. Pollero	4	—	—
Portia	3	—	—
Maria Marty	3	—	—
Geron. Gentzman	5	—	—
Angelli Anzel	3	—	—
Ther. Henara, and family	6	—	—
Marie J. Coronado	8	—	—
Thom de la Rosa	7	15	—
Portia	3	2	—
Tollero	4	—	—
Maria Marty	3	2	—
Angelli Anzel	3	2	—
Geron. Gentzman	5	—	—
Florencia and Narcissa	6	4	—
Marie J. Coronado	8	—	—
Thom de la Rosa	7	10	—
£.	348	—	—

These several Sums were paid from time to time during the year 1821.

RECAPITULATION.

	£.	s.	d.
1815	505	1	9
1816	434	15	—
1817	150	3	—
1818	328	4	—
1819	267	—	—
1820	301	11	—
1821	348	—	—
Cy £.	2,334	14	9

16th April, 1822.

Robert Baker.

(No. 9.)

Affidavit of Robert Baker.

Trinidad:—Before the Honourable Ashton Warner, Esquire, His Majesty's Chief Judge in and over the said Island, &c. &c. &c.

On this 6th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1822, personally came and appeared Robert Baker, of the said island, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposeth and saith, That he is the treasurer of the illustrious Board of Cabildo of the said island: That the several accounts now produced by him this deponent, and numbered from number one to number eight, both inclusive, are true and correct extracts from the books of the treasury of the said illustrious Board, transcribed by him therefrom. And this deponent further swears, that in virtue of orders issued and directed to him in writing by his Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford, bart. governor, and corregidor and president, and by the members of the said illustrious Board of Cabildo, the said several sums of money which appear charged in the said accounts, were paid by him this deponent as treasurer for the purposes, and were applied to the objects, in the said accounts mentioned, according to the directions contained in the said orders.

Robert Baker.

Sworn to before me the day and year aforesaid.
Ashton Warner, Chief Judge.

(No. 10.)

Affidavit of Doctor Raymond Garcia.

Trinidad:—Before the Honourable Ashton Warner, Esquire, His Majesty's Chief Judge in and over the said Island, &c. &c. &c.

On this 6th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1822, personally came and appeared Raymond Garcia, esquire, doctor of laws of the said island of Trinidad, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, and the sign of the cross, deposeth and saith, That on or about the 7th day of February 1815, Doctor Francisco Joseph Rivas, priest, and the brother of the then General Joseph Felix Rivas, arrived in this island from the Spanish Main, as an emigrant, and one of the independents; that he was confined in the gaol of Port of Spain; and that on or about the 8th day of the same month, his Excellency went to visit the gaol, and asked Dr. Rivas whether there was any person in this island who knew him, and would answer for his good behaviour, to which the Doctor answered, that he knew this deponent; upon which his Excellency informed him, that if he this deponent would answer for his conduct that he should be released.

That on the following day, the 9th, this deponent was informed of the arrival of Doctor Rivas, his imprisonment, and the inquiry as made by the Governor; and he immediately waited upon his said Excellency, and made a verbal application for the release of Doctor Rivas, which was instantly granted, on the deponent undertaking to answer for the conduct and behaviour of the said Doctor Rivas, during his residence in this island, in which he remained about five years. And this deponent further swears, that far from having experienced any indisposition on the part of Sir Ralph Woodford towards the release of Doctor Rivas, when the deponent made the application, he was very civilly received, and the order for the release of Doctor Rivas was readily granted. And this deponent swears, that the only cases of application for release of persons from imprisonment which have fallen under his observation, is the above, and that of Doctor Nicolas Auzola, also an emigrant from the Spanish Main, who upon the application of Doctor Francisco Llanos was immediately ordered to be released by his said Excellency Sir Ralph Woodford.

R. Garcia, LL.D.

Sworn to before me the day and year aforesaid.
Ashton Warner, Chief Judge.

(N° 11.)

Affidavit of Doctor Francis Llanos.

Trinidad:—Before the Honourable Ashton Warner, Esquire, his Majesty's Chief Judge in and over the said Island, &c. &c. &c.

On this 6th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1822, personally came and appeared Francis Llanos, of this jurisdiction, esquire, doctor of laws, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, and the sign of the cross, deposeth and saith, That he came to this island from the Spanish continent, in the month of January 1813, and has since continued to reside in the said island: That he knew Nicolas Ausola, one of the independents, who emigrated to this island some time in the month of February 1815: That on his arrival in this island the said Nicolas Ausola was sent by his Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford, bart. into confinement; and on the 2d day after, this deponent, at the instance of the said Nicolas Ausola, waited upon his Excellency the said Sir Ralph James Woodford, bart. and governor of the said island, and applied for the release of the said Ausola, and offered to be his security: That his Excellency informed this deponent, that he had received some communications as to the character of the said Nicolas Ausola, which were of such a nature as to render the residence of the said Nicolas Ausola very improper; but that he would, as his Excellency did accordingly, then order the release of the said Nicolas Ausola, upon this deponent becoming responsible for his good conduct and behaviour. That the said Nicolas Ausola, upon being released, went to the house of the deponent, where he was indisposed, and remained there for a month, after which he went away in an English vessel from this island to the island of St. Thomas. And this deponent further swears, that neither at this time, nor at any time when he has applied to on behalf of several emigrants from the Spanish Main, either for a release when confined, or for a residence, he never experienced any refusal, ill-will, or anger from his said Excellency; but on the contrary, that his Excellency always showed every disposition to meet the wishes of the deponent upon such applications, as far as they could be complied with.

(signed) *Dr Francis Llanos.*

Sworn to before me the day and year aforesaid.
Ashton Warner, Chief Judge.

(N° 12.)

Affidavit of the Widow Soulage.

Trinidad:—Before the Honourable Ashton Warner, Esquire, His Majesty's Chief Judge in and over the said Island, &c. &c. &c.

On this 6th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1822, personally came and appeared, Marie Victor, widow Soulage, of this jurisdiction, who being sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, and on the sign of the cross, deposeth and saith, that she knew Madam Merced Landa very well; that she came to this island from the Spanish Main, some time in the year 1814, with her husband Manual Landa: That the deponent first saw the said Merced Landa on board of a Spanish launch in the harbour: That having received information that there was a Spanish woman on board of a launch, on the eve of being delivered; she repaired on board the said launch, and saw a woman whom she did not know, but whom she afterwards knew as Madam Merced Landa: That the deponent immediately brought the said Merced Landa on shore, and carried her to her house: That on the day after the landing of Madam Landa, a Spaniard came to the house of deponent, and told Manuel Landa, the husband of the said Madam Landa, that he must go away; that the governor would not suffer him to remain: That the deponent proposed to the said Madam Landa to wait upon his Excellency the governor, to ascertain if the report was true, and went to his Excellency accordingly, accompanied by Madam Landa; when the governor told them that they had been misinformed; that there were some dangerous persons he would not permit to land, but that Madam Landa and her husband might remain; and on the next day, that is, two days after her landing, Madam Landa was delivered: That every attention was paid to Madam Landa, and on the day after her delivery the governor sent to her some wine; and his aid-de-camp, Charles Peschier, called to inquire after her at the house of this deponent in Charlotte-street: That she became god-mother for one of the children of the said Madam Landa, named Manuel: That she knew the husband of Madam Landa, named Manuel: That he resided in her house, with his wife, four or five months in the year 1814 or 1815.

That the said Manuel Landa returned to this island some few months past, when he called upon the deponent and informed her that he was coming to this island with his wife, to reside, for the purpose of her lying-in. And this deponent verily believes, that he the said Manuel Landa, and his wife, are at present at Angostura.

(signed) *Ve Soulage.*

Sworn to before me, the day and year aforesaid.
(signed) Ashton Warner, Chief Judge.

(signed) *Christopher Gray,* sworn Interpreter.

(N° 13.)

Affidavit of Charles Peschier, Esq.

Trinidad:—Before the Honourable Ashton Warner, Esquire, His Majesty's Chief Judge in and over the said Island, &c. &c. &c.

Personally appeared, Charles Peschier, esquire, native of the island of Grenada, 36 years of age, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, and the sign of the cross, declares, that he was one of the aides-de-camp of his Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford, in the year 1814: That he remembers various persons coming from the Spanish Main in the year 1814. That he remembers application being made by Madame Soulage, respecting a woman who had arrived from the Main in a launch, who was about to be confined; as the declarant understood; and asked permission for her to reside at her house: That permission was immediately granted: That on the next day the declarant went to the house of Madame Soulage to inquire how she was, by the Governor's desire; and the Governor requested declarant to inform Mrs. Soulage if any thing was wanted she must apply for it; and the Governor sent her at the same time some malmsey and some Madeira, and desired the declarant several times to see how she was.

27th day of April 1822, (signed) *Chs Peschier.*

Ashton Warner, Chief Judge.

(N° 14.)

Affidavit of Charles Hugon, Esq.

Trinidad:—Before the Honourable Ashton Warner, Esquire, His Majesty's Chief Judge in and over the said Island, &c. &c. &c.

On this 6th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1822, personally came and appeared Charles Hugon, of this jurisdiction, esquire, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God and the sign of the cross, deposeth and saith, that the certificate, or paper, annexed to this affidavit, is wholly in the hand-writing of this deponent; and that the same is signed and subscribed by him, in his then capacity of Alcalde of the Barrio, No 2.

Ashton Warner, Chief Judge. (signed) *C. W. Hugon.*

I certify Jose Manuel Landa having taken Lodgings at 53, Charlotte Street, Mr. de Lisle being security. 29th December 1814.

(signed) *C. W. Hugon.*

Security, C. de Lisle.

(N° 15.)

Affidavit of the Rev. Abbé Le Goff.

Trinidad:—Before the Honourable Ashton Warner, Esquire, His Majesty's Chief Judge in and over the said Island, &c. &c. &c.

On the 6th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1822, personally came and appeared the Abbé William Le Goff, vicar and ecclesiastical judge of the Roman catholic church of the town of Port of Spain, in the said island of Trinidad, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God and the sign of the cross, deposeth and saith, that the paper writing or document marked with the letter (B.), and hereto annexed, is a true and faithful copy from the original entry of the certificate of baptism of Manuel Maria Sylvester de la Merced, lawful son of Don Joseph Manuel Landa and his wife Maria Merced Lauz, as the same appears in the parochial register of baptisms of the roman catholic church of the town of Port of Spain, and extracted from folio 44 of the said register by him this deponent.

Wm Le Goff, Curate of Port of Spain,
Sworn to, before me, the day and year aforesaid, Vicar, and Ecclesiastical Judge.
Ashton Warner, Chief Judge.

Translation. (B.)

I, Don William Le Goff, presbyter friar, ecclesiastical judge of this island of Trinidad to windward, certify, that in the parish register of this church of Port of Spain, folio 44, is found the following statement:

"On the 11th day of January 1815, I, the Reverend Don Joacquim de Aristimuno, friar of this island of Trinidad, and curate of the parish of Port of Spain, certify to have baptized an infant, which was born on the 31st of December 1814, in the name of Manuel Maria Sylvestre de la Merced, legitimate son of Don Joseph Manuel Landa, and his wife Maria Merced Lauz,—His godfather was Don Louis Maria Soulage, and his godmother Donna Victoria Soulage, whom I advised of their duties, both parental and spiritual, to which I give faith. (signed) *B. Joaquim de Aristimuno.*

A faithful copy of the original.

Port of Spain, 20th April 1822.

(signed) *William Le Goff*, Curate of Port of Spain.

(N° 16.)

Affidavit of the Reverend the Abbé Le Goff.

Trinidad:—Before the Honourable Ashton Warner, Esquire, His Majesty's Chief Judge in and over the said Island, &c. &c. &c.

On the 6th day of May in the year of our Lord 1822, personally came and appeared the Abbé Le Goff, vicar and ecclesiastical judge of the roman catholic church of the town of Port of Spain, in the said island of Trinidad, who, being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God and the sign of the cross, deposeth and saith, that the paper writing or document marked with the letter (C) and hereto annexed, is a true and faithful copy from the original entry of the certificate of baptism of Amelia Celestina de la Merced, lawful daughter of Don Joseph Manuel Landa, and his wife Maria Marced Lauz, as the same appears in the parochial register of baptisms of the roman catholic church of the town of Port of Spain, and extracted from folio 69 of the said register by him, this deponent.

Wm. Le Goff, Curate of the Port of Spain,
Sworn to, before me, the day and year aforesaid. Vicar and Ecclesiastical Judge.
Ashton Warner, Chief Judge.

Translation. (C.)

I, Don William Le Goff, presbyter vicar, ecclesiastical judge of this island of Trinidad to windward, certify, that in the parish register of this church of Port of Spain, folio 69, is found the following statement:

"On the 28th of June 1817, I, friar Joseph de Rida, curate of St. Juan's, of Aricagua, and, now charged with this parish of Port of Spain, in the absence of the proprietor Don Joaquim de Aristimuno, certify to have baptized an infant which was born on the 18th of last May, in the name of Amelia Celestina de la Merced, legitimate daughter of Don Joseph Manuel Landa, and Dona Maria Merced Lauz, and that Don Joseph Prudencio Lauz and Donna Isabel Ochoa, were sponsors.

(signed) *Friar Joseph de Riela.*

A faithful copy of the original,

Port of Spain, 20th April 1822.

(signed) *William Le Goff,* Curate of Port of Spain.

(Nº 17.)

Affidavit of Philip D. Souper.

Trinidad:—Before the Honourable Ashton Warner, Esquire, His Majesty's Chief Judge in and over the said Island, &c. &c. &c.

On the 6th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1822, personally came and appeared, Philip D. Souper of this jurisdiction, esquire, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposeth and saith, that he is the secretary of Sir Ralph James Woodford, baronet, in his capacity of Governor of the said island of Trinidad, and is well acquainted with the hand-writing of the said Sir Ralph James Woodford, having frequently seen him write.

That the several exhibits or documents hereunto annexed, marked respectively with the letters (A.) (B.) (C.) (D.) (E.) (F.) (G.) (H.) and (I. J.) are true and faithful copies from the letter-books of the said Sir Ralph James Woodford, in his said capacity of Governor of the said island of Trinidad, and copied and extracted therefrom by him, this deponent.

That the signatures affixed to the documents or papers respectively marked with the letters (K.) (P.) and (N.) are, and each of them is, of the proper hand-writing of the said Sir James Woodford; and that the documents marked with the letters (L.) and (O.) are wholly in the hand-writing of the said Sir Ralph James Woodford; and that the paper or document marked with the letter (M.) is wholly in the hand-writing of Aaron Tesse, now deceased; who was in his life-time, and at the time of his death, the chief of police of the said island.

Ashton Warner, Chief Judge. (signed) *Philip Dottin Souper.*

(A.)

Sir, 31st January 1815.

It being reported to me that some misunderstanding exists about the supplying the Spanish vessels, who bring passengers, and are not allowed to land, with provisions, I am to desire that on all occasions every facility be given by boats, or by permitting one or two to come within the range of the town-wharf, to buy whatever articles they may require.

The schooner which arrived two days ago, after having received such provisions as those on board may wish to buy, whose friends have not applied for their landing, you will order off. I am, &c.

(signed) *Ralph Woodford.*

Mr. Jacobs, Harbour-Master.

(B.)

The Governor presents his compliments to Don Josef Maria Hurtado, and encloses a list of the persons landed by Pedro Sanchez, from his launch, the Dolores, who have not reported themselves at the governor's office, and for whom the said Sanchez must be held responsible.

Government House, 15th February 1815.

Mem.—List not entered. *W. S.*

(C.)

Sir,

My Secretary informs me that you stated to him 50 *l.* to be the price which the masters of vessels would charge for a passage to St. Bartholomew's.

I understand 8 *l.* or 12 *l.* to be the charge. If 50 *l.* be the sum, those among the emigrants who are the richest must pay for the passage of others; and if there is no money amongst them, a vessel must be hired to go to the Danish colonies, or they must be put on board in the lump, and the Frenchmen must go to the French islands.

I am, &c.

To the Harbour-Master. (signed) *Ralph Woodford.*

(D.)

Government House, 21st February 1815.

The harbour-master will supply the Admiral Cochrane with a puncheon of water, and send it on board, and in the mean time the vessel must anchor under the Raven, and report herself.

Mr. Bideau will be sent on board shortly, and his family (already here) will be permitted to go to see him until half-past five o'clock, when Cap^{t} Lloyd will take charge of the vessel of Mr. Bideau. The rest of the passengers, 12 in number, must be sent on board at day-light in the morning.

(E.)

Sir, Trinidad, Government House, 7th September 1815.

I beg leave to acquaint your Excellency, that a Spaniard, named Miguel Sanchez, with seven others, have been apprehended, and are now lodged in gaol for having piratically seized a Spanish sloop (the Montserrate) near the Thomas, on or about the beginning of July, and at the same time, seized another Spanish and one Danish sloop, which they carried into the Culebra, and after rifling the passengers say they set them at liberty; but it is possible they may have burnt the vessels, and murdered the crew and passengers.

There are some cotton-manufactured goods, which it is supposed they stole from one of the vessels; and if it is not convenient for your Excellency, within whose jurisdiction it appears to have been committed (to whom I feel it to be my duty to deliver up the offenders) to send for these pirates, I will cause them to be embarked by the first opportunity which offers from this for the island under your Excellency's government.

I beg leave to offer my services to your Excellency in this island, and

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your Excellency's obedient humble Servant,
(signed) *Ralph Woodford.*

His Excellency the Governor of St. Thomas.

(F.)

Sir, Government House, 9th September 1815.

I deem it expedient to acquaint you, that in the late insurrection on the Spanish Main several persons in danger of their lives sought refuge here with their slaves and servants, and a residence of ten days was permitted them, being the time allowed by the Act of Parliament to persons driven upon British territory in imminent danger, upon giving bond to export them in that period, and therefore that those whose time have expired have embarked upon their return.

I have, &c.

Captain Gosling, R. N. (signed) *Ralph Woodford.*

(G.)

Sir, Trinidad, 16th September 1815.

The persons whose names appear in the margin landed clandestinely near the Serpent's Mouth, on the 5th August, from a sloop, from which they profess to have cleared from St. Thomas's in the month of July last; from some suspicions having attached to them, they were examined, and it was found that they had not only landed arms and ammunition upon the coast, but that they had left St. Thomas's in the night, in an open boat, and with the assistance of the arms in the boat, which Miguel Sanchez had provided, fired at and took one Danish and two Spanish sloops, and carried them into the Culebra or Crab Island; and, after rifling the passengers, put them all into two of the sloops, and came in the other to this island.

Miguel Sanchiz,
Juan Dias,
Josef Ignacio Cobos,
Josef Nemencio Cordoba.
Andres Geronino,
Clemente Perez,
Fabien Vielma,
Manuel Salvador,
Sebastien Salvador.

Juan Diaz having assumed the name of Andrez Ramos, that which is borne in the Spanish Register, it was therefore decreed that they should all be sent to St. Thomas, to be dealt with in such manner as his Excellency the Governor, within whose jurisdiction it happened, shall determine.

The communication with St. Thomas is so rare from this island, and always carried on in such small Vessels, that I have been induced to take the liberty of applying to captain Gosling to direct the masters of the empty transports returning to your Excellency to receive them on board; and I venture to hope, that you will pleased not only to sanction this application, and the compliance afforded by captain Gosling with my request, but that your Excellency will further oblige me by forwarding these prisoners to St. Thomas, with the packet inclosed, as the same contains a copy of the evidence taken in the matter.

I shall readily pay the expense of victualling these men, and any charge for their passage.

The desire of forwarding the ends of justice must be my apology for this intrusion.

I have, &c.

His Excellency (signed) *R. Woodford.*
Rear Admiral Sir, P. C. Durham,
K. C. B.

(H.)

Sir, Government House, 7th November 1815.

Antonia Vallocinia having applied to his Excellency the Governor for leave to send a vessel to the Texigos, to bring up her mother, and nineteen other Spanish women and children, I am directed to acquaint you, that his Excellency will grant the license as soon as a British vessel may be found for the purpose—which you will acquaint me of, together with the names of the vessel, master, and men who compose the crew of the vessel.—I am, &c.

To the Harbour-Master, (signed) *George Martin.*

(I. J.)

Sir, Government House, 14th March 1816.

In consequence of your representation of the 8th instant, in which you complained against Felipe Sanchez and Manuel Peyreira, emigrants from Cumana, for the irreligious conduct of the former towards one of the sacraments, and the want of respect to the minister when administering it, and for the indecorous and insulting expressions of the latter against your and the bishop's respectable characters, I have ordered them to make a public satisfaction in the catholic church; and I desire you will assign a day and hour on which the same shall be effected in a proper manner. I have, &c.

The Rev. the Vicar. *R. Woodford.*

(K.)

Government House, 8th September, 1815.

You are desired to order the prisoners in the margin to work in chains until further orders.

Miguel Sanchez,
Andres Ramos (alias Juan Diaz,)
Clementi Perez,
Fabien Vielma,
Manuel Salvador,
Sebastien Vielma.

Your obedient humble servant,

The Deputy Alguazil Mayor. *Ralph Woodford.*

(L.)

The harbour-master and chief of police will permit M. Pierre Francois Coulon to land.

November 20th, 1814. *Ralph Woodford.*

The women and children on board the launches St. Francisco and St. Hosè may be sent up to Government House, under care of the chief of police, at a quarter before ten o'clock, provided there shall not among them be any who have left this island since January 1811. The chief of police will make a special report of the men, names, age and character; and they must get their friends to make special application before their cases can be considered—no slaves under any consideration.

20th November 1814. *R. W.*

(M.)

Sir, Government House, 6th February 1815.

You will confine in prison Don Pedro Sanchez, for disobeying his Excellency's order, by not quitting the colony.

I am, Sir, &c.

To Mr. Smith. *Aaron Jesse.*

(N.)

The Deputy Alguazil Mayor will take into his custody the person of Gartano Gawara, as a bad subject,

27th February 1815. *Ralph Woodford.*

(O.)

The Deputy Alguazil Mayor will receive into his custody the person of Miguel Sanchez, for having insulted the Padie Caspi, while administering the sacrament.

8th March 1816. *Ralph Woodford.*

To be put in a cell. *R. W.*

(P.)

Trinidad Government House, 14th March 1816.

The Deputy Alguazil Mayor will take into custody the person of Manuel Pereira, proved having grossly and wantonly abused the reverend the vicar.

Ralph Woodford.

(N° 18.)

Affidavit of John Burnley Littlepage, Esq.

Trinidad:—Before the Honourable Ashton Warren, Esq. His Majesty's Chief Judge in and over the said Island, &c. &c. &c.

On this 6th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1822, personally came and appeared John Burnley Littlepage, of this jurisdiction, esquire, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, of Almighty God, deposeth and saith, That he knew and was well acquainted with John Henry Jacobs, formerly harbour-master of Port of Spain, but long since deceased; that he has often seen him write, and is well acquainted with his writing; and the several notes or papers marked respectively from N° 1. to N° 20, both inclusive, are all and each of them respectively in the hand-writing of the said John H. Jacobs.

(signed) *J. B. Littlepage.*

Ashton Warner, Chief Judge.

(1.)

Sir,

The launch, Jalouse, Jos. Castell, is arrived from Gueria, with eleven families, as under:

1. Madam Joseph Ettien and daughter and child.
2. Rose Pelow, and seven children.
3. Veuve Loui, and three children.
4. Veuve Piene, and
5. Madam Robin, and three children.
6. Josepa Cartell, and six children.
7. C^{h} Caremar, and five children.
8. Disere Lacroix, and four children.
9. Louis Lacrox, and four children.
10. Mr. F. Collon.
11. Madame Collon, and six children.

Let these women land with their children.

The launch being in want of water, I have ordered the patron to get his water on board, and proceed again to sea at nine o'clock. Inclose a letter for his Excellency. I think you had better ride up with the information, and see if his Excellency has any answer to send to letter from Bideau.

19th November 1814.
Yours, &c.
(signed) *M. H. Jacobs*, H. M.

(2.)

Sir,

A canoe. Jose Calanchi, patron, and four men, arrived from Guiria this morning, with two families of Spanish women:

Antonio Torres, and three children.
Juanna Careona, and three children.
Hosea Chadea—a man.

As they were in an open canoe I have suffered them to remain at my office until his Excellency's pleasure is known.
I am, &c. &c.

25th December 1814.
M. H. Jacobs, H. M.

(3.)

In a canoe:—Philip Debritto, Maria Debritto, Mad. Rianaldo.
In a canoe:—Marcelini Alverigo.

List of passengers sent up. 22d November 1814.

(4.)

Sir,

A boat just arrived with a family of emigrants:

Louisa Alveress, two daughters, one son, which I sent up to G. H.

22d November 1814.
M. H. Jacobs, H. M.

(5.)

The Passengers arrived this morning in the are:

Madam Foresp Ettein, seven children.
Veuve Loui, three ditto.
Veuve Piere.
Madam Robin, three ditto.
Madam Joseph Cartell, six ditto.

Madam C. Casemar, five children.
Desire Lacroix, four ditto.
Louisa Lacroix, four ditto.
Mr. Francois Colon, wife and six do.

19th November 1814.
(signed) *M. H. Jacobs*, H. M.

(6.)

Sir,

I send you up Maria and Amelia Gregoire, 13 children, free domestics of Madam Alveress, which arrived yesterday.
I am, &c. &c.

21st November 1814.
M. H. Jacobs, H. M.

(7.)

Sir,

The bearer, Maria Maiino, and her child, and one free domestic, was landed at Pocorite last night. The boat went off immediately. I send her to Government House for inspection.
I am, &c. &c.

22d November 1814.
M. H. Jacobs, H. M.

(8.)

Sir,

Rosati ——— and her three daughters, Petronella, Pauli, Mariano, and two sons, Philip, Pedro Louis, a free servant named Raymond, arrived during the night, and were put on shore from a boat, which immediately put off again. I send them up to Government House for inspection.
I am, &c. &c.

22d November 1814.
M. H. Jacobs, H. M.

(9.)

Captain Hazel of the schooner , is the only small vessel I can find at present; I send the Captain up to your Excellency as I am obliged to go on board another launch with women and children which is just arrived.

19th November 1814.
I have, &c. &c. &c.
M. H. Jacobs, H. M.

(10.)

List of Emigrants sent up to Government House, 24th November.

Pierre Romain, an old man.
Ann Cala,
Fran. Dozambourg,
S. Jago Presitta,
H. Coreaneau,
Juan Hosea Coa,
Jn. Marie Motta,
Boatman,
Mr. Charles Decotian & son.

Pedro Hosea Soto,
St. Jago Figareau,
Hosea Eoman,
Hosea Martine,
Millan Armondon,
Franarge Memhos,
Henry Eve,
Francis Tronchon,
Joseph James,
Eugene Peto,

M. Lou Lafanieu,
Joseph Edwards,
Alex. Charles,
Loui Joseph,
Mata Guadra,
Hor Manuel Soto,
Loui Antoine,
Maria Magdalen Bolderono,
One child.

(signed) *M. H. Jacobs*.

(11.)

The launch sloop, St. Vincent Deogo, Velasquez, 20 days from Guarapara, with corn, called at point Brea, from where he brought the accompanying letter.

I am your obedient Servant,

Arrivals.

(12.)

Canoe.—Benturo Marituaris, five Indians from Angustura with Tasso, 15 days.

(signed) *M. H. Jacobs.*

Sir,

(13.)

A small Spanish sloop, Duhorea, from Coumac, with corn, cotton and cocoa, is just arrived. I send up the patron; no passengers on board.

28th November 1814. Respectively, &c. (signed) *M. H. Jacobs.*

(14.)

Madame Petrinetta Lars is very infirm, and cannot walk, but must be carried upon a hammock. She came this morning with Madame Aronea's family.

(signed) *M. H. Jacobs.*

Admitted. *Juan Pillar.*

(15.)

Lists of emigrants sent up, 25th November.

Isabella Maria Sentena.
Thomasa Bilboa, 1 child.
Margeritta Marino, alias Suaro, 2 children; 3 blacks, free; 5 black children, free.

25th November. (signed) *H. M. Jacobs.*

Manual Delusa.

(16.)

A boat from Canipano, with seven men, Manuel Sancho, patron, Thomas Dolavaria passenger; eleven days passage.

I enclose his passport to return.

John Thomas Martin, patron of a boat, with plantains, three men, and corn from Guiria; two days; has no pass; sent away, and forbid to return. I am, &c.

25th November, 1814. (signed) *M. H. Jacobs.*

(17.)

In four boats from Guiria, November 23d, 1814:

Mary Hesal, black.
Mad. Rose Cauleau, ditto.
Francois May Belan, one child.
Hora Cortes.
Hosea Socotess, white.
Agada Rola, ditto, three children.
Nean Rose Mati, coloured.
Muella Limilla, ditto.
Mary Lomi Petelli, ditto.
Jean Arreant, black; six children.

(signed) *H. Jacobs.*

(18.)

Emigrants arrived 28th November 1814:

Mad. Catalene Lara, mother.
Maria Carmona, with her children.
Maria Rosa Lara.
Santica Lara.
One free Indian woman, and four children.
The family of Arouca, from his Excellency the Governor.

21st November 1814. (signed) *M. H. Jacobs.*

(19.)

A boat with the following persons are arrived:

Mad. Pierr Gorville, and five children.
Maria Salome and three children.
Veve La Croix.

The latter is mother to the former. As she has leave I send them up.

21st November 1814. (signed) *M. H. Jacobs.*

(20.)

The following Emigrants from Guiria embarked on board the Sloop Admiral Cochrane, for St. Bartholomew:

J. B. Bideau, general of Guiria.
Hill. Velasco, padre of Guiria.
C. St. Vincents, captain of infantry.
- - - Victorine ditto - - ditto.
Stanislaus Febri, lieutenant ditto.
Loui August, - lieutenant ditto.
Victor Philip, - lieutenant of infantry.
Lewes Alcala, - aid-de-camp.
Domingius, - - - - ditto.
Carlos Rensado - - ditto.
H. Matcharda, in the civil department.
Alexander Charles, serjeant.

Jean Rose Tellier, and children, belong to Bideau Louis Tellier, sister to Jean Rose.

22d January 1815. (signed) *M. H. Jacobs.*

Enclosure N^{o} 19.

(A.)

Affidavit of Henry Murray, Esq.

PROCEEDINGS in the matter of a Complaint of the Reverend Vicar against *Miguel Sanchez* and *Manuel Pereira*, emigrants from Cumana, before his Excellency the Governor, as President, Governor and Captain-general, accompanied with his Assessor.

(Letter Z.) *Henry Murray*, Escribano de Camará.

(Translation).

Most Excellent Sir,

THE zeal for the religious ceremonies of Almighty God, and the respect which is due to priests who exercise them under the beneficent government of your Excellency, obliges me to represent to the high consideration of your Excellency, the insults offered both to sacred ceremonies and priests, before yesterday's evening.

I was called upon, on that day, to administer the sacrament of penitence and confession to a man named Joseph Alen, from Cumana, who is very ill, and lives in one of the small houses of Mr. Newton Pietre, near the stone quarrée of government. As I was then prevented by business of some consequence from going in person, I commissioned, for that purpose, the Reverend Father Fr. Ramon de Carpe, who, in the act of administering the sacrament of the extreme unction to the sick, observed that a man, named Miguel Sanchez, also from Cumana, who was near his bed, kept his hat on, and in an attitude of displaying disrespect to that serious act, one of the most delicate of our religion. On observing such an indecency, never seen amongst the faithful, the said father went towards him; and thinking that the said attitude arose more from inattention than from disrespect to the sacrament, said to him, with moderation, that he ought to take off his hat: but instead of having met with the humble and prompt obedience which the case required, the answer of the said Sanchez was, "I do not know why I am to take off my hat, as I have paid for it;" and coming out of the room, the said Miguel Sanchez said, that although he should not have paid for it, he would never take it off his head before a rascal of a capuchin. The insult proceeded beyond that;—while Sanchez was scolded by some of the persons present, a man named Pereira came to his defence, and used such words against the said Ramon and myself, that I cannot mention here.

If your Excellency wishes to be informed, as I request, you would be pleased to be sworn D^{n} Christoval Rigual, D^{n} Augustin Piero, D^{na} Ferera Rubis and her sisters; your Excellency will then hear the horrible expressions that the said Pereira used.

No person better than your Excellency has considered how necessary is the respect due to religious ceremonies for the benefit and edification of souls, as well as for the preservation of public order. The insults committed by these men not only tend to ruin the consciences, but also abet insubordination, and introduce into the public, libertinism and immorality. We unfortunately observe the latter since these people have landed here; and if your Excellency does not put a stop to their excesses, the evil will increase with dreadful consequences.

Wherefore, I beg your Excellency will be pleased to apply to it an efficacious remedy; and to condemn Miguel Sanchez and M. Pereira in the penalty that your Excellency's prudence shall dictate.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(signed) *Joaquin de Aristimuño.*

Port of Spain, 8th of March 1816.

The said Miguel Sanchez being summoned to appear before me, acknowledged to have refused taking off his hat, and to have made the answer as reported; but denied having called the padre by the insulting terms mentioned. He is therefore ordered to be sent to the gaol.

(signed) *Ralph Woodford.*

Most Excellent Sir,

FROM the official letter of the secretary of your Excellency, that I have just received, it being a quarter past seven o'clock in the morning, desiring that the person named Pereira should immediately repair to Port of Spain, I believe that, in carrying the said orders into effect, that he cannot but be my nephew, Manuel Pereira, and the same whom I presented before your Excellency's secretary, Mr. George Martin; to whom I stated that, if there was not any objection, he should be allowed to proceed to this quarter of the valley of Maracas, together with his sister and my niece, Donna Louisa Pereira, and family, to reside herein, and where they have been ever since under my auspices; and it appears by the credentials in his possession, and which I have directed him to present to your Excellency, that nothing is contrary to what I have before mentioned.

May God preserve the life of your Excellency many years, &c

On my estate La Florida, the 4th March 1816.

(signed) *Antonio Mexias*, Commandant.

Port of Spain, 14th March 1816.

On this day personally came before me, Manuel Pereira, who arrived here from Cumana, with a regular passport, one month ago, and denied the charge made against him.

He cited in his favour the woman of the house, who, on appearance, was unable to state any thing in the matter. *R. W.*

Don Christoval Rogual, licensed resident, emigrated from the Spanish Main, appeared this day before me, as a witness in the foregoing Report of the reverend vicar; and being asked if he knew Pereyra, says, he does; and being desired to relate what passed concerning him on the 6th Instant, he said, that he was in the house of a sick man, to whom the extreme unction had been given sitting down; and that Pereira was there, and some conversation took place, upon the authority with which the vicar Aristimuño was invested, by which he could prevent the Padres Patriotricks from saying mass; that Pereira was talking about this to the women present—declarant's wife, Theresa de Silva, and others; and Pereira said that Padre Aristimuño was a vagamundo un comer ceante ayer borracho and every thing he could think of, abusive and disgraceful; and being asked if any other man was there, he said there was not; and that declarant shortly after went away, and Pereira said, that all padres and friars, and the bishop was a vagabond.

And being confronted with the witness, the said Pereira declared it was not true.

14th March 1816. (signed) *Ralph Woodford.*

And Donna Theresa de Sylva, the wife of the foregoing declarant, then appeared, and being asked if she knew Pereira, she said, that about a month ago, the said Pereira came from the Spanish Main; he came into her house. She asked his name, was told it, and that he was an escribano of Cumana; and that she was in the hall of the sick man's house at night, when Pereira came in and made use of very abusive language in her presence, against the Padre Aristimuño, saying he was a beast, &c.

14th March 1816. (signed) *Ralph Woodford.*

Port of Spain, 14th March 1816.

In consequence of the evidence taken on the complaint made by the reverend vicar Aristimuño against Felipe Sanchez and Manuel Pereyra, and both not being worthy of remaining in this community, in which they sought an asylum, let them be deported from the island, after having made a public satisfaction in the catholic church, for which purpose the vicar is desired to assign the day and hour for effecting it in a proper manner; and the deputy alguazil, mayor and chief of police, will conduct them with due respect, before the vicar for that purpose.

(signed) *Ralph Woodford,*
(signed) *Antonio Gomez.*

This is his Excellency's decree, in concurrence with his assessor.

(signed) *H. Murray,* Escribano.

(Translation.)

Most Excellent Sir,

I have the honour to present to your Excellency, my humble acknowledgments for the interest your Excellency's decree of yesterday evinces towards the religious ceremonies of the catholic church and its ministers.

With respect to the form of the satisfaction which Philip Sanchez and Manuel Pereira are to give in the church, I think that the best and plainest manner would be, that both individuals should present themselves therein on Sunday next, the 17th Instant, at half-past 8 o'clock in the morning; and that, both being placed at the foot of the steps leading to the principal altar, shall mention, in a few words, the reasons for which they have been conducted there; and that the father Fr. Ramon de Carpe shall read one of the penitentiary Psalms, particularly the Miserere.

If your Excellency shall approve this plan, I beg your Excellency will be so good as to send me the orders accordingly, or to order what else your Excellency shall like the most.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Port of Spain, 15th March 1816. (signed) *Joaquin de Aristimuno.*

On the 27th March 1816 passed to the taxador.

(signed) *Henry Murray,* Escribano.

Port of Spain, 15th March 1816.

The plan for the public satisfaction that the prisoners are directed to make, and which is herein proposed by the vicar, is approved, provided he shall appoint another priest, unconcerned in the matter, to perform the ceremonies recommended. Let the chief of police and the deputy provost marshal be notified to carry the prisoners to the catholic church on Sunday next, at half past eight in the morning, for the purpose mentioned in the foregoing representation of the vicar; and after the same shall be performed, they will be reconducted to the gaol to await their embarkation.

(signed) *Ralph Woodford.*
Antonio Gomez.

This is his Excellency's decree, in concurrence with his assessor.
15th March 1816. (signed) *Henry Murray*, Escribano.

On the 16th of March notified it to the vicar Don Joaquin Aristimuño.
(signed) *Henry Murray*, Escribano.

Same day notified it to the chief of police.
(signed) *Henry Murray*, Escribano.

Same day notified it to the deputy alguazil mayor.
(signed) *Henry Murray*, Escribano.

Same day notified the decree to the prisoners in gaol.
(signed) *Henry Murray*, Escribano.

I certify that this day, the above decree was put in execution; and that Manuel Pereira conducted himself with great propriety, and appeared very penitent; and that, on the contrary, Miguel Sanchez's conduct was highly improper.
Port of Spain, 17th March 1816. (signed) *Aaron Jesse*, Chief of Police.

I do hereby certify, that security has been this day entered into my protocol, in the person of J. Ant. Prieto, in the sum of 1,000 dollars, for the peaceable and quiet conduct of Manuel S° Pereira during his residence in this colony.
26th March 1816. (signed) *Henry Murray*, Escribano.

6th May 1822.

I hereby certify, that the foregoing contains a true copy of the original proceedings from which it purports to be taken, and at present deposited in my office of registry.
(signed) *Henry Murray*, Deputy Sec^y and Reg^r.

Before the Honourable Ashton Warner, Esq. His Majesty's Chief Judge, in and over the said Island of Trinidad, &c. &c. &c.

On this 7th day of May, in the year 1822, personally appeared Henry Murray, of this jurisdiction, esq. who, being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposeth and saith, That he is deputy secretary and register of the cabildo, in and for the said island of Trinidad; and that the document or paper writing hereunto annexed, marked with the letter (A.) is a true copy of certain proceedings formerly had and pending in the tribunal of his Excellency the Governor, as president and captain general, accompanied with his assessor, compared by him with the originals remaining on record in his office in the said island.
(signed) *Henry Murray*, Deputy Sec^y and Reg^r.
(signed) *Ashton Warner*, Chief Judge.

Enclosure N° 20.

(A.)

Affidavit of P. D. Souper, Esq.

Trinidad: BY his Excellency Major-general William Monro, administering the Government of the said Island and its Dependencies.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas I am credibly informed that some daring, lawless and evil-minded persons who have sworn allegiance to His Majesty's government, and being under the protection of the same, have caused and seduced a number of persons to swerve from their allegiance and duty, and in a secret and clandestine manner, arm and equip themselves against the inhabitants of Guiria, within the Gulph of Paria, being the subjects of His Catholic Majesty, Ferdinand the seventh, the ally of His Britannic Majesty.

And I am also informed and given to understand, that many free, coloured and other persons who are enrolled in the militia of the island, have also been seduced by the wicked arts and persuasions of such persons, to quit this government with their arms and cloathing in the said secret expedition.

I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice of His Majesty's council, to proclaim martial law.

MARTIAL LAW

To continue and be in force till further orders.

And I hereby in virtue of the powers and authorities in me vested by His Majesty, in and by his commission to his governor of this island, further order, proclaim, direct and decree, by the same advice as follows:

That all and every person or persons late the inhabitants of the said island, be his class and condition whatsoever, who shall now or at any time hereafter, be convicted of having embarked in the said secret expedition to the said port of Guiria, or who shall or may have contributed in any manner or assisted in arming and fitting out the said expedition or embarkation of any person or persons, to act as soldiers or otherwise; or by his and their means and assistance, caused to be interrupted, disturbed and molested the peace and tranquillity of the subjects and inhabitants of the possessions or territories of His said Catholic Majesty, King Ferdinand the seventh, that his and their property in the said island shall be sequestered and confiscated, as the same is hereby declared to be sequestered and confiscated to His Majesty, and his and their person and persons banished and exiled, as they are hereby declared to be exiled and banished from this island and the dependencies thereof for ever.

And I hereby enjoin, require and order all His Majesty's subjects to apprehend or give such information of the persons who have embarked as may cause the apprehension of any person or persons who have so embarked from this island on the said secret expedition, to the port of Guiria as aforesaid; or who may have in any manner aided, abetted or by their means and assistance, contributed to the arming, equipment and embarkation of the said persons.

And I do hereby further order, proclaim and decree, that all commandants of quarters and alcaldes of barrios do without any delay, from and after the notification and receipt of these presents, render to me at Government House, an exact, true and just account of all male persons whomsoever, being foreigners or otherwise, distinguishing the same and residing within their respective districts, quarters or barrios, the time of their arrival in the island, as well as that of their being enrolled in the militia thereof; and also to report to me the names of any person or persons who have within the month last past, quitted the barrio, quarter or district wherein they heretofore lived and resided.

And I do hereby further order, proclaim and decree, that all and every male person in the said island, being a foreigner or otherwise, residing or dwelling, " or resorting or being known to reside, dwell or resort to" in the said town of Port of Spain, in the districts and quarters of the said island, who may have been in the island for one month and not have reported or enrolled him or themselves in the militia, according to the militia laws, that all such person or persons shall be forthwith banished the said island for ever; save and except, nevertheless, such person or persons, as from peculiar circumstances I may think proper to exempt; and I do hereby further order and proclaim, direct and decree, that no foreigner or foreigners can be allowed or permitted in any case whatsoever, to land or reside in the said island, without having first obtained my especial leave and licence in writing, and without entering into good security of two respectable persons, being merchants or planters, to be approved of by me, each in the sum of one thousand pounds sterling, for his and their good behaviour and conduct, as far as relates to the government of the said island during their residence therein: And I do hereby authorize and especially order all and every the magistrate or magistrates, commandants of quarters or alcaldes of barrios, to ask and demand from any person or persons whomsoever, being foreigners, and who may be in their respective quarters, districts, commands or barrios his and their licence and authority to remain in the said island, and in default of their producing the same as aforesaid, forthwith to commit such person or persons to the common gaol and to report the same to me, in order that they may be dealt with accordingly.

And I do hereby further order, proclaim and decree, and do particularly enjoin and require of all commandants of quarters or districts, and especially those quarters on the sea shore of the island or islands belonging thereto, to apprehend and take into custody, or cause to be apprehended or taken into custody and sent to the common gaol of the said island, any person or persons whomsoever, be his quality or description whatsoever, who shall dare or presume to land in any part or parts of the said island or its dependencies, other than in the town of Port of Spain in the said island, without my express authority or licence in writing, save and except all such person or persons as may from necessity or in their due course of voyage to or from the town be obliged to do so.

And I do hereby especially and particularly call the attention and prompt obedience of the magistrates, commandants and alcaldes of barrios, to cause immediate enquiry and performance of these my orders, under pain of my highest displeasure; it being essentially and absolutely necessary to the peace and tranquillity of the said island and its dependencies: And all persons under Government, the escheator-general and harbour-master, and all other His Majesty's liege subjects, are hereby required to take notice of these presents, and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Government House in the town of Port of Spain, in the said island of Trinidad, this sixteenth day of January one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

(signed) *William Monro*,
Major-general administering the Government.

By command of his Excellency,
(signed) *Charles Melville*, Secretary.

I do hereby certify that this proclamation is a true and faithful copy.
Philip Souper, Secretary.

(B.)

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.

R. J. Woodford.

Government House, 25th February 1815.

WHEREAS there have lately been several unauthorized disembarkations on the coasts of this island and its dependencies, and many of the individuals so landed, having failed to present themselves at the office of the secretary of his Excellency the Governor, and there is reason to believe they have been received and now remain concealed in the houses and plantations of several of the inhabitants; It is hereby ordered and declared by his Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and by and with the advice of His Majesty's council, that a penalty of one hundred dollars be imposed and levied upon the quarter or barrio " if in the town of Port of Spain" for every individual who shall not within forty-eight hours from the date or promulgation in the quarter hereof, present himself at the Government House in Port of Spain, and who shall hereafter be found to have been received, or remained concealed in any quarter or barrio of this town, independent of the penalties which by the present regulations of police, attach to the individual offending, as well as the person actually harbouring and concealing the offender, and all commandants of quarters, alcaldes of barrios, and all other magistrates, and all His Majesty's subjects are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

By command of his Excellency.

(signed) *P. Reinagle*, Secretary.

I do hereby certify, that this order of Government is a true and faithful copy.

Philip Souper, Secretary.

Trinidad.

Before the Honourable Ashton Warner, Esquire, His Majesty's Chief Judge in and over the said Island, &c. &c. &c.

ON this eleventh day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, personally came and appeared Philip Dotten Souper, esquire, of the said island, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposeth and saith, That he is the Secretary of his Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford, baronet, Governor of the said island of Trinidad, and that in such capacity he has caused to be made and taken from the printed proclamation and order of government, dated respectively the sixteenth day of January one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and the twenty-fifth day of February one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, as printed by Mathew Gallagher, deceased, late the government printer of the said island, the proclamation and order of government hereto annexed, marked with the letters (A.) and (B.) and that he has duly examined and compared the same with the said printed proclamation and order of government, and is thereby enabled to depose that the said documents (A.) and (B.) are true and faithful copies from the said several printed proclamation and order of government, to which due faith and credit is and are given, and that the signatures of the said deponent respectively annexed to the said several certificates are of his proper hand-writing.

Sworn to before me, the day and year aforesaid,
Ashton Warner, Chief Judge.

Philip D. Souper.

—2.—

In Sir R. Woodford's Letter to Earl Bathurst, of 1st July 1822.

Before his Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel Aritas William Young, administering the Government of the said Island and its Dependencies, &c. &c.

(signed) *Aritas William Young.*

TO all whom these presents shall come, Greeting:—

BE it known that the Honourable Ashton Warner, esquire, before whom the several affidavits or depositions numbered from one to twenty both inclusive, are sworn to by the several witnesses thereto deposing, is His Majesty's Chief Judge of the said island, and that to all acts done before him, and of his signature, due faith and credit is are and ought to be given as well in judgment as thereout.

Given under my hand at seal at arms, at Government House in the town of Port of Spain, in the said Island, and on this eighth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the third year of His Majesty's reign.

By His Excellency's command,

Lewis Pantin, acting Secretary.

—3.—

In Sir R. Woodford's Letter to Earl Bathurst, of 1st July 1822.

Sir,

IT having come to my knowledge, that a petition, which was presented to your Excellency in the year 1814, by Mr. Robert S. Marache, praying your Excellency's permission for me to land on this colony from the Spanish Main, with your Excellency's answer thereto, has been made the subject of complaint against you to His Majesty's ministers, I therefore think it a duty which I owe myself and your Excellency, to certify that I have never directly or indirectly authorized any such proceedings; and that I have never, in any manner, expressed disapprobation at the treatment which I received from your Excellency, either previous to, or on my being permitted to land in this colony.

I also think it proper to acquaint your Excellency, that I have never seen the papers alluded to, and know not their contents

I have the honour to be, &c.

Trinidad, May 7th 1822. *Jo Robins.*

His Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford, bart.
Governor of the Colony of Trinidad, &c.

—4.—

THE original commitment, order and release of Padre Revas.
Trinidad, 7th and 9th Feb. 1815.

Sir, Government House, 7th February 1815.

You will confine in prison the priest Feo Josef Revas, being a man of bad character.

I am, &c.

To Mr. Smith. *Aaron Jesse,* Chief of Police.

Sir, Government House, 9th February 1815.

You will release the priest named Josef Revas, committed the day before yesterday.

To Mr. Smith. *Aaron Jesse,* Chief of Police.

(Translation.)

Mr. Secretary, Port of Spain, 26th February, 1822.

I have the honour to inform you, that the guns which are in the quarter of Toco, are in the following condition:—

One six-pounder upon the estate of Lieut^t Col^l Gledstanes dismounted, and the trunnions nearly destroyed by rust; it was raised on some logs, and fired by the commandant of the quarter, Mr. Wheeler (who was drunk at the time) upon an English sloop which had anchored, and which he supposed to be a Spanish corsair, three of them having anchored in the morning to purchase provisions which were refused them. The gun was upset on its discharge, and has remained so ever since; this is about six years ago.

One old swivel which is upset in the court yard; both these guns belong to the estate.

There are also two dismounted four pounders at Cumana, which are almost buried in the earth on the coast, which are perfect, left by an English sloop, which was shipwrecked on coming to take in sugars, and left them here about six years past.

Of this, you may assure Lieut^t Col^l Young.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

To Mr. Philip Souper. *André Rolland.*

EXTRACT from Minute of Council, on the opening of the Marquis del Toro's Letter.
Copy of a Minute of Council, held the 31st day of May 1816.

Present—His Excellency the Governor, the Honourable the Chief Judge, Lawrence Nihell, the Compte de Loppinot, and William H. Burnley.

His Excellency the Governor having laid before the board three packets of letters, addressed to Mr. Black, brought by the schooner Paz, and having considered the circumstances of suspicion, arising from the manner in which they had been conveyed, the character of the captain to whom they were entrusted, as well as from the address of the enclosures to the Marquis del Toro, appearing legible through the envelope, the Governor and Council were of opinion, that the same should be opened. Upon examination, under cover of Mr. Black, were found three letters addressed to the Marquis del Toro, being part of a series of correspondence, detailing a recital of transactions deeply involving the security of the West India colonies, and more particularly those that are contiguous to the Spanish main, copies of which it was deemed advisable to transmit without delay to His Majesty's ministers; and two letters for Mr. Beggorat, which relating only to matters of a private nature were directed to be delivered to that gentleman. It was then resolved, that Mr. Black (who his Excellency stated, was fully apprized of the conditions under which the residence in the colony of the Marquis del Toro and his brother had been permitted) is highly reprehensible in permitting any correspondence requiring concealment to be carried on under his name without the previous knowledge of the government, and that he be cautioned to prevent such use of his name for the future; and that the Marquis del Toro and his brother be informed, that his Excellency and the Council observed with surprize and concern, that notwithstanding the conditions upon which their residence had been permitted in this island, that they were keeping up a correspondence with the chiefs of a party, whose movements had never ceased to be a source of anxiety to this government, and whose new views and connexions as announced in the letters addressed to them, are decidedly dangerous to this as well as of all the other West India colonies; and that as it did not appear that the marquis and his brother had given the usual security of foreign residents, the Governor and Council were of opinion, that they should be called upon to furnish the same each in the usual sum.

The board then advised, that his Excellency should frame a report to His Majesty's government, pointing out the increased danger arising to this colony from the new and extraordinary connections and desperate measures adopted by the Spanish revolutionary chiefs, which if successful under the protection of Pétion, would necessarily lead to a system of society similar to those already established in St. Domingo.

Port of Spain, 2d February 1822.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy, taken from the minutes of His Majesty's council of this island. And I further certify, that no letters, except those above alluded to, addressed to any individual in this colony, were ever opened by his Excellency Sir Ralph Woodford in his council, during the period of his administration of this colony.

Henry Murray, D. C. Council.

I do hereby declare, that no letter whatever, addressed to any other person than the Governor, was ever opened by him, to my knowledge, during the period I had the honour of being his secretary, and during the years 1813, 1814, 1815, and 1817.

2d January 1822. *P. Reinagle.*

Copy of a letter from Mr. White to the Escribano de Camará, relative to a bundle of dispatches wrecked upon the sea coast from the Spanish Main.

Dear Sir, 30th August 1820.

Mr. Corrie informs me that he has deposited with you, by order of his Excellency, some dispatches for Mr. Zea, that were picked up open on the sea shore at Point-à-Pierre; these dispatches were sent to my care to forward to London, and were thrown overboard by Mr. Macarno, a few days ago, when captured on his voyage from the Oronoco, on the coast of this island. As the object of the deposit was to secure them until claimed, and as the subject of them may be of great importance to Mr. Zea's mission to England, I beg to state, that if delivered to me, I shall forward them by the Charlotte Gambier, which will sail for Cork in a day or two. I have, &c.

John Carter, esq. Escribano de Camará, (signed) *William White.*

In Sir Ralph Woodford's letter to Earl Bathurst of 1st July 1822.

Sir, Government House, 18th September 1815.

I am directed by his Excellency to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, and to acquaint you that Joseph Augustine, the man you sent up, has been ordered to work in chains for a month. I am, &c. &c.

The Commandant of La Brea. (signed) *George Martin*, acting Secretary.

This letter was in reply to a report made by the Commandant of La Brea, of the frequent disturbances made in that quarter, by Joseph Augustin; and of his frequent contraventions of the laws of the colony, by going to and from the Spanish main without any passport, which produced so bad an effect on the other Spanairds in the quarter, that a severe punishment was considered necessary to deter them from similar practices.

Philip D. Souper, Secretary.

Sir, Government House, 29th December 1817.

Two of the passengers brought here by the Morgan Rattler, having represented to me, that the master of that vessel had informed them, that he was not permitted by this government to proceed to the Oronoco; I desire you will again explain to the master, what I thought had been sufficiently explained to him on his reporting the arrival of his vessel to me; viz. that it was only my duty to warn him of the blockade of the river Oronoco and coasts of Paria, but not to prevent his proceeding thither if he chose to continue his voyage.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

The Harbour Master. (signed) *Ralph Woodford.*

A true copy, which I certify,
Philip D. Souper, Secretary.

— Nº 34. —

STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE

Appointed by the Landholders of Trinidad, and delivered to the Colonial Department; dated 1st November 1816.

VARIOUS heavy burthens have lately been imposed on the inhabitants of Trinidad by additional taxes, by the order in council for enregistering the slaves, by the augmentation of fees of office, and by the proclamation respecting the grants of land, made under the Spanish cedula of 1783. All these measures having one and the same effect, that of draining the pockets of the inhabitants, and following each other in rapid succession, have greatly increased the discontent which the continuance of Spanish laws, could not otherwise than excite among British subjects.

As it is important that His Majesty's ministers should be correctly apprised of the real state of things in that Colony, and as no person resident there, will venture to provoke the resentment of a Governor armed with his extraordinary powers, by openly remonstrating against his proceedings, the substance of various representations confidentially addressed to individuals here, has been compiled and arranged, and will be found in the following observations, classed under the respective heads of grievance which have been already enumerated.

As the framers of this memorial are not stating facts within their own knowledge, they cannot pledge themselves that none of the representations which have been transmitted to them, may prove erroneous; and therefore only offer them as materials for inquiry. At the same time they feel themselves bound to add, that some of them are supported by official documents; that others can be confirmed by the testimony of persons now in this country; and that all of them have been furnished by individuals whose characters are a sufficient guarantee against the supposition of their being wilfully guilty of misrepresentation or exaggeration.

Increase of Taxes.

The only tax levied in Trinidad till after the arrival of Sir Ralph Woodford, was a duty of 3 ½ per cent on imports and exports; which under the government of General Picton, not only proved sufficient to defray all the expenses of the civil establishment of the colony, but left a surplus of near 100,000 dollars in the colonial chest, which, on his departure for Europe, he handed over to his successor in office.

Sir Ralph Woodford probably found some new financial measure necessary to supply the deficit in the revenue of Trinidad occasioned by his own conduct. For instead of observing that strict neutrality between the contending parties on the Spanish Main, which His Majesty's ministers are understood to have recommended, he has shewn so decided a hostility to the independents, that when a great number of those unfortunate wretches fled to Trinidad as an asylum from the fury of the royalists, he refused them permission to land; and forced them back into the power of their enemies, by whom many of them were immediately massacred, on the beach of Paria and Maturin.

He has given other proofs of his inimical disposition towards them; for after having rejected the petition of several inhabitants of Port of Spain, soliciting an asylum for an American merchant, established on the Main, and offering security for his good conduct, because he was not a Spanish born subject; he rejected similar petitions in favour of persons who were Spanish subjects without assigning any reason whatever. His answer to the petition on behalf of the American merchant was as follows: " It is inconsistent with the regulations by which I am instructed to guide my conduct, to admit to a residence here, during the present disturbed state of the Spanish neighbouring colonies, persons not natural born subjects of his Catholic Majesty," " signed, R. Woodford, and dated " 25th August 1814." His answer to a petition on behalf of Donna Anna Antonia Guezza, a lady eighty years of age, Don Jose Francisco Ramires, and his wife Donna Isabel Antonia Alcala, the mother, son, and daughter-in-law of a Spanish inhabitant of Trinidad, is couched in these laconic terms: " This petition cannot be complied with," " signed, " Ralph Woodford, and dated 23d September 1814."

By this conduct, equally cruel, inconsistent, and impolitic, he has totally destroyed the confidence, and nearly annihilated the intercourse that formerly subsisted between Trinidad and the Spanish Main; and which contributed so much both to the revenue and prosperity of that colony, as well as to the manufacturing and commercial interests of Great Britain.

At the time, when Sir Ralph Woodford suggested his new scheme of ways and means to His Majesty's ministers, the annual extent of the civil establishment of Trinidad, was calculated to be as under:

Governor - - - - - - - - -	£. 4,000
Chief Judge - - - - - - - -	2,000
Attorney-general - - - - - - -	500
Secretary and Registrar of the Colony - - -	500

Governor's Assessor	1,000
Registrar of Slaves	500
Treasurer	750
Commissary of Population	500
Rector	800
Catholic Clergy	2,000
Governor's Secretary	500
Clerk or Assistant in the Treasurer's office	200
Mr. Nihell's pension	400
Rent of Government House	720
	£. 14,370

Exchange at 200 or 4/6 sterling p' dollar, is currency £. 28,740.

The taxes recommended by Sir Ralph Woodford and now levied, are estimated to produce as follows:

Duty on 3 ½ per cent on imports, (cottons and linens excepted,) taken at one-third of the former average	£. 9,390	
Duty on exports	35,000	
	44,390	
Deduct the proportion paid to the cabildo	3,170	
		41,220
Tax on negroes, at 20s. per head		25,717
D° on houses		5,000
D° on wines and spirits		5,000
Currency - - £.		76,937

In order to account for the high estimate of the duty on exports it may be necessary to observe, that the tax upon produce is now levied on the real and not as formerly on the official value; so that a hogshead of sugar which before paid 1 ½ dollar, now pays an average of about three dollars.

The proclamation under which the new taxes were imposed, declares the objects of them to be, " to provide within the said island, funds adequate to the maintenance of its " civil government and police, and for making of roads, erecting and repairing buildings, " and for other purposes of local convenience and economy, for the interior welfare and " security thereof."

In point of fact, not one shilling of these taxes has been appropriated to the repairing or making of roads or streets, or to the police; these objects being provided for by other means. The roads, by the statute labour of the planters; the streets, by an assessment on the owners of every house, to pay the expenses of paving and repairing their own frontage; and the police, by the cabildo, who raise a separate revenue upon the inhabitants exclusive of the government taxes, and amounting to £. 10,000 per annum, for this particular object, which is placed under their special jurisdiction.

With respect to erecting and repairing buildings, Governor Woodford has laid the foundation of a new Catholic church, although the old one was both sufficiently durable and capacious; and after expending a considerable sum of money on this project, has abandoned it altogether; he has also pulled down the Protestant church, which was nearly finished when he arrived, in order to remove it from the centre of a large square, called Brunswick-square, where it formed an ornamental object; and has placed it in one side of the said square, where the effect of it in point of ornament will be lost. He has also appropriated £. 10,000 to build a more spacious market for the sale of butcher's meat, and £. 5,000 to another, for the sale of fish; after his measures had driven away most of the Spanish launches, who used to supply the island with the former article, and a great proportion of the free coloured people whose occupation it was to furnish the latter.

These statements show the grounds on which the inhabitants of Trinidad complain; in the first place, that the additional taxes which have been lately imposed upon them, are far heavier than are necessary; and in the next, that much of what is wrung from their industry, instead of being appropriated as the proclamation issued in His Majesty's name recites, " to purposes of local convenience and economy, for the interior welfare and security " of the colony," is expended upon objects either useless or absurd.

Registry of Slaves.

The order in council for enregistering the slaves in Trinidad may be considered as a distinct branch of taxation.

Exclusively of the fees to the registrar and the commissioners, the incidental expenses to which the inhabitants are subjected by this measure, are extremely heavy.

Near 1,400 judicial processes are said to have been entered in the different tribunals, in consequence of this order in council; the costs of which, those only who, unfortunately for themselves, know any thing of Spanish law proceedings, as conducted in Trinidad, are qualified to estimate.

By this order in council, all the inhabitants are obliged to give in the returns of their slaves, between the 1st and 11th of January in each year; and to do this in person at the office of the registrar. This injunction obliges them to come to Port of Spain from the remotest extremities of the island; and as the registrar cannot attend them all at once, many of them, after having made a journey of 60 or 70 miles, are obliged to live several days at an inn, with their horses and servants, till it suits his leisure to attend them. The expense imposed upon the inhabitants by this and the various other attendances, which both the registrar and commissioners are empowered to require, is a very great grievance, independent of the disadvantage of their being obliged to absent themselves from their estates during the crop season, when these annual returns are called for, and when their presence at home is peculiarly necessary.

In a political point of view, the summoning all the white men to the capital at the same moment, and leaving the slaves without superintendence or controul, is a very important objection to the present system of registration, which has been found totally useless to every good practical purpose, and only efficacious as an instrument of vexation and oppression to the inhabitants of Trinidad.

Increase of Fees of Office.

A docket of fees was settled by Governor Picton, and published for the government of the inhabitants of Trinidad, in a proclamation dated the 1st November 1798. This docket continued in force till the arrival of Mr. George Smith as chief judge, who made some alterations on it, but the most important have since been made by Governor Sir Ralph Woodford.

In consequence of the suppression of the Spanish escribanos and their offices, a notarial act, which formerly cost 24 bits, or two and two-thirds dollars, now costs eight dollars; and if drawn by a lawyer, which is frequently necessary, the expense is infinitely greater; a bill of sale of a slave, with translation, having been charged as high as 24 dollars. Under the old system, none of this extra expense was incurred, the escribanos being lawyers as well as notaries.

According to the Spanish law, a will in the handwriting of the testator, the mode in which wills are usually drawn in that country, may be opened and proved before any of the judges or alcaldes, as well as before the Governor or chief judge; and the fees, according to the old table, were 104 bits (9½ dollars,) but by an ordinance of Sir Ralph Woodford, such wills can only be opened and proved before himself; and the fees now charged, amount to from 50 to 100 dollars.

By the old docket, the fee on presenting a petition to a judge, was two dollars; at present, the fee is six dollars on the first, and four on every subsequent petition to the chief judge or to the Governor in his tribunal as intendant, and 12 dollars to the latter in his superior tribunal, or tribunal of audiencia.

The judge's fee on the examination of a witness, was formerly eight bits, or less than a dollar, Judge Smith raised it to 12 dollars, in order, as he said, to cure folks of going to law; but rather, as other persons thought, to fill his own pockets.

Under the Spanish law, every man may prepare and present his own pleadings, except in the superior tribunal, merely having them signed by some lawyer admitted to practice in the court, in order to guard against their containing any thing contrary to rule; and the highest fee paid for this signature was two dollars, in some cases it was only two bits. Under the present system, all pleadings must be prepared by a lawyer, and the lowest fee on any paper presented to the court, is 16 dollars to the lawyer and six dollars to the judge. In every affair of consequence, the usual retaining fee charged by a lawyer is 200 dollars; some even charge 400; and every subsequent proceeding is in proportion. All law charges are first paid out of the property at issue; and it frequently happens that the creditor who gains possession is no better off than the debtor who loses it, the whole estate being absorbed in law charges.

According to the Spanish law, no execution can issue without previous notice or citation being served upon the party; nor can any process be instituted for sums less than 20 dollars, except in an inferior court, that of the alcaldes in ordinary, something like our courts of conscience, in which the decision is summary, and the costs very trifling. In violation of these rules, Sir Ralph Woodford has ordered the advertisements in the public gazettes of Trinidad, which many individuals never take in, to be considered as due notice in default of payment of the fees on the examination and registration of slaves; and without further ceremony for the recovery of a single dollar, he issues an execution, the expense of which is 12 dollars, and the fee upon which he divides with the marshal.

So great is the present avidity for fees in Trinidad, that even British hospitality is sold, and fees are extorted from unfortunate persons who escape with the wreck of their fortunes to Trinidad, as an asylum for the fury of contending parties and the horrors of civil war. As a specimen of the extent to which this practice is carried, the following statement is given, of sums paid by a few particular emigrants of this description, to the secretary of Governor Sir Ralph Woodford, for his Excellency's permission to reside in Trinidad during pleasure:—

Donna Estifania Marquez of Granada with seven servants, paid 52 dollars.

Donna Narcisa Marquez, with four children and six servants, came from Cumana, and paid 30 dollars.

Don Fernando Penalver came from Grenada, with his wife, her two brothers, and seven servants; the fee demanded of him was 42 dollars. He petitioned, and only paid 22 dollars.

Don Joseph Francisco Ramirez came from Grenada, with his wife and two servants; the fee demanded of him was 30 dollars; he petitioned, and it was reduced to 20 dollars.

The truth of the preceding observations as to fees, may be ascertained by instituting an inquiry into the fees paid to the old escribanos, whose papers since their offices were suppressed, have been deposited either in the office of Mr. Murray, or of Mr. Jones, escribano of the cabildo; and by procuring copies of the tables fixed up in the different tribunals and public offices, from the time when Trinidad first came under British government to the present moment.

A similar account should be required of the fees taken by the different governors and their secretaries during the same period, as well as of the fines imposed upon individuals by Sir Ralph Woodford.

Undoubtedly the most effectual mode of redressing these grievances, is by preventing the Governor from taking any fees; because he will not have the same temptation to raise them to an exorbitant height, when they no longer find their way into his own pocket. But it is not sufficient merely to provide for the future, it is necessary also to investigate the past. A new docket of fees should then be established, and published for the information of all parties, under the authority of government.

It may be further added, that a similar regulation, both with respect to fees of office and fees of legal practitioners, is extremely wanted in the other West India colonies, though probably in none so much as in Trinidad.

Proclamation respecting Grants of Land.

Redress against so much of the proclamation issued by Sir Ralph Woodford, on the 5th December 1815, as relates to the imposition of fines and quit rents, has already been given by His Majesty's ministers; but other clauses of it, equally unjust in principle, and far more oppressive in their operation, still remain in force.

The possessors of lands under Spanish grants, contend that they are entitled to hold them upon the terms on which they were originally accepted and cultivated, and that any infraction of those terms will be a violation of the capitulation under which the inhabitants of Trinidad surrendered to the British arms; the 8th and 9th articles of which guaranteed their private property, and pledged the British government to consider all contracts and purchases made according to the laws of Spain, as binding and valid.

This claim on the good faith of the British government is incontrovertible; but Sir Ralph Woodford attempts to evade the force of it, by assuming that the parties who accepted these grants, were bound by the cedula of 1783, to record them in the book, Becerro, of population, and that all grants not so recorded are forfeited to the crown. A reference to the cedula itself, will shew this assumption to be unfounded.

The third article of the cedula indeed, prescribes, that these grants should be registered in that book; but it neither imposes the duty of registering them upon the new settlers, nor makes the registry itself essential to the validity of their titles. It is directory not conditional. The document which is to serve as the title deed of their property, is the copy of their respective allotments; in other words, the diagrams or plans of their grants, taken by the surveyor general, which hitherto, both under Spanish and British government, have uniformly been so considered and recognized.

The duty of registering these grants properly belonged to officers appointed by the King of Spain; but they like many others in all countries when acting at a distance from controul or supervision, attempted to derive undue advantages from their situation; and demanded large fees for doing that which they were paid for doing by the King of Spain, and bound by his royal cedula to do without fee or reward; the second article of that cedula declaring expressly that these lands were to be given gratuitously and in perpetuity (gratuitamente y en perpetuidad.)

Other clauses in this cedula shew, that the King of Spain never contemplated the payment of fees for these grants by the new settlers; for they exempt them from the payment of all duties and taxes for ten years, and direct the Governor to furnish them with money to purchase cattle, mules and implements of agriculture out of the royal treasury. This cedula opened Trinidad as a place of refuge for fugitive debtors, and all these provisions were evidently made with a view to the state of poverty in which persons who availed themselves of it might be expected to arrive, and are wholly incompatible with the idea of their being required to pay large fees for recording their grants.

From the foregoing considerations, there appears no ground whatever for the language of the proclamation, “ That a great proportion of the titles to lands in Trinidad, are defec-“ tive or absolutely void, either as arising from the neglect of the parties themselves, or from “ an abuse or violation of their respective grants ;” and in further proof of the just title by which the inhabitants hold these lands, they appeal to the general laws of the Indies, which declare as follows :—

All parties who have received grants from the governors of any of the Spanish colonies, and have resided upon and cultivated their lands for four years, are entitled to dispose of the same by sale or in any other manner they may think proper. Recopilacion, book 4. Title 12. Law 1.

The same laws declare, four years residence and cultivation, to give absolute dominion of property in grants so obtained. Recopilacion, book 4. Title 12. Law 2.

In support of the validity of the titles by which persons held lands, though not recorded in the book Becerro, and of their being considered as having absolute dominion over them, after four years residence and cultivation, it may farther be urged, that numerous sales and conveyances have been made of them, from time to time, and recorded in the different public offices of the escribanos in Trinidad; for it is obvious, that if the titles to these lands had been forfeited, as now declared, no Spanish lawyer would have advised his client to pay a valuable consideration for lands thus circumstanced.

Another proof to the same effect may be offered in the conduct of the Spanish governor of Trinidad, the representative of his sovereign, and the party whose duty it was to support and enforce the rights of the crown; but who in cases of mortgage, or sale of these lands to parties residing in Europe, constantly gave his signature in order to establish the legality of the deeds, and of the certificates that the property was not subject to any prior incumbrance; which he never would have done, if those lands had been considered as still belonging to the crown, because the grants of them had not been recorded in the book Becerro.

Thus it clearly appears, that the principle upon which the proclamation of Sir Ralph Woodford proceeds, is altogether untenable, and the relief that has been given with respect to the fines and quit rents, ought also to be extended to the other new rights claimed for the crown, of resuming these lands for what the proclamation terms partial cultivation, and the taking any part of them whenever required for the public service.

With respect to the point of due cultivation, all that is required, either by the cedula of 1783, or the Spanish laws of the Indies, is that the grantee should reside upon and cultivate the lands allotted to him, with the means he possessed, and in proportion to which the extent of his grant was regulated, for the term of four years; after which the law gave him absolute dominion over them, and the right of disposing of them by sale, or in any other manner he pleased. No man can guarantee the lives of his negroes, and if he was deprived of them by contagious disorders, or any other calamity, the Spanish government did not punish him for his misfortunes, by escheating his land. Much less should the British government enforce such a principle, after having abolished the slave trade; a measure which, however dictated by the high considerations of justice, humanity and policy has rendered the loss of slaves irretrievable.

The other new right set up by the crown of resuming any part of the lands so granted whenever required for the public service, and indemnifying the proprietor out of the uncleared lands, places the property of every individual on a most precarious footing. It leaves him liable to be ejected from his house, at the pleasure of the Governor, and referred for his indemnity to that which is actually of no value; much cleared land being to be purchased in Trinidad for less than the expense of cutting down the wood.

In opposition to this claim of right, the inhabitants of Trinidad urge the laws of Spain, which recite all the reserves made by the crown in these colonial grants, (amongst which the rights in question are not to be found), and distinctly declare, that they extend to nothing else. The King of Great Britain can acquire no other rights, either by the conquest or cession of Trinidad, than those which belonged to the King of Spain at the time. He cannot assume those of which the King of Spain had previously divested himself, in favour of his subjects, without violating their just rights and infringing the capitulation under which they surrendered to his government.

This right has not only been claimed but exercised by Sir Ralph Woodford, and that in a manner which has excited great alarm among the inhabitants of Trinidad.

Last year the attorney-general of Trinidad, under the direction of the Governor, instituted proceedings at the suit of the crown, against Belmont estate, on the plea that it was the property of the crown; but this case will be best explained by the following copies of the judicial decrees, passed by the judge in the court of the first instance, and the Governor in his court of appeal as intendant.

Copy of a DECREE in the matter of Heywood and Parke *versus* Barry and Black, and the claim of His Majesty the King on the lands of Belmont.

“ A question of title to the property in the land at Belmont, taken in execution at the “ suit of Messrs. Parke and Heywood, against the heirs of Barry, has been raised; the “ attorney-general on the part of the crown, as *tercero poseedor*, claiming under the general “right of His Britannic Majesty, to all lands in this island for which no express grant appears, and as succeeding to this, as one of the rights possessed by the King of Spain before the conquest.

“To this claim an answer has been made in behalf of the heirs of Barry, setting forth an occupation of more than thirty years, by persons under whom they claim a verbal offer of the colonial government in 1805, and the actual payment of rent under such a contract until a title should be given; the latter seems to be partially admitted by the attorney-general, and the question at present is, whether the non-conformity of the several possessors of this property to the rules laid down in the cedula of the King of Spain, dated the year 1783, and the non-appearance of their names in the *Libro Becerro de Poblacion*, as prescribed by the third section of the cedula, shall work a forfeiture of the lands owned by purchase from the former possessors by Messrs. Barry and Black. The language of the third section of the cedula is directory only, and involves no penalty for the omission of the duties it enjoins; and it appears to me, that as forfeiture of that which a man possesses is odious, and operates as a heavy punishment, some violation of an express condition must appear, before it can take effect; and that it would be very dangerous to create forfeitures by implication. It is urged, however, that the sense entertained in the year 1785 by the parties themselves, of the defect in their own title, induced them to apply to Governor Chacon for a confirmation of it; and that such confirmation is now wanting, and does not appear; a written confirmation undoubtedly is wanting, but on the other hand there is a *bonâ fide* possession of thirty years, with the perfect knowledge of the person to whom the application by Messrs. Barry and Black was addressed, and continued with the tacit and express consent of every succeeding governor, down to the year 1815. The facts of payment of rent by the government, from the year 1815, and of the negociation for the purchase of the estate from the heirs of Barry being admitted, seems to be decisive of this question, and as adding to the weight of evidence that is afforded by the uninterrupted possession of more than thirty years.

“The title therefore of the heirs of Black and Barry to the lands taken in execution, is declared to be good and warranted; let the plaintiffs and defendants, as well as the attorney-general, be notified to appoint appraisers on their respective parts, to value the lands; and as the provisional agreement alleged to have been entered into in 1805, and the quantum of rent to be paid to the colonial government, appear to require proof, and are somewhat extraordinary in their import, as set forth and alleged by the defendants; a time of proof, not exceeding thirty days, is given, common to the attorney-general and the heirs of Barry.”

(signed) *J. T. Bigge*, Chief Judge.
1st July 1815.

True copy, (signed) *W. Gillman*.

To Wm. H. Burnley, Esq. Attorney for succession Barry.

Copy of the DECREE of his Excellency Sir *Ralph James Woodford*, in the proceedings before him on appeal, by His Majesty's Attorney-general, from the sentence pronounced by the court of First Instance, in which the heirs of Barry claim the lands of Belmont, on which the present Government Cottage is built.

“AS no act of the servant can forfeit the rights of the lord, the act of His Majesty's Governors in this island, in paying a rent for the lands called Belmont, cannot divest the crown of the rights of ownership to them.

“No declaration having been made by His Majesty since the island was conquered by the force of his arms, as to the lands, they must all be considered in the same situation as when the island was taken.

“It was only in December last, that the royal determination, as to the tenure of lands in this island was made known; and it would have been as competent to His Majesty to have admitted as a good title the mere possession of lands, as to have confirmed the provisions of the cedula of 1783.

“As no royal grant of the lands in question appears to have been granted, in conformity to the third article of that cedula, the right of ownership thereof claimed by the succession of Barry, is declared to be void, and to appertain to the crown; according to the proclamation of the 5th December 1815.

“The right of the representative of the said succession to the compensation, granted by the second clause of the said proclamation, on due estimation of the said lands, is hereby reserved to him, to be presented before the court of intendant, (R. W.) and an allowance for the rent of the premises until 19th November 1814 is granted, subject to the quantum which shall be established by proof, and let the autos be returned to the court of first instance.”

(signed) *Ralph Woodford*,
Antonio Gomez.

This decree goes even farther than the proclamation of December 5th, for Belmont had been possessed by Don Pasquel de Soler, *prior* to the date of the cedula of 1783; and admitting the interpretation of the third clause of that cedula, contended for by Sir Ralph Woodford to be correct, only the grants made under that cedula could possibly be considered as liable to be escheated, for not being recorded in the book Becerro. This decree vitiates the titles of all lands held by tenures of the most ancient date, from the first settlement of the colony down to the publication of the cedula of 1783; and only recognizes the validity of the 137 grants made under that cedula, and recorded in the book Becerro.

Probably the title of no estate in Trinidad stands upon such strong foundation as Belmont, the possession of it has been perhaps immemorial; it certainly was one of the first spots established in the colony, being in the vicinity of Port d'Espagne. The ownership of it can be traced back as far as the year 1780, when it was purchased from a Spanish proprietor by a free man named Riviere, who came there from St Vincent's, with his wife, nine children, and twenty slaves; and therefore was entitled to hold 155 quarrées of land. Riviere sold it to Don Pasquel de Soler, who sold it again to Mr. Barry, in the year 1784; fortunately for whom, the conveyance escaped the destructive fire of 1808, and was found regularly recorded in the office of a notary public, according to the [illegible] of the Spanish law: Mr. Dawson of Liverpool, obtained possession of it from Mr. Barry, on the plea of having demands against him, by a sentence of the court in Trinidad; but was compelled to restore it, by a decree of the superior court of the audiencia of the Caraccas, which was afterwards confirmed by a decree of King Charles the Fourth, in council at Madrid; and Mr. Barry's title was further established by rent having been paid him for this estate by the colonial government, ever since the year 1805: yet Governor Woodford, administering Spanish law, confiscates this estate, in opposition to the decree of the royal audiencia of the Caraccas, confirmed by the King of Spain himself in council; and also in opposition to the decree of Judge Bigge, founded on an uninterrupted possession of more than thirty years, and the express acknowledgment of every governor of Trinidad, down to the year 1815.

No man can foresee where this system of confiscation will end, for another estate called the Union, adjoining to Belmont, has also been escheated, merely "for the enlargement of the lands occupied by his Excellency the Governor," as will appear by the following decree.

Copy of a DECREE of the Honourable the Chief Judge, in the matter of His Majesty the King, requiring the resumption of Lands near Belmont never granted.

"AS it appears from the report of the commissary of population and surveyor-general, "that the lands forming Somersall's estate, are not registered in the Libro Becerro, in "conformity to the royal cedula of the King of Spain; and as it also appears by the petition "of the attorney-general, that they are required for the public service and for the enlarge- "ment of the lands occupied by his Excellency the Governor, and that the creditors "who claim either by tacit or special mortgage on the said lands, have received a promise "of indemnity in other lands to be granted to them, to the amount of the value of those "now resumed; and as the proclamation of his Excellency the Governor, dated the 5th "December 1815, has been confirmed and approved by His Royal Highness the Prince "Regent, and has acquired the force of law in this colony; Let judicial possession of the "sixty quarrées of land described in the plan of the commissary of population and sur- "veyor-general under the name of the Union Estate, be given to such person as shall be "named by his Excellency the Governor, or the attorney-general, with citation to the "neighbours of that estate, reserving to the creditors of the Union Estate the right of de- "manding and receiving a full equivalent for the Union Estate, in other lands to be granted "to them. Let the costs of these proceedings be taxed and paid from the colonial treasury."

9th August 1816. (signed) *J. T. Bigge,*
(A true copy.) (signed) *J. D. Parke,* Act.^l Escri^o.

These new rights claimed by the crown, destroy the security of all private property, and lay every man at the mercy of the Governor. They are instruments of oppression which ought not to be entrusted to any individual, particularly to one who has already shewn the use that will be made of them in his hands. The establishment of any of these new claims would involve all the proprietors of land in the most serious situation. Some change of ownership has taken place in almost the whole of these grants, and many of them have been transferred repeatedly; In every sale, the seller guarantees a clear title to the purchaser; and the property being afterwards found to be subject to any incumbrance, vitiates the purchase. The titles to these estates therefore, being declared by authority "to be either defective, or absolutely void;" those who have bought them have a right to re-demand their purchase money; which as land in Trinidad has much depreciated in value, they will gladly do, and thus a scene of endless litigation will be opened, and the greatest part of the landed property in the island be thrown into confusion.

In fact, this proclamation appears to have originated in that love of fees which have characterised the government of Sir Ralph Woodford; and which displayed itself in the first docket of fees upon these grants, which he submitted to the approbation of His Majesty's ministers, but which deservedly received their censure and correction. He and his council now recommend the remission of the fines and quit-rents, which were originally held out as sources of revenue to the crown; but not of those clauses which contribute to the power or emolument of the Governor. It is desirable, no doubt, upon a change of government in any colony, that all titles to land should be confirmed and recorded, on the payment of very moderate fees; and all the rest of the project ought to be abandoned.

Corvées.

The great proportion of negro labour put into requisition by Sir Ralph Woodford, for the purpose of making and repairing roads, is extremely burthensome to the inhabitants of Trinidad, and the misapplication of that labour aggravates the grievance.

Last year, Governor Woodford thought proper to order a new road to be made through Marabella estate, and to accomplish this object, all the able-bodied negroes belonging to that and the neighbouring plantations, were employed during almost the whole month of March. This appropriation of their labour during the heighth of the proper season for making sugar, prevented some of the estates from being able to take off the whole of their canes, and cost the proprietors a considerable proportion of their crop. This year, in the month of August, when the labour of the negroes upon the roads is in a great degree useless, the rainy season having set in, and the roads being a body of mud, but when their labour on the estates is extremely essential for the purpose of weeding the canes, on which the crop of the ensuing year depends, Sir Ralph Woodford ordered the negroes of the same estates out again, to work upon another road, that which had been made last year by his own order, being now abandoned.

Various other circumstances are subjects of great complaints among the inhabitants of Trinidad. Sir Ralph Woodford makes no scruple of intercepting the correspondence, and opening the private letters of individuals, although the Spanish law, tyrannical as it is, so far from authorizing, expressly prohibits such proceedings, declares " that the opening of letters is offensive to God, and that they should be, as they always have been, inviolable to all classes of persons."

The same law sentences officers of high rank, who violate secret correspondence to privation of office and perpetual banishment; and persons in inferior stations, to whipping and the gallies. (Recopilacion, Book 3. Title 16. Law 7.)

Not satisfied with the unbounded civil authority with which he is invested, Sir Ralph Woodford has also assumed the spiritual jurisdiction, which belongs to the inquisition. On a complaint being made to him by a Spanish priest, that two gentlemen had neglected to take off their hats, while he was passing by with the holy oils, in order to administer them to a sick person; Sir Ralph ordered them, though persons of most respectable characters and connections, to be immediatly put in gaol, to do public penance in the church, and then to be sent off the island, without permitting them to be heard in their own defence, either in person or by counsel; and when one of them, previous to his departure, attempted to address Sir Ralph Woodford in his own justification, Sir Ralph is said to have so far forgot himself, as to have taken him by the collar, and shook, if not struck him.

A recent occurrence has impressed the minds of the inhabitants of Trinidad with terror of the consequences of any attempt to expose the misconduct of their ruler, and with an apprehesion that their chains are rivetted too firmly to be shaken off.

Sir Ralph Woodford prevailed upon the commanding officer of His Majesty's ship Raven, to smuggle him forty-seven cases of claret from Martinique, for the use of his own table. The wine on being landed at Port D'Espagne, was seized by one of the searchers belonging to the custom house, who probably in consequence of some representation, or rather misrepresentation of Sir Ralph Woodford, was actually suspended from his situation for so doing. It certainly appears a most extraordinary perversion of justice, that instead of the Governor, who violated the law which he was sent out to enforce, meeting with the reprehension which such conduct deserved, he should escape with impunity, and that the officer who faithfully discharged the duty which he was bound by his oath of office to perform, should be punished.

This circumstance gives rise to a reflection of very grave importance. When the inhabitants of Trinidad see that the man appointed to rule over them can thus brave both public opinion and public justice, what sort of feelings, which such a state of things, be expected to excite in their minds? Can they do otherwise than consider all exhortations to obedience to the laws, or to moral or religious improvement, coming from such a quarter, as mere hypocritical mummery? or can they look upon His Majesty's government under which these proceedings are tolerated, with such sentiments of duty and affection as they ought to entertain?

To this enumeration of the grievances of which the inhabitants of Trinidad complain, it is necessary to add, that His Majesty's ministers, while they profess to have preserved the Spanish form of government in that island, have indeed preserved all its arbitrary and oppressive features, but have abolished the checks and restraints which that government found it necessary to establish, as guards against the abuse of those great discretionary powers with which their officers are invested. In the Spanish colonies, the popular part of the representation is the cabildo, with the election of whose members the Governors dare not interfere, and who have the right of stating the grievances of their fellow subjects to the Sovereign. In Trinidad, the political functions of that body are at an end, and they have been ordered by Sir Ralph Woodford, to confine themselves merely to their municipal duties. By the Spanish laws, every Governor and judge on quitting office at the end of three years, is obliged to undergo a residencia, at which all parties aggrieved during his administration, may prefer their charges against him; and he is tried for any mal-practices after being divested of the protection of official authority. The despotic powers of the Spanish Governor are still continued in the person of the British Governor, but his responsibility is done away; and the consequence is, that the complaints are not loud but deep; for no man will come forward as a public accuser, because he will not encounter the danger of offending the Governor, who exclusive of various indirect ways of making those who are obnoxious to him feel the weight of his resentment, is armed with the tremendous powers of inflicting fine, imprisonment and banishment at pleasure.

This system of government not only affects the happiness of individuals, but the general prosperity of the colony. The fact is notorious, that no advances can be obtained on the securities of property in Trinidad; and an estate in that island called Camden, was lately sold under a decree of the Lord Chancellor for £.10,750 which in any other British colony would have been worth £.25,000.

Full information as to the nature and extent of the grievances of the inhabitants of Trinidad, can only be furnished by men who possess local knowledge, and who know that they will be protected in speaking to the truth. The framers of this memorial, feel it their duty merely to state facts, leaving it to the wisdom of His Majesty's ministers to provide the proper remedies; but if they should think fit to appoint a commission to enquire into and report upon the state of things in that colony, with power to call for persons, papers and records they will give them the names of men, whose character, property and long residence in Trinidad, perfectly qualify them for the task.

London, 1st November 1816.

(signed) Jos. Marryat,
D. H. Rucker,
John Inglis,
W. Lushington, jun.
W. Manning.

—Nº 35.—

FURTHER STATEMENT; &c.

31st December 1817.

THE Committee appointed by the landholders of Trinidad, and by a general meeting of planters and merchants interested in that colony, beg leave to offer the following statement, in explanation of the memorial which they had formerly the honor to present, on the expediency of continuing the Spanish law in the administration of the colony.

The Committee do not presume to enter into any abstract discussion on the principles of legislation, or even to decide between the respective merits of the British code of laws and the Spanish. As subjects, however, of a free country, and ardent lovers of its laws and institutions, they are inclined by nature and habit to use all their influence and ability to extend that system of jurisprudence, under which the nation has flourished, and to establish it wherever the British arms and councils have extended the bounds of the empire; and in these sentiments they feel themselves supported by the practice of the government, in cases where any colony has been finally and permanently ceded to this nation, excepting in the single instance of the island in question; with regard to which it is held out by high authority, that the Spanish laws are well adapted to secure the liberty and property of those who live under them.

We are not prepared to subscribe to this opinion; but, supposing it to be well founded, we do not admit that the laws of Old Spain were at any time the invariable guide by which the people and territory of Trinidad were governed under their primitive rulers. No government, indeed, has been able to establish its own laws in its native colonies, without many limitations and alterations arising from the peculiarities of the colonial connection. We need not allude to *the state of slavery in our own West India colonies, which requires a distinct body of regulations that can have no existence at home.* Necessity and the nature of things have given occasion to a variety of changes, limitations and concessions in the conduct of public administration, as well as in the arrangement of private affairs, between man and man. The instant that Trinidad became a British island, the Spanish law began to lose its power and its application; and the possibility of its being strictly exercised. The intercourse with the mother country was at an end, from which the streams of law had emanated, and to which all appeals were necessarily made. The representative of the King of Spain had disappeared, who could naturally sympathize with the habits and feelings of his countrymen; and the judge had also passed away who might have been bigotted, corrupt and unjust, but still was a Spaniard, and deciding from no other rule or prejudices than such as were familiar to those who were brought before his tribunal. We may, therefore, in the exercise of candour, concede that the Spanish law, while Trinidad was under the government of its original settlers, could not have been beneficially exchanged for the English, or any other code, and that a British settler in those days would have been contented to submit to the rules of the settlement, though not agreeable to his own ideas of rectitude. But the case is now wholly altered. The country has been wrested from the Spanish crown, and has become a British possession. The regular intercourse with the mother country, and all supplies of fresh colonists from thence are cut off; the transit of people and of commerce is now transferred to our ports; our merchants and planters are gradually acquiring the possession of the soil; and a perpetual influx of wanderers from the main land, the island, and various parts of either continent, are forming a new and different population, under the guardianship of England, in a territory worthy of her adoption.

All these circumstances seem to point out the impolicy of this great nation condescending to hold such a settlement as a fief from the crown of Spain, by nourishing a perpetual deference to the mother country in the Spanish portion of its inhabitants; and imposing a strange and ill-understood system of laws, on the spirit of a mixed and growing population, which can be consolidated under only a more liberal and beneficent control.

It requires no evidence to prove that the maintenance of *foreign laws in a British colony must necessarily keep up the attachment and reverence for that foreign nation,* preserve its customs and the use of its language; purposes which surely are not meditated or intended by this government in the instance before us: yet the effect is visible; for in all other colonies, originally foreign, and now under English law, *the parents almost invariably send their offspring to Great Britain* to be educated in our language and manners, and in short to return Englishmen, devoted to our whole institutions; while the Spaniards of Trinidad are induced to nurture the youths to whom they can afford education, by sending them to Old Spain to imbibe the feeling and disposition which prevent the union and coalition of the settlers. It may be proper, therefore, to examine the character and merits of that system of law which is worthy of being maintained with so many sacrifices.

The law of Spain invests both Governor and judge with arbitrary power to imprison any person whatever, without assigning any cause, or on the most unfounded pretences. Mr. *Sanderson,* who is still a barrister at Trinidad, can testify, that he was advocate for Betsy Diggins, a poor woman there, who was detained in prison seven years, on suspicion of murdering a man; and there is every reason to believe that if proof had not been at length found, that the imputation was false, and the man still alive, she must have died there; and the horrors of a jail in that climate, and with the associates it contains, cannot easily be appreciated at home.

This is Spanish law, as exercised by an English representative of our own government. It was under the same authority that Mr. Gallaghan, the printer of the Trinidad Gazette, for the offence of printing an advertisement from a committee appointed by a general meeting of the inhabitants to petition for British laws, was confined in the common prison with malefactors and slaves, for two months; when he was released on the intercession of General Hislop.

The judge, to this day, exercises this arbitrary power over the press; punishes with unlimited imprisonment, and without trial, any contravention of his orders; or at his mere pleasure he may inflict any fine, and levy it by execution without a hearing, or assigning a cause.

A person may be called up and required in secret to answer interrogatories, which are written down and brought out to criminate him when occasion offers. Thus Dr. Geagan, who was suspected by the chief authorities of being author of a letter recommending a stricter investigation of the merits of members for a new medical board, than was agreeable to the founder of it, although written with due respect to the Governor, and with no motive but to consult the respectability of the profession, was brought forward in this manner and imprisoned four months.

A proclamation in 1814, which scattered terror over the island by declaring the greater part of the title deeds of estates to be defective or wholly void, and the property to be escheatable to the crown, was founded on intelligence procured in that self criminating way. An official letter was previously circulated by the commandants of quarters, directed to each proprietor or manager of an estate, to this effect: "I have already communicated to "you his Excellency the Governor's commands, for ascertaining the nature of the titles "of the several plantations in the quarter, I am now to advise you, that it will be requisite "for you to furnish me with the certified copy of that of the estate, to enable me to comply "with his Excellency's commands."

The Governor having learned that Mr. Littlepage, a merchant of Port of Spain, had received a letter from the Spanish main, demanded to see it; which being withheld on the true ground of being exclusively on his private commercial concerns, the Governor summoned him into his presence, and with an indignant rebuke absolved him from banishment merely on account of his former good conduct.

About the same time, an anonymous letter, with some allusions to the Governor, had been dropped in the store of Mr. Nelson, also a respectable merchant, and having been handed about was seized by the Governor, who ordered Nelson's desk to be broken open and his papers searched, with the hope of tracing a resemblance of hand-writing or water mark. Nothing appearing, he assuaged his disappointment by fining Mr. Nelson in two hundred dollars.

These are specimens of small but vexatious exercises of power, which if they are exercised by the individual in authority, ought surely to bring opprobrium on the law by which he is justified: but there are points of more importance, in which the oppression and injustice of the Spanish laws are intrinsic, and which cannot be attributed to the tyranny or misconduct of the administrators of it.

To convict of a capital crime, there must be produced two witnesses of the actual commission of the fact, so unexceptionable that a boy under fourteen, or a girl under twelve, or relative to the fourth degree, an accomplice, an enemy, and some other classes, are incompetent. Presumptive evidence is inadmissible, even when confirmed by the testimony of one eye witness; so that it is rarely possible to bring a murderer to justice, however notorious the case may be.

The Spanish law is also wrong in creating a distinction in punishments for the same crime, according to the quality or privilege of the accused person. Many instances might be adduced, but it is sufficient to refer to that example alluded to in the memorial, respecting the opening of letters of individuals, which subjects officers of high rank to privation of office and banishment, and inferior classes to whipping and the galleys.

It is grossly erroneous to suppose, *that the laws of Spain are milder to the slaves* and free people of colour, than those of the British colonies; for there are many crimes punished by exile only, if committed by whites, which are visited with death in free people of colour or slaves. These classes are also subject to various disabilities and punishments unknown to the British colonial laws.

The free men of colour, "a vile degraded race" as they are termed by the Spanish law, are not admitted as evidence against a white in any court. If he has no visible means of living, or be convicted of a misdemeanor, he is liable to be relegated to the mines, and the produce of his labours goes to the royal treasury. If he lift a hand against a white, it may be cut off. These laws are recorded in the recopilacion.

In British colonial law, a free man of colour, with one single exception, is equally received as evidence in courts of judicature as a white man, and stands on the same footing with respect to criminal charges and punishments.

By the Spanish law, a slave who absents himself from his master is punished with stripes, according to the duration of his absence, from fifty to two hundred lashes; and if his desertion exceed six months, it is punished with death. The master is bound under severe penalties to inform; neither has the alcalde any discretion to mitigate the punishment, unless for the first offence, or in cases where the slave returns spontaneously.

Such are the real laws acted upon; and the ordinance, or cedula of 1789, printed for the House of Commons in 1811, on which much stress was laid, never became law; for no law can be acted on in the colonies, unless it originates with the audiencia, and is ratified by the King, or comes from the Monarch, and has the subsequent ratification of the audiencia; which in the present case was never adhibited.

General Picton, a man of undoubted talent and experience, found the inadequacy and imperfection of the Spanish law; and was compelled to issue an ordinance of his own, as Governor, in June 1800, for regulating the treatment of slaves in Trinidad, combining some of the provisions of the Spanish ordinance of 1787, with others which appears to have been taken from the Guardian Act of the Island of Grenada.

Judge Smith, however, is contented to proceed on the unmitigated Spanish law, as appears from the celebrated case tried before him of Le Bis, the French surgeon and planter, who tied up one of his slaves for desertion, and after inflicting two hundred lashes, left him suspended, while he was enjoying his breakfast, and found the mangled wretch dead on his return. By Governor Picton's ordinance, this would have been deemed murder, but not by the recopilacion of the laws of the Indies. The Judge, therefore, in obedience to his supposed duty, of conforming to the Spanish law, rejected the ordinance, on the argument of Mr. Knox, who was counsel in the cause, that the ordinance had not the authority of law; as it had not been confirmed by the King. On this ground the Frenchman was acquitted.

Such is the boasted protection of the Spanish law to slaves and people of colour; which may be well contrasted with His Majesty's proclamation of 1763, in the case of the then ceded colonies, forming a system of justice and clemency.

The objections to the *civil* laws of Spain as administered in Trinidad, appear in a variety of forms: their unfitness for a commercial country; *delay occasioned by the forms*; expense arising from the length of the suits; uncertainty of the decisions, proceeding from the discretionary power of the judge; and the obscurity of the laws themselves.

Spain is not a commercial country, and her laws are therefore not adapted to the encouragement of credit or commerce, essential to a free country, being encumbered by exclusive grants and monopolies, and the partialities which these occasion.

A great discouragement to all liberal advances of money upon land is produced by a law, which *restricts a creditor of that description from bringing an estate to sale, but on the terms of putting it up at not less than two thirds of its appraised value*, which generally exceeds its real worth. If no purchaser appears, the creditor himself may be compelled to take the estates at the appraised rate, and must immediately produce the money. A creditor, therefore, whose sole object is to realize a debt that is withheld, is brought into the necessity of advancing a further sum of active capital to be locked up in land, to the injury of trade, and the discouragement of all advances on landed property.

The custom of commercial countries is well known to be, that the merchant makes up his books of account annually, incorporating the interest at the close of the year with the principal, and carrying forward the balance as an entire sum, bearing interest. By the Spanish law, he is precluded from a practice so uniform over all other nations.

Mortgages on estates are the only species of security adapted to the colonial system, by which alone the capitalist is enabled to encourage and support the cultivation of the land, which the planter on the ground would be unable by his own means to carry on. Every facility, therefore, ought to be afforded to render easy and safe, this species of accommodation. Chacon, the last Spanish Governor of Trinidad, in wise emulation of the practice of other colonial institutions, formed by more enlightened nations than his own, had issued a proclamation, licensing loans by mortgage on estates, bearing interest at six per cent per annum, made secure by a register which he established in the island. In case the instalments were not regularly paid, the lender was allowed to foreclose and bring the effects to sale within three days from the commencement of the suit. The benefit of this regulation was instantly seen in the readiness with which planters obtained advances on their property, and the flourishing state of cultivation which existed at the time the island fell into the hands of the British government.

But the English judge, Mr. Smith, with more obsequiousness to the Spanish system, decreed in September 1809, in the case of Thesiger and Farrel, that by the law of Spain, no deed was valid that reserved interest on a loan, and therefore decided that Thesiger's mortgage was void.

Another case relating to the important subject of mortgage, was ruled by the same judge, who had the ingenuity or the courage to apply a law of Old Spain to the legal forms of the colonies, with which, from the nature of things, it could not be made to agree. The old law necessarily referring to Madrid, the capital, and to the ancient territory of Spain, decrees that the deed must be recorded within six days after being executed, if the execution takes place within the capital, or its limits; or within one month where the execution takes place, or when the property, to which the deed relates, is situated in any other district. It is difficult to believe that any person whatever, should imagine that this rule was intended to apply to a mortgage on lands in Trinidad, where the deed was executed in England; and when thus it became impossible that it could be transferred within a month. Yet did a British judge of that island, in the case of Cooke and Farrel, and on the authority of this law, set aside the mortgage to Cooke in favour of a subsequent one to Bruce.

As might be supposed, these laws are not found in the recopilacion; and it is quite astonishing to see them acted upon in the island, in defiance of Chacon's authorized proclamation, which in fact established the regulations for governing the colony.

"As judges are obliged" says Bobadella, in reference to the Spanish law, "to know the laws and to decide according to them, so they are also obliged to know the customs and usages that publicly and notoriously prevail in the cities and provinces over which they preside, and judge agreeably to them; for not only the exercise of that which the law directs is confided to them, but also that which is established by custom and usage; and when they act in contradiction thereto, they make the cause of their neighbour their own, and may be punished by the judge of residencia; nor shall the ignorance of such custom or usage, if it is written or of notorious practice, excuse them." In confirmation of this authority, it is expressly forbidden in the laws of the Indies to enforce any edict of the kingdom of Old Spain in any provinces of the continent, or islands on the sea coast of the Spanish Indies of South America, not ordered to be there enforced by a special cedula, dispatched by the council of the Indies for that purpose.

A Spanish judge would most probably know so much of the law of his own country, as to avoid absolute injustice and absurdity in the application of it, for in like manner, we can scarcely imagine an Englishman, however inexperienced, administering the law of England in any part of the world, in direct defiance of common sense and opinion. But let us fancy an English gentleman at Trinidad, with his mind confused with the jumble of his honest English prepossessions, and his struggles to execute strictly the letter of the Spanish law, in a case of great importance to the colony, and then the cases we have related, as well as the following, may obtain the credit that is really due to them.

In the year 1790, a humane law was passed in Spain, by which a merchant might be secured in advancing *supplies of money to a husbandman* at that period of the year when his ground does not produce what is necessary for his wants; on such occasions it is decreed, that the merchant shall be reimbursed, in preference, out of the crop of the succeeding year. The English judge, however, transferring this law to Trinidad, and disdaining to confine the regulation to its temporary and beneficent purpose, extended it, in the case of Foulkes against

Whitmore and Langton, in 1809, to all supplies whatever, for the cultivation of the estate, without limitation of time or amount. This decision has become a precedent, and it has happened that in many estates, not returning the expenses of cultivation during a succession of bad years, the whole revenue has been paid over to such claimants on the island, to the exclusion of the mortgagee, who perhaps has supplied the whole means of cultivation, and was accustomed of old to consider himself as the best secured of all creditors.

The delays arising from the forms in the proceedings of the Spanish court will be at once comprehended, when it is stated, that all civil suits, except for sums under *one hundred dollars*, which are tried summarily in an inferior court, are carried on by petitions and written pleadings much in the nature of the proceedings in our court of chancery, and consequently resemble them somewhat in point of duration. This is not denied, but imputed to "the peculiar nature of the Spanish system," by the Trinidad barristers themselves, in their address to the chief judge, on the 7th of February last, and sent home by Sir Ralph Woodford, where they ascribe the observations made by the Trinidad committee in their memorial of November 1816, to "ignorance of the Spanish laws and the peculiar nature of "the proceedings in the courts of that colony."

Some of these interesting peculiarities the Committee will now endeavour to explain, in order to account for the almost interminable nature of a Spanish law suit, and the great encouragement the Spanish laws give to the debtor to contest the payment of a just demand.

In the first place, the debtor enters into a litigious defence with his creditor, under very great advantages; for instead of being subject, as in an English court of law, to the costs of the creditor, if he succeeds in establishing any part of his demand, he is exempted from them, unless the creditor can establish the whole. It frequently happens that some particular item cannot be established, for want of the necessary proof or document; and then the costs of a tedious and expensive suit are thrown upon the creditor, and sometimes absorbs the whole of his debt.

If the creditor gets over this difficulty, proves his whole demand, and gets a sentence, the debtor has still various modes of evading payment; he may pray for a concurso of his creditors, and offer to surrender his whole property to be divided among them; they are then convened by public notice, their various demands given in, and proceedings held on many of them to establish them by proof. When these formalities are gone through, every creditor is to contend with the others for preference, according to the Spanish laws; if the demands are upon specialties, they are decided upon according to priority of date, registry, or non-registry in due time, and the privileges arising from the origin of the debt; then follow contentions between the mortgagees and the creditors for supplies, the latter claiming a priority under the Spanish law, as administered in Trinidad, which recognizes the principles of the ancient civil law, that directs the last bottomry bond given to be the first paid. All this time the debtor continues in possession, and is allowed alimony out of the estate for his care of the property. The creditor who instituted the original proceedings, and was at the expense of carrying on the suit for several years, after obtaining sentence, execution, and even sale of the property, generally finds all his labour lost, and his claim set aside in favour of some more privileged competitor. When the worst happens, and the debtor is at length ordered to deliver over the property to the depositario, or to a purchaser, the wife presents herself against all the creditors, and claims the fortune she brought her husband at her marriage, which she alleges to have been expended in improving the property in dispute; or, if the wife be dead, the children come in, through the father-general of minors, and demand their maternal property; proofs are demanded by the court, perhaps from remote countries, of the marriage itself, of the marriage contract, the amount of property actually delivered to the husband, and of its expenditure: when these enquiries, and the suits to which they may lead, are all determined, the estate is sold at several years credit, payable by instalments: the law expenses are always first provided for out of the sale, and the creditors who are to receive the remainder, are frequently forced into actions with the purchaser, to enforce payment of their shares decreed by the sentence of the tribunal; thus, after the property is sold, the delay in dividing it among the creditors still continues, and it very frequently happens that neither debtor nor creditor live out the litigation. This is a true picture of a Trinidad law suit; and the experience of most British merchants who have attempted to foreclose mortgages, or to recover debts in that colony, enables them, unfortunately for themselves, to vouch for the truth of this representation.

The *expense* of Spanish law proceedings is the natural and necessary consequence of the mode in which they are carried on, and thus tediously protracted; but a practical proof of the fact has been lately furnished in the papers sent home by the Governor himself: from these it appears that the taxed costs in the court of the chief judge alone, for six months, from June to January last, amounted to no less than £.36,000. Taking the costs of the whole courts at a moderate estimate, it will appear that the total amount will greatly exceed all the taxes levied on the inhabitants, heavy as they confessedly are: this has been actually proved, and nothing can more decidedly show the enormous expense of the administration of law in the Spanish courts.

The same authentic documents equally prove, that more than two thousand two hundred undecided causes are now pending in different stages of their progress, in the court of the chief judge alone. If it be asked, why the number of law suits in Trinidad bears so extraordinary a proportion to the population, (the number of whites not greatly exceeding two thousand),

thousand), the answer is easy, because the laws are administered in a foreign language; in every other country the laws *are written in the tongue of the inhabitants, by which means every individual knows what he has to regulate his conduct by.* In Trinidad, every man must form his notions of law from what he had seen in his native land, which, varying from the laws of Spain, he is led into errors and difficulties, and continually exposed to endless litigation. For this great evil there seems to be but one remedy.

Another important subject of complaint is the uncertainty of the decisions proceeding from *discretionary power*; upon this head we do not rest upon ordinary or doubtful evidence; in the appointment of Mr. Smith as chief judge of Trinidad, in 1808, the government evidently shows that no reliance could be placed on the bare and literal laws of Spain; his commission runs thus: "We do hereby authorize you to make such rules and orders of "practice relating to the proceedings in your courts, as may be found convenient for the "more easy and effectual administration of justice, so as the same shall be conformable to "equity and good conscience, and in no way contrary to the spirit of the Spanish law." When he went out, fortified with this commission, it is probable that he had acquired little knowledge of the Spanish law, to which he was referred as a guide; and probably no more of the language than what he picked up in the voyage from the elementary books he carried out; so that in the previously mentioned decisions, and many others, the particulars of which are here unknown, he was left entirely to the guidance of "equity and "good conscience."

The ease with which the Spanish law may be enforced or dilated, according to conscience, is visible in a recorded case decided by Judge Bigge, relating to some great lapse and omissions of the widow Redon, through which she had lost, according to the law, the power of renouncing the administration to her deceased husband's estate, and of claiming her dower; the creditors, who were greatly interested in the business, strove to get a decision from the bench, in conformity to law, which the bench confessed to be in their favour; but establishes the lady in all her rights, "from a merciful consideration towards "her sex and condition, as well as the conviction that her conduct had arisen from error "and from ignorance of the law, or the arrogant defiance of it in those who advised her." By this triumph of humanity and gallantry over law, the creditors lost about one half of their claims; but as the decree goes on to testify, they, with one or two exceptions, manifested the same feelings as himself; a principal creditor, indeed, in sending over the account of the transaction, *affirming* that of *the forty-four who met at the widow's, thirteen only were in her favour.*

In coming down to later times, when the offices of governor and judge have been combined under a royal proclamation in June 1813, conferring discretionary power in its utmost latitude, all complaints against Spanish law may seem to be superseded: but we are compelled to relate the following case of father Angeles, who had officiated as priest in the island for 14 or 15 years, and died seven years ago, leaving his property by will to his heirs-at-law in Europe. His executor, John Pietry, who was on the spot, took charge of his affairs, but soon died also. The Governor then took possession of the estate, as lapsed to the crown, on the plea, that no foreign priest could reside in a Spanish colony without the royal permission, confirmed by the council of Madrid. In this case the father had permission from the king; but, as it appeared, none from the council. The King of Great Britain had succeeded by conquest to the rights of the King of Spain, and of course cannot ratify the appointment of a foreign priest in Trinidad without the consent of the council of Madrid, for which reason the Governor confiscated the property of father Angeles to the use of His Britannic Majesty; and as his vicegerent, took immediate possession of a large garden, with the negroes who cultivated it, and a sum of money of about 5,600 dollars.

Unfortunately, about a year ago, Mr. Antonio Pietry, with a power from the heirs, went out to Trinidad, and challenged the justice of the conquest effected in His Majesty's name, by a petition to the Governor. The matter was decided in December, by a long decree in the French language, under the joint signature of the Governor, acting as judge, and his assessor, Mr. Gomez; in which, after many quotations from the Spanish laws, they reject the petition, only reserving to the petitioner, "The right of proving, that the documents of "naturalization of the said father Angeles were executed agreeably to the law of reco-"pilacion of Castille, or the said law 31, title 6, of the first book of the Recopilacion of the "Indies."

It is supposed, however, that, instead of going into this argument, Mr. Pietry took the resolution of appealing to the King in council; for he applied to the court for a copy of the proceedings. The appeal, however, did not take place, the Governor having preferred to make an agreement, by which he conceded to Mr. Pietry the lands and negroes, upon giving up any claim for rents and profits which had accrued in the interval, together with the 5,600 dollars confiscated, and a furthur *douceur of* 2,400 *dollars.*

Perhaps this was a wise arrangement on both sides; but it equally shows the uncertainty of a species of law, by which it appears, that either the King has been despoiled of a good estate, or father Angeles' heirs of *a large sum of money.*

The like uncertainty prevails in the tenure of lands, on which no decree of courts can be considered as a precedent. The late proclamation respecting lands, invalidated titles that had been judiciously declared good, and had been purchased and paid for accordingly by British subjects. The different constructions given to the law at different periods, keep the inhabitants in a constant state of alarm and uncertainty. No man can tell whether the tenure by which he holds his property is secure; and property thus circumstanced, must necessarily be depreciated in its value.

Lord Camden has observed, that "the discretion of a judge is the law of tyrants; that "it is different in different men, always uncertain, dependant on temper and circumstances. "In the best, it is sometimes caprice; in the worst, it is every vice, folly and passion, that "can degrade human nature." This applies to a judge in all countries; but how much more powerfully does it affect the government of a community like Trinidad, where the discretion of the judge, and the absolute power of the ruler, are joined in the same individual. But there is a right of appeal. This right applies only in cases where the amount exceeds 500*l.* The commission to Judge Smith runs thus, "In all cases of appeal you "shall subjoin to the records of the proceedings of the cause, the reasons, together with "references to those parts of the Spanish laws whereon you have grounded your decisions." Thus the judge is to send home an exparte statement in favour of his own sentence, which in all probability will not be reversed, as neither the privy council nor any lawyers in this country, are qualified to search for authorities into the Spanish law. If the privy council are to determine upon the merits of the Spanish law, they are not likely to form so good a judgment as he who practices in that law, and has decided the case amongst his regular barristers; but if they are to decide according to the principles of the English law, there is nothing to be expected but that uncertainty and confusion which would degrade the character of law, and produce discontent and misery in the colony.

But the most intolerable of all the appendages of Spanish law to the feelings of a free man, is the secrecy and shut doors of its tribunals. It is sufficient to have alluded to such a practice.

No part or circumstance pertaining to Spanish law will be patiently endured by those who have experienced its operation, and there can be no greater misrepresentation than to assert, that the discontent excited against it in Trinidad, is the cry of a faction. The British merchants and the inhabitants have frequently made their hatred of it audible in petitions to the Throne and the House of Commons, and all the distinguished persons who have had experience of it, or the means of forming a proper judgment of its character and effects, have united in deprecating its continuance.

The late Sir Thomas Picton, whose capacity as well as opportunities for deciding on this inquiry, is well known, in a prospectus delivered into the Colonial Office in 1804, says, "The ancient constitutions and laws, from a variety of circumstances, have become weak "and insufficient for the purposes of government, and unless effectual remedies be speedily "resorted to, the inconveniences will become daily more serious." After observing that great changes in constitutions should be brought about gradually, he adds, "I would, in "the first place, recommend a legislative council, composed of a select number of the "most respectable intelligent proprietors in the colony, to form a temporary constitution "for five years, which might be instructed gradually to apply its attention to the repeal of "such old laws, and the introduction of such new ones, as may have become urgent and "indispensably necessary from the great changes the colony has undergone in circumstances and population, always careful to assimulate them as much as possible to those of "the English islands. This is recommended, both as a temporary remedy and an experiment. It will be sufficient to correct the inconveniences which are the most severely "felt; and it may gradually remove the more serious obstacles, which under the adoption "of a more perfect system, would not be difficult or dangerous."

Mr. Gloster, attorney-general during the government of General Hislop, made a report on the same subject, at the suggestion of the then secretary of state for the colonial department, in which he declared the Spanish laws to be both "oppressive and defective, and "odious to British subjects, because no man can bear to have his property the sport of "laws which he does not understand." He also recommends the establishment of a legislative council in the first instance.

Governor Hislop himself, together with his council, strongly recommended the petition of the inhabitants for British laws, to the favourable consideration of His Majesty.

Under the same conviction of the necessity of a change, repeated assurances have been given by His Majesty's ministers, that it was not their intention to continue the administration of Spanish laws in Trinidad as a permanent system. Lord Hobart, in his letter to Governor Hislop, of the 2d of February 1804, expressed the anxiety of His Majesty's ministers to introduce there, without delay, as much of the laws of Great Britain as might be judged expedient for "the security of the persons and property of his Majesty's subjects, "and for the general advancement of the interests of the settlement."

Lord Camden gave similar verbal assurances in a conference with a deputation of the merchants in London, in the year 1806.

His Majesty in council, in 1808, declared in the preamble to Judge Smith's commission, that "it was expedient that Spanish laws should remain in force until a government and "laws for our colony of Trinidad could be framed."

Mr. Peel in a letter written by direction of the Earl of Liverpool to the then agent for the colony, 6th March 1811, stated his lordship's wish "to come to an early decision upon the

“ question to what extent it may be advisable to alter the present administration of justice
“ in the island of Trinidad, and upon the nature of the alterations which it would be most
“ advisable to commence.”

The defects in the Spanish system of jurisprudence have been so strongly felt, from time to time, that various changes in the mode of administering justice in Trinidad have been adopted in hopes of remedying the evil complained of by all classes.

In 1797, General Abercrombie banished all the Spanish lawyers from the island, on account of notorious corruption, and appointed Mr. John Nihell, chief justice, directing him to decide all cases according to his conscience.

In 1801, Governor Picton superseded Nihell, and established the court of consulado. That court was abolished in 1806 by Governor Hislop, who re-appointed Judge Nihell.

In 1808, His Majesty's government appointed Mr. George Smith, chief justice, uniting both the original and appellant jurisdiction in his person.

Two years afterwards, Governor Hislop, with the advice of the council and cabildo, divested Judge Smith of his appellant jurisdiction, under which he judged appeals made against his own decrees.

The succeeding year, Governor Hislop restored the court of consulado.

In 1812 and 1813, no law whatever existed in Trinidad, as appears from the petition of the barristers, transmitted to the colonial department.

In the year 1814, Mr. Bigge was sent out as chief justice, with a new commission, limiting his jurisdiction to the courts of the first instance, the appellant jurisdiction being invested in the governor.

All remarks on this narrative of vacillation would be wholly superfluous. A deep wound rankled in the vitals, which external appliances and the multitude of doctors could not cure. *The British law alone, that balsam of the oppressed, has not yet been tried.* And who are they that repel the sovereign medicine? Are there any in Trinidad to whom its healing virtues would be noxious? Are there any that live and flourish by perverting the forms and windings of a vague and pliant law, to suck the wholesome juices from the veins of the colonist? We do not venture to penetrate so deep; but we speak the language of reason and experience, when we take the liberty to put rulers in mind, that where the causes of complaint prevail in the highest degree, the power of stifling complaint is the most efficacious also.

But there are minor evils that may be more easily detected and exposed; and it is not beneath the care of any government to watch the expenses of law or of public administration, when they begin to overwhelm justice or public happiness. In both these particulars it would be difficult to imagine how much the population of Trinidad are overburdened.

Some law proceedings had taken place in the island, respecting an estate called Belmont, which came to this country by appeal; and it appears that the taxed costs are greatly aggravated by fees to several public officers, amounting in this case to 392*l.* 4*s.* Of this sum the Governor's *share* is only 37*l.* 18*s.* and that of the escribano's 35*l.* 4*s.*; but under another form, that of certifying the appeal papers, the fee to the former, is 50*l.* and to the latter, half as much; the judge receives 24*l.* 6*s.* and his escribano 66*l.* 8*s.*; the Governor's assessor 47*l.* 12*s.* and the attorney-general 180*l.* 16*s.*

Nearly two thousand estates are liable to be placed in the same predicament as Belmont, at the pleasure of the Governor and the attorney-general; and while such emoluments are to be derived from such sources, it is not easy to suppose that prosecutions and confiscations at the suit of the crown will be rare, or that those who share in these spoils will encourage complaints against the system by which they are generated.

To refer complaints against such exactions to the very parties interested, to make them judges in their own cause, reporters on their own misconduct, while the aggrieved are denied the same opportunity of examining and commenting upon their reports, seems a violation of impartiality and justice.

The extent and frequency of the evils we allude to can by no means be estimated from the number of complaints and prayers for interposition. Appeals from the victims of oppression and tyranny will not be frequent, when it is known that the report will go back to the ear of the Governor and inflame his hostility the more. If this requires illustration, it will be found in the artless but feeling narrative of the late *Philip Langton*, esq. which is subjoined to this statement; who seems to have fallen a victim to the species of law and government, which requires only to be understood to be abhorred. We think it impossible that such a case can be perused without exciting a fervent desire to suppress a system which leads to such fatal consequences.

Many other cases of a similar nature are known to the Committee, which are susceptible of proof in an impartial tribunal, but which cannot be stated now, from the certainty of exposing the innocent parties to aggravated persecution. When they have sunk under their misfortunes, like Mr. Langton, their tale also may be told.

There are other measures of a different kind, but almost equally oppressive to the colonists of Trinidad, which are worthy of notice:

The imposition of the *corvées*, for example, is rendered extremely oppressive. The advantage of good roads is readily admitted; and sacrifices must be made by the population to form them; but there is a moderation required in the most useful improvements, of which none ought to be carried on so far, or so rapidly, as to injure or destroy the stamina on which alone they can be supported. In Trinidad, new roads can be made in no other way, than by the exaction of slaves from the different plantations to that extraneous labour; and therefore it falls entirely on the planters. From the extreme weight with which it falls on them, some have not been able for three years to plant a single cane, while others have been prevented from taking off a great part of their crops. One gentleman states, that, instead of making 100,000 cwt. sugar, he can now make only 40,000. Another, that a road through his estate has been changed three several times, and cut in three different directions. On complaining of the great injury done to his property by the commissioner appointed to make these roads, the commissioner told him, that his business was only to see the work done, and referred him to the commandant of the quarter, who said, with a sneer, that if he had a thousand pounds to spare, he might appeal to the privy council.

This grievance promises to be perpetual, as from the sandy nature of what is used as gravel in some parts of that country, it never binds, but in dry weather is carried off by the wind, and in the wet weather is washed away by the rains. Many of these roads are seldom or ever used, except for the purpose of carting the produce of the estates, or by a few horse or foot passengers; and therefore the vast expense incurred upon them, is altogether unnecessary.

We have now before us ten successive orders in the course of the year 1814, addressed by the military commandant of North Naparima to the manager of an estate called Buenos Ayres, commanding works of gravelling, tracing, cutlassing and filling up; clearing and rounding off and levelling roads; supplying wood for bridges and making communications; and in these works, calling out and occupying the labour and time of the companies of negroes. As an aggravation too of the burden, these requisitions fall particularly heavy at those seasons when the whole and undivided strength of the slaves would be inadequate to the great task of securing the crop.

This estate of Buenos Ayres has 47 negroes, of whom only 17 are able bodied; with these slender means, it is called upon to make and repair portions of no less than six different roads and a bridge. The expense of travelling alone imposed on this little estate in 1814, at the regular contract price of four dollars, or one pound sterling per yard, amounts to 1,700 dollars, or 425*l.* sterling.

Another heavy grievance is the tax on the inhabitants of Port of Spain for new paving the streets. The Trinidad gazettes are full of advertisements containing these assessments. Some of the proprietors are assessed at the rate of 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per foot on their frontage. The usual front of a lot is about 60 feet; so that each proprietor has to pay about 250*l.* for tearing up the pavement and relaying it, with a kennel on each side, instead of one in the middle. It is to be observed, also, that this charge is for one side of the street only, the opposite proprietor paying at the same rate; so that the whole expense of this alteration is an enormous charge on the inhabitants. The amount actually paid up to the 15th of January last, was 25,034*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* and not one-third of the work was then completed. Some proprietors have been obliged to mortgage, and others to sell their houses, in order to pay their assessments to the pavement; for unless this is done by the day fixed in the gazette, the marshal levies without further notice. Even those whose lots have remained vacant ever since the fire of 1808, from want of means to build their *houses*, are not exempted from this oppressive tax. Several advertisements of lots and buildings directed to be sold at the marshal's sale, from inability of the proprietors to pay this tax, will be found in the gazettes of July last. It would be difficult to imagine a more striking illustration of the oppression, than is afforded by the case of Mrs. Timbrell, widow of a surgeon of the royal artillery, who left a very valuable house in Port of Spain, which was burnt down in the great fire of 1808. With her slender means she began to rebuild on the same site, and having raised the walls, for a warehouse only, about 20 feet high, she applied to the Governor for leave to roof it in, as she could go no higher, knowing that she could then let it; but this would have marred the Governor's plan to have a continuous row of houses of equal altitude; and she had not the power of conforming. The bare walls therefore remained, useless and unprofitable; and the widow, like many other sufferers, had submitted to her loss, which her feelings might have surmounted in time; but the paving act awoke her with a summons for 900 dollars, on pain of sequestration. To assist in providing for this demand, she found it necessary to draw for her widow's pension, which could not be received without a certificate by an escribano, in regular form, and signed by the Governor and clergyman. The latter and the escribano, to their praise, commiserated the widow, and made an abatement of their regular dues, so that she was enabled to raise the sum of 24 dollars charged by the Governor for his signature, which was paid into the treasury with part of the paving money; thus fortunately acquired from the wreck of her means. But it seems there was still a balance to discharge; and by the latest accounts from the island, she had received notification, that, if payment was delayed three weeks, her lot and building would be sold by the marshal.

As a commentary, it may be sufficient to subjoin the following observation from a superior man, General Sir Thomas Picton, in his valuable prospectus of 1804: "I am

" clearly of opinion that government should discountenance all expensive undertakings
" which exceed the revenue collected within the colony; they will only give an opening to
" jobs and impositions; enterprizes of that kind are not necessary in the present state of
" the colony; when an encreased population extends cultivation to the lands in the interior,
" at present of difficult access, the increased revenue and opulence of the colony will be
" able to meet the great expense inseparably attached to all works of public utility, parti-
" cularly in a country where labour is so dear."

Not only justice to the inhabitants of Trinidad, but sound policy on the part of the mother country, recommends the *substitution of the laws of Britain for those of Spain.* Our model of old was the example of ancient Rome, which extended her laws with her victories, and never degraded her prætors or questors by imposing on them the necessity of acquiring and acting upon the laws of a conquered province; but their glory was, as it has been ours, that her law was no where received as the badge of humiliation, but of exemption from barbarism, and a boon conferred on those who were thus associated as fellow citizens of a more powerful and better regulated nation.

It was by this magnanimous and liberal spirit that our government showed itself worthy of the accession of colonies that were confirmed to it by the peace of 1763, when His Majesty's proclamation declared, "That His Majesty, to show his paternal regard for his
" new adopted subjects, and for the better security of their liberty and property, has directed
" his governors, so soon as the estate and circumstances of the said colonies would admit,
" to summon and call general assemblies, and with the consent of their councils and the
" representatives of the people to be summoned as aforesaid, to make laws for the good of
" the said colonies; and in the mean time assuring the said inhabitants, that they should
" enjoy the *benefit of the laws of England*; for which purpose courts of judicature and
" public justice for hearing and determining all causes, as well criminal as civil, according
" to law and equity, should immediately be established."

Under the old colonial system, the inhabitants were naturally desirous of acquiring a knowledge of those laws, by which their property was protected, and of the language in which they were written; thus only they could qualify themselves for that participation in the legislative power as members of the colonial assemblies, or as magistrates, which they were entitled to expect: thus they acquired British habits, manners, and feelings, and the succeeding generation became really, as well as nominally, British subjects. The application of this to the present unnatural state of things, must be striking to the most careless observer.

But if the present system, if so it can be called, is to be persisted in, and the Spanish law to be followed up, it would be desirable, and indeed no more than just, to restore those guards and fences which were combined with those laws, as checks upon the abuse of the vast delegated powers exercised by their governors and judges, but which the British government, as was shown in the memorial, removed. As long as the present system continues, the people of Trinidad have a right *to get back their cabildo, with all its privileges,* and to require that their governors and judges should be subjected to a court of residencia on quitting office, that if oppression cannot be prevented, the day may at length arrive when it can be punished.

The committee have felt it their duty, in the first instance, respectfully but firmly to address their complaints to His Majesty's ministers: but if it be determined that the people of Trinidad shall continue subject to a system of arbitrary government, equally inconsistent with the spirit of the British constitution, and repugnant to the feelings of British subjects; if they are to be left at the mercy of men who are released from that responsibility which even the laws of Spain provided as some check upon the abuse of that vast power with which they were invested; if this state of things is to be continued, the Committee, condoling with their fellow subjects in Trinidad, will then give every possible publicity to their unhappy situation, and resort to every constitutional means of obtaining them redress.

London, the 31st of December 1817.

(signed) Joseph Marryat, Chairman.

EXTRACTS of Letters from Philip Langton, esq. Trinidad, September 1814.

I refer you to my respects of the 23d of July, by the Colony; I have since that been confined to my bed with a most severe attack of fever and gout together, which has reduced me very low; I find that, during my illness, the Governor has sent home his report, together with a copy of the whole of the proceedings, and of course it will have reached England before this can get to hand. I have requested my lawyer would make out a state of the case, and I take the liberty of inclosing you with it, a copy of the opinion of Mr. Hart, an eminent barrister in London, on the subject; also of a letter I wrote Governor Woodford on the subject shortly after his arrival; by it you will see how unnecessary it was to accumulate all the law charges and expenses that he has since done, and throw the plantation under so many difficulties, that it must soon fall to ruin, if the crown officers at home do not arrest proceedings here: I send you also a copy of two signed accounts of Mr. Whitmore, which

I believe my lawyer will refer you to in his statements. I will not trouble you with a detail of the many oppressive acts of the Governor in the business, as I know that your relations with him and his council would of course prevent your acting upon it; but I shall merely remark to you, that I called upon him some time ago, (on the business), and without listening a moment to what I wished to represent, he attacked me with the grossest rudeness, and received me in such a manner as I should blush to do to the meanest inhabitant; I was so thunderstruck that I quitted Government House immediately, and I shall certainly avoid exposing myself to a repetition of it. I have now lived near forty years under Spanish and Portuguese laws, and it is the first time I ever heard that a Governor would contrive to insult any decent individual under his government. Excuse my intruding this unpleasant circumstance on your notice, but you will judge from it how anxious I must be, and what sacrifices it would be my interest to make, to free myself from so perplexing and unpleasant a situation, and to avoid a law suit with a Spanish tribunal, where if the parties have money, they will extend a contest for the stave of a beef barrel, for twenty years; and in this colony no barrister would venture to defend a cause in which he opposed the Governor; he knows that suspension and fine would probably be his fate.

I look up to you, my dear Sir, with confidence that you will feel for the very unpleasant and distressing situation in which I am placed; and that you will be able to make some arrangement for me with the crown officers in England to relieve me from it. I am willing to make any sacrifice that you and they think I ought to do, for I have neither health nor strength to enable me to counteract the designing intentions of the public officers here. My health is totally destroyed, and a much longer residence in this country must close the scene.

4th November 1814.—I troubled you with a long letter by the last packet, and I enclosed you different documents that I thought might be of use to you in your kind exertions in my favour, in my unfortunate claim with the Lords of the Treasury. I enclose you now a duplicate of the instructions made out by my lawyer on the business, with an additional observation in the last article, praying that their lordships would order me a sight or examination of the proceedings, without which it would be impossible for me to state properly the unnecessary hardships and unwarrantable proceedings that are carried on against me, in direct opposition to their lordships' instructions to the Governor, in their letter of the 17th of December 1813. I have in vain applied here for them.

I have not the smallest prospect of any thing here but oppression and rapacity, and the total destruction of my property, after 28 years toil and fatigue in this sickly clime; such is the mode of administering justice at present in this ruined country! you may perhaps think I exaggerate, but I assure you the picture is not overcharged; if I apply personally to the Governor on the subject of my business, I expose myself to rudeness and insult; and if by petition, at the expense of perhaps 10 *l.* or 12 *l.* my memorial is passed to the attorney-general and thrown aside, and when this person's share of the expenses of the appraisement amounts to above $700, he will not be anxious to terminate a prosecution that promises him so plentiful a harvest.

7th November 1814.—Pray reserve for your own private information what I have mentioned to you regarding Sir Ralph Woodford's treatment. I wish not to exasperate a bear when my hand is in his mouth.

10th December 1814.—When I was informed of the contents of the letter wrote to Governor Woodford, by desire of the lords of the treasury, I naturally supposed that all law charges and unnecessary expenses would cease; and that time would be afforded for the liquidation of the account; but, to my great surprize, I was in a very illegal manner dispossessed of Mr. Whitmore's moiety, without any previous settlement of accounts, and at the expense of about 600 *l.* sterling, at the current exchange of the moment; and my interest or share sued in the inferior tribunals for the entire of the debts; and what will astonish you still more is, that most of these suits have been instituted by His Majesty's attorney-general, notwithstanding the positive injunctions of their lordships, "*that he* "*should not push the estate, to an extent that might induce the island creditors to proceed upon* "*it immediately for the recovery of the debts, &c.*" I believe the interest of the public was as much concerned as mine in clearing the property of incumbrances and bringing it to market in an unembarrassed state; and I would have been very willing to join government in the sale of the whole, but the present mode of proceeding is not likely to facilitate that measure, and the unnecessary expenses incurred lately, would have been more advantageously employed in paying off the debts, than in feeding a parcel of hungry limbs of the law.

I mentioned to you in a former letter, the reception my representations to Governor Woodford, both personal and by memorial, had met with; no advocate will venture to point out to him the irregularity of his proceedings, or state any thing in favour of his client, that may thwart his Excellency's views. Fine and suspension have been the consequences. There is a system of terror introduced here, unknown, I believe, in any part of the world, under an English flag, and truly disgraceful to him; it cannot last long, for the dissatisfactions and apprehensions are deep and general; this entre nous. The greatest pleasure of our chief, besides that of amassing money, seems to be to oppress and insult the whole community both collectively and individually.

The apprehensions I expressed to you in a former letter, regarding the consequences I apprehended to the plantation from the charges made, are but too truly verified; and I am forced to see my property going to wreck without any means of remedying it.

It would be highly gratifying to me to be able to consign my sugars to your house; but I really apprehend that the law will consume their value here, and that I shall not have any to ship. It is a cruel case, Mr. Marryat, that my property should be sacrificed, and that I should be the victim to the intrigues of others, and in a business in which I should not have been committed! But such is the case under this *divine system* I was willing to pay my proportion of the debts due by the concern, but that would not suit the views of these gentlemen; I must be brought in for the whole in order to increase their gains. A gentleman of this community, asked the attorney-general some time ago, what could induce him to plague me in so extraordinary a manner? and he replied, *that he must not be surprized if he annoyed Mr. L. for he had received from England the originals of his complaints against him to the lords of the treasury, through Mr. Marryat, and that he must abide by the consequences.*

Excuse me for occupying your time with such trash; but you cannot be ignorant of the fatal effects these sentiments must have on me, and if I complain to their lordships, my complaints are referred to the Governor, who hands them to the attorney-general, and this aggravates the matter.

7th of May 1815.—Although the chief judge has declared in a sentence, that I cannot be liable to more than a moiety of the debts of the plantation, but that the Governor, who is in possession, must pay the other half, his Excellency has not thought proper hitherto to pay any attention to the decree.

II.

TRINIDAD.

FURTHER PAPER,

PRESENTED PURSUANT TO ADDRESS,

RELATING TO

THE
ISLAND OF TRINIDAD:

VIZ.

EMIGRANTS from the Spanish Main, who were sent to
Gaol in Trinidad, 1815—1817;
&c.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
18 *February* 1823.

RETURN TO AN ADDRESS

Presented to His Majesty by the Honourable The House of Commons, dated the 5th August 1822;—That He would be graciously pleased to direct the Paper, herewith sent, to be laid before the House; *viz.*

" A RETURN of the Names of the EMIGRANTS from the Spanish Main, who were sent to Gaol in Trinidad, during the Years 1815, 1816, and 1817; distinguishing by whose order they were committed, to what punishment they were sentenced, and on what conditions they were released;"

Together with Copies of the only four Criminal Proceedings had against the Spanish Emigrants.

R. WILMOT.

Colonial Office,
Downing-Street,
February 1823.

RETURN OF THE NAMES OF THE EMIGRANTS FROM THE SPANISH MAIN,

Who were sent to Gaol in Trinidad, during the Years 1815, 1816, and 1817; distinguishing by whose Order they were committed, to what Punishment they were sentenced, and on what Conditions they were released.

Date	*Name.*	*By whom Committed.*	*Punishment*	*On what Conditions Released.*
1815.				1815.
February 2.	Diego Bernº Sanchez, a priest.	His Excellency. The provost marshal ordered to find him in food, and gaol surgeon to attend him.		Feb. 4. Released by his Excellency; he being ill
	Nicola Ansola	His Excellency. The provost marshal ordered to find him in food.		9th. Released to Doctor Llanos, on condition of his keeping him in his house until he departs.
	Josef Fran. Mariano, Ambrosio Bellarci, and Gregorio Garcia.	Chief of Police. For having landed contrary to law.		The two first released by his Excellency, and sent to work on the Bande del 'Est road; on the 3d, the last was released by the chief of police.
	Quinto Ballenilla	His Excellency.		Released to Don Rafael Urbanexa, to be kept in his house until his departure from the island, by order of his Excellency
— 7.	Fra. Josef Rivas	Chief of Police. As a bad character.		9th. Released by order of the chief of police.
— 11.	Simon Caveland, William Desbord. Pierre Desfontaines, Germain Savanne.	His Excellency. For having landed in the island contrary to the laws thereof.		Mar. 20th. Simon Caveland released by the chief judge. 18th. Wm. Desbord, released by his Excellency. 20th. Germain Savanne, released. 17th. Pierre Desfontaine, released.
— 16.	Peter Peneyra, a negro.	The Harbour-master. For landing from Guyria contrary to law.		Same day, delivered to the harbour-master to be sent away.
— 25.	Juan Josef Milan	His Excellency. For being found on the island without any permission of residence.		Mar. 8th. Released by his Excellency, to be sent to work on the Bande del 'Este Road.
	Assé Dattam	Assistant Chief of Police. For being in the island without giving the necessary security for his proper conduct	Ordered to pay the fine of one hundred dollars.	Mar. 17th. Released.
March 16.	Faustine Maria	The Commandant of the quarter of La Ventille. For being in the quarter without a pass from government.		Apr. 17th. Released.
— 22.	Manuel Fuentes	His Excellency. For being in the island without permission.		May 31st. Released.
	Pedro Caprazo, and 3 children.	Chief of Police.		20th. Released.

(*continued.*)

Date.	*Name.*	*By whom Committed.*	*Punishment.*	*On what Conditions Released.*
1815.				1815.
May 6.	Philippa Machan, Andre Ruis,	His Excellency. For having landed illegally.		May 24th. P. Machan released. 31st. A. Ruis, released.
— 21.	Santiago Josef Mihan Maltea, Antonio Ramo, Josef Maria Manara Francisco, Juan Antonio,	Chief of Police.		May 26th. Released.
— 24.	Domingo Brusivoin -	His Excellency. For landing contrary to law.		27th. Released by the ef of police.
— 29.	Josef Patino - - - Pedro Martino - -	His Excellency. Being in the island without a pass, and supposed to belong to a Corsair which committed depredations on the Southern coast.		June 10th. Released.
June 22.	Domingo Marino - -	The Commandant of the quarter of Maraval. For being in that quarter without a pass.		June 29th. Released by the chief of police.
July 15.	Nicola St. Anard, - Manuel Dias, - - - Françis Amandi, - Josef Manuel, - - Valentino Herrera. -	Commitment lost.		July 18th. The two first released. Sept. 1st. The others released.
Aug. 4.	Michel Antoine - -	His Excellency. For being in the island six months without leave.		9th. Released.
— 25.	Pablo Vere, - - - Place Gomez, - - André Josef, - - - Augustine Figarro. -	Chief of Police.		1st. Released.
— 26.	Santare Frayer - - Cadete de Bluche, - Josef Zapato - - -	His Excellency. For a breach of police regulations.		October 3d. Released.
Sept. 3.	Pedro de Salis, - - Hilario Marcan. - -	His Excellency. Strolling about the country without any pass.		Sept. 11th. Released.
— 12.	Josef Marie Carenton	His Excellency. For corresponding with the contending parties on the Main, and not being able to give any security for his due appearance in case of being required to appear.		Nov. 10th. Released.
— 13.	Salvador Almario, - Fran. Xavier Marino, Josef Brigido Collin.	His Excellency. Being at large without permission of residence.		Release lost.
— 15.	Francisco Avera, a black man.	Sent up by the Commandant of Guapo, suspected of being a runaway slave.		——
— 17.	Josef Bartoloni - -	His Excellency. Being in the island without leave.		Oct. 30th Released.
— 18.	Josef Augustine - -	His Excellency. For insolent behaviour and language to the Commandant of the quarter of Guapo.	To be worked in chains for 1 month.	19th. Released.
— 19.	Pedro Martin, - - Josef Bidol, - - - Josef Antonio, and Cebastiani - - -	His Excellency. Being in the island without leave.		3d. Released.
Dec. 27.	Fanna - - - -	His Excellency.	Solitary confinement.	Feb. 1st. Released.

Date.	*Name.*	*By whom Committed.*	*Punishment.*	*On what Condition Released.*
1816.				1816.
April 30.	Josef Maria - - -	His Excellency For being in the island without a pass		May 8th. Released.
— 3.	Josef Rafael Ramos -	His Excellency. For being in the island without a pass.	Ordered to pay a fine of one hundred dollars.	June 17. Released.
Sept. 1.	Silvester Agay - -	Chief of Police. For riotous behaviour.		Release lost.
Oct. 30.	Felix Villarez - -	His Excellency. Being in the island without permission, and doing no militia duty.		Released on payment of his gaol fees
— 30.	Josef Corneille - - Josef Antonio Gonzales - - - - Jnan Coutou - - Juan Estrar - - -	His Excellency. Being in the island without permission and doing no militia duty	Sentenced to work six months in the chain gang.	Dec. 24th. Released by order of his Excellency.
1817. July 24.	Juan Marselino - -	His Excellency. Being in the island without permission.	Sentenced to be worked 3 months in the chain gang.	August 2d. Released.
— 22.	Gregorio Garcia - -	His Excellency. Sent up by the Commandand of Guarapo for being in his quarter without a pass, and having failed in giving security and for denying himself,	Ordered to be worked 3 months in the chain gang.	Dec. 15th. Released on finding security for his conduct.
Oct. 4.	Bartolono Barnarda -	His honour the Judge. For being in the quarter of Carenage without a pass.		22d. Released.
— 17.	L. Alcala - - - -	His Honour the judge. For landing on the coast without leave and for riotous behaviour in Port of Spain.		22d. Released.

THIS Return is taken from the Books of the late Deputy Alguazil Mayor, the keeper of the gaol. There were other Spanish Emigrants sent to the prison on their arrival in Trinidad, whose names were not inserted in the Records, because they were not sent there as prisoners, but merely for a shelter, as they frequently arrived in great numbers at night, without the means of procuring lodgings. They were generally examined on the following morning, and provided with permissions of residence. This precaution was not only dictated by motives of humanity, but was rendered necessary, for the purpose of preventing the importation of slaves, which was frequently attempted by the Emigrants. Many others were lodged in the building until employment could be found for them.

COPY OF THE REGULATIONS OF THE GAOL OF TRINIDAD,

Dated 7th January 1815.

BY his Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford, baronet, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the said Island and its Dependencies, and Vice Admiral thereof.

Ralph James Woodford.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is expedient, That the Laws now in force respecting the public gaol of this Island should be revised, and that some further regulations should be made for the internal government thereof, as well with a view to ameliorate the condi[illegible] the persons committed to gaol, as to prevent any undue punishment or detention therein, contrary to law: I do therefore proclaim, order and declare, as it is hereby proclaimed, ordered and declared, That from and after the date of these presents, the following *Orders and Regulations* shall be strictly observed, under the penalties annexed to the same, for a contravention thereof:—

1. That from and after the date hereof, no person of any description whatever, shall be committed or sent to the gaol, without an order in writing from the Governor, the chief judge, the alcaldes in ordinary, the teniente justicia mayor of the city of St. Joseph de Oruña, the commandants of quarters, the chief of police, or the alcaldes of barrios; nor unless there shall be expressed in the orders of commitment, the nature of the crime with which the prisoner may stand charged.

2. That every person committed, shall be reported by the alguazil mayor or his deputy, within twenty-four hours, either to the Governor, chief judge, or the alcaldes in ordinary, specifying the offence, and the period for which the prisoner stands committed.

3. That all slaves found in the streets after nine o'clock at night, without a pass, shall be arrested, and confined in the cage for the night.

4. That the alguazil mayor or his deputy, shall cause all slaves so arrested and confined and not released or claimed by their masters before ten of the clock of the ensuing morning, to be conducted before the chief of police, in order that such slave or slaves may be forthwith punished, released or recommitted for the further specified time that may be adjudged.

5. That all prisoners be locked up by seven of the clock in the evening, the female prisoners being kept apart from the male.

6. That no light be permitted in the interior of the gaol after that hour.

7. That the gaoler shall make a round of the prison every night, at eight o'clock, and insert in the gaol registry book the state in which he finds the gaol at the time he goes the round.

8. That no prisoner be closely confined but by an express order to that effect, except the keeper shall deem it necessary for the better security of any prisoner.

9. That prisoners so confined, if not refractory, may be permitted to walk on the platform for one hour, in the morning and evening, but under the charge of the centinel on duty.

10. That no gambling of any description whatsoever, shall be permitted in the gaol.

11. That no prisoner be permitted to quit the prison, without an order from one or other of the judges or magistrates mentioned in the clause Nº 1; and in case of being committed by the Governor, without his order.

12. That twenty-five stripes being the number fixed by the royal cedula of the 31st May 1789, shall be the extent of the number of stripes to be inflicted on ordinary occasions, as a correctional punishment, by masters or managers upon slaves; and that number shall not be exceeded without an express authority in writing from the Governor, the chief judge, the alcaldes in ordinary, or the commandants of quarters.

13. That those punishments that are inflicted within the gaol, shall not take place after six of the clock in the morning, unless otherwise judicially ordered.

14. That no pigs, pigeons, or poultry shall be kept within the walls of the prison, and all filth shall be removed once in every day from the interior of the gaol.

15. The outward doors and gates of the prison shall be locked and made secure at the hour of eight o'clock every night, the gaoler keeping the keys of all the gates.

16. The interior of the cells or apartments in the gaol that are inhabited, shall be white-washed on the first day of every month, unless such day should fall on a Sunday, and in such case on the day ensuing.

17. That all slaves sentenced to be confined in the gaol beyond forty-eight hours, or any runaways, shall work in the chain gang for the benefit of the public.

18. That all slaves committed for desertion, or adjudged by a sentence of a tribunal to imprisonment for any petty offence, shall immediately work in chains for the benefit of the public, unless exempted by the gaol physician, whose certificate of exemption will be noted in the gaol book of registry.

19. That no slave, committed as a runaway, shall remain in gaol for a longer period than two months; and unless such slave so committed, shall be claimed and released by his

master at the expiration of that time, and the gaol fees paid, he will be exposed to sale by the alguazil mayor or his deputy; and the proceeds, after payment of the fees, will be deposited in the Colonial Treasury until claimed by the owner.

20. That a list of the several slaves, and the dates of their commitment, written in a legible hand, shall be hung up daily at the door of the gaol, and in a conspicuous situation, for the information of the respective owners of slaves.

21. That no slave, unless confined for some criminal act, shall be allowed to remain therein when in a state of indisposition; and any such slave, not confined for a criminal act, shall, on the report of the physician, be immediately sent to his or her owner.

22. That all the apartments of the gaol be washed every Wednesday and Saturday, beginning at gun-fire.

23. That the gaol and gaol yard be swept and cleaned every morning.

24. That each prisoner be furnished daily with half a pound of salt fish and eight large plantains, or one pound and a half of prepared farina; for which the alguazil mayor will charge two shillings currency.

25. That all provisions be regularly served out before six of the clock in the morning, to the working prisoners, and before eight to all others.

26. That all the provisions be of sound, good and wholesome qualities, subject to the daily inspection and approbation of the regidor of the week, and the chief of police, whose duty it is; and who are hereby ordered to cause all provisions that are not of that description to be destroyed, reporting the same to the Governor.

27. That under no pretence whatsoever shall any money be issued to the prisoners in lieu of provisions, unless by virtue of an express permission of his Excellency the Governor.

28. That all persons shall be permitted to visit the gaol between the hours of eight and ten in the morning, and one and three in the evening, and at no other time.

29. That no wines, spirits, or strong waters, be permitted to be introduced into the gaol, under any pretence whatever, without a judicial order, or by the order of the physician.

30. That there be kept in the gaol, by the alguazil mayor or his deputy, two books; one as a diary, and the other as a registry; which shall never be removed therefrom; and wherein shall be entered the name of each prisoner, the day of his commitment, his personal description, the time for which he is committed and by whose order, the cause thereof, the day of his release, the sentence for the same, the punishment inflicted, and the amount of fees received from or on account of such prisoner; together with a column for remarks, wherein shall be noted the clothes or effects carried by each prisoner to gaol.

31. That the alguazil mayor or his deputy shall place, in a conspicuous part of the gaoler's apartment, the docket of fees established for the gaol; which said docket shall not be exceeded in any case whatever, under pain of suspension from office of the alguazil mayor or his deputy.

32. That the attorney of the gaol, accompanied by the regidor of the week and the chief of police, shall visit the gaol once a week, to hear any complaints which the prisoners may have to make against the alguazil mayor, his deputy, or the gaoler, examine the same, and decide thereon; and in order that these rules and regulations be strictly observed, the three last-mentioned persons will, in testimony thereof, insert in the registry, a note of their visit, the cause of any complaints, the result of their examination of the same, and the alguazil mayor or his deputy shall transmit a copy thereof to his Excellency the Governor.

33. The Governor will inspect the prison and the prisoners, on an early day in each month; at these visits, His Majesty's chief judge, the assessor of the Governor, the alcaldes in ordinary, His Majesty's attorney general, the chief of police, the alguazil mayor, procurator syndic, and the gaol physician, will attend; when the books of the gaol will be examined and passed.

34. That should any of these rules and regulations be violated or contravened by the alguazil mayor, his deputy, or the gaoler, either directly or indirectly, the punishment for the same is, as it is hereby declared to be, forfeiture of office or a pecuniary fine, at the discretion of his Excellency the Governor, not exceeding 400 dollars, nor less than 100 dollars.

35. That the whip or instrument of punishment now approved of, and to be hereafter used in the gaol, shall be hung up in a conspicuous part of the gaoler's apartment, and shall not be used for any other purpose; nor shall any other whip or instrument of punishment be substituted in lieu thereof; and as often as it may be necessary to be renewed, the one to be substituted shall, previously to its being used, be approved of by the Governor, the chief judge, the alcaldes in ordinary, and the law officer of the Crown.

36. That if any person imprisoned in the said gaol shall attempt to escape, or shall aid any other person imprisoned in escaping or attempting to escape from the same, such person shall, on conviction thereof before any of the ordinary tribunals of justice established in the said island, be adjudged to be imprisoned in the said gaol for such further term, after the expiration of the term for which such person shall have been originally committed, as the court in its discretion shall deem proper.

37. That if any person or persons shall in any manner howsoever aid or assist any person confined in the said prison in escaping or attempting to escape from the same, such person or persons shall, upon conviction thereof in due form of law as aforesaid, be adjudged to be imprisoned in the said gaol, and sentenced to hard labour, for such time as the court in its discretion shall deem proper, not however exceeding two years.

38. That any person or persons who shall convey any disguise, instrument or arms into the gaol, to and for the use of any prisoner committed or detained therein, with the intention of facilitating his or her escape, though no escape be made, such person or persons shall, upon conviction thereof in due form of law, as aforesaid, be punished with imprisonment, and sentenced to hard labour, for such time as the court in its discretion shall think proper, not however exceeding one year.

And I do hereby further declare and order, that this my Proclamation shall, in virtue of the Proclamation of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, of the 18th of December 1813, be registered in the books of record directed thereby to be kept by the Governor, the chief judge, and the judges of the tribunals established in the said island.

And lastly, I do hereby will and require, and strictly charge and command, their honours the judges of the tribunals established in the said island; His Majesty's attorney general, teniente justicia mayor, commandants of quarters, regidors, chief of police, alcaldes of barrios, provost marshal or alguazil mayor, his deputy, and gaoler, and all other persons whomsoever, coming within the intent and meaning of this my Proclamation, duly to obey and observe the same, and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at Government House, in the town of Port of Spain, in the said island, this 7th day of January 1815, and in the 55th year of His Majesty's reign.

By his Excellency's command,

(signed) *P. Reinagle*, Sec.

God save the King.

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.

—(1.)—

In the Matter of *Vicente* and *Francis Sanchez* Brothers, Emigrants from Cumana.

Accused of seducing Servants to run away, and to go to Guiria to join the Republicans.

(Letter Z.)

Harbour Office, 1st July 1816.

Permission is hereby granted to Louis Fabien, owner of fishing boat, N° 108, whereof self is patron, with two free men to fish in the gulf of Paria for three months, he having registered his boat agreeable to an order of his Excellency the Governor.

R. Mathison, Harbour Master.

To whom it may concern.

19 July 1816.

Vicente Sanchez examined.

Are you an emigrant from the Spanish Main, and have you a licence to remain here?—Yes; I am the son of Don Vicente Sanchez, formerly an advocate in the Main.

Are you aware of the orders given and proclaimed here, of the conduct required to be observed by Spanish emigrants here?—Yes; and am bound to observe them.

Is it true that you have been enlisting persons to go to the Spanish Main?—No; I have never done such a thing; I am supporting ten sisters here, and having found a maintenance in a shop he has lately procured; he has no intention of going to the Main.

If you have not enlisted any person, have you seduced any?—I equally deny it; but some of my countrymen are jealous of my success in trade, and wish to get me into a scrape, and therefore have set this report on foot. That yesterday morning he was in his shop and a French negro, free he believes, who is a fisherman, passed by his shop called Louis, he called him in, and said to him, I understand you are going to fish; he said yes; I then told him if he saw any friends of mine among the independent Flecheras, said to be off the Bocas, to remember me kindly to them; that afterwards passing by this man's house, he was at the door, and I told him the same thing; that yesterday morning a mulatto of Mr. Salazar's passed by his shop and first spoke to him, saying, Senor Sanchez, I want to go to the Spanish Main; I replied, you are an emigrant; He said, no, he was not; I then asked him what he could want to go for; said, yes that he wished to go to the Main. That afterwards, he learnt the mulatto belonged to Mr. Salazar, and when he saw the patron in the evening, he said take care how you take this mulatto, for he is a slave of Mr. Salazar's.

What were the things you took out of your house last night?—I took nothing and ordered nothing to be taken.

Who did?—I do not know.

You were seen to take things out of your house, what were they?—They were some pantaloons and shirts I was sending for sale at Guiria.

What sort of pantaloons and shirts?—Of check.

What else?—Shoes and spurs, needles and thread, which are all my own.

Who was to take them?—This same man Louis, who has got them now.

This being read over to him, he confirms and sign it.

Ralph Woodford. (signed) *Vicente Sanchez.*

Declaration

Declaration of Juan Figueras, Slave of Mr. Salazar.

July 20th, 1816.

Personally appeared Juan Figueras, who was duly sworn, and says, He is slave to Mr. Salazar of this town; that on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock he left his house to look for a negro boy named Celestine, who had run away from his master, and passing by Mr. Vicente Sanchez at the corner of the market place, the second brother of the said V. Sanchez, called him and said, "Will you embark for Guiria, you being a native of "Cumana, to join General Marino? you will have their arms, and all that you want, and "look for more people to go too." Deponent thinking then that the negro runaway was, perhaps, one of Mr. Sanchez's recruits, told him "very well, I am ready to go, and what will "you allow me?" Mr. V. Sanchez who was then present, and his second brother, said, "We "will give you here provisions, and you will receive a good reward at Guiria." That on the next day at eleven o'clock morning, he went to Mr. Sanchez with a mulatto man, fisherman, whose name is Jesus, and lives in the quarter of Laventille, and offered their services to him; and Mr. Sanchez the second said to them, "be ready, the embarkation will take "place to-morrow evening between seven and eight o'clock, behind the Catholic church, "and do look for more people." Mr. V. Sanchez was then writing in a closet of the shop, and told him it was for General Marino. Deponent went to him on Thursday morning at eight o'clock, and was told by both Sanchez's that the departure should certainly take place on that evening, that we must be ready, and that he, Vicente, intended to go by land to Carenage, and there to embark in the canoe, which should go from here with deponent and the others to take him there. At seven o'clock in the evening of Thursday, deponent went to the shop of the Sanchez's, and Vicente was then writing, when he saw two negroes and a negro boy carrying away a bundle, and a small box and a basket, which they carried to the canoe. D. Vicente Sanchez went a few minutes afterwards to the beach where the canoe was, and told there the deponent "let us leave this canoe, which is going to night, and we "will follow her to-morrow in another." This conversation took place on the beach and in the very same spot wherein the canoe of Louis Fabien was, and in the act of their pushing on the canoe into the sea; and an old French mulatto who was then as one of the sailors of the boat, gave to Mr. Sanchez a pinch of tobacco, and deponent took one also from the box; a French mulatto man, named Ugly, who lives at Mad. Garard, was then pushing on the canoe, and when she was into the sea, Mr. Sanchez with the said mulatto man and deponent took leave of the people who were going in the canoe, who were six and a boy, and retired; and Mr. Sanchez told them good bye, I will be with you to-morrow with this man, looking at deponent; Mr. Sanchez went then with the said mulatto man by the way behind the church, and deponent went to see the officers of police, to come back and take those who were embarking, and when he and the officers of police went down, the men had disappeared. He is thirty years of age, and made his mark.

his
Juan + Figueras.
mark

Immediately appeared Don Vicente Sanchez, who was duly sworn; and the preceding deposition being read over to him, says, That his brother Francisco told him that the said Juan Figueras had called on him, and offered his services to go to Guiria on Wednesday morning; that on Thursday evening at seven o'clock, the said Figueras called at his shop drunk; that at eight o'clock he shut it up and went down to the beach, and met by chance the patron Jean Louis, who was going away, and there he met the said Juan Figueras, who was asking the patron to give him a passage in the boat, deponent then told him, with the idea of impeding his voyage, come with me and you will go afterwards to the Main; deponent then retired to his shop alone, the persons deponent saw in the canoe, were only three, the patron and two sailors; and this being read over to him, says it is true, and signed it.

Vicente Sanchez.

Port of Spain, 20th July 1816.

Personally appeared Francisco Sanchez, who was duly sworn to speak the truth upon the several questions which should be put to him; and says,—

What countryman are you?—I am native of Cumana, and son of D^{n} Vicente Sanchez.

Are you an emigrant?—Yes.

What is your occupation or employment?—I have got a shop in the corner of the market place, together with my brother Vicente.

Do you know a slave of Mr. Salazar's, named Juan Figueras?—I know him by sight.

When did you see him, and did you speak to him?—I saw him before yesterday morning at his shop, he came to me offering himself to go to Guiria as soldier to General Marino, nobody was then present, and he used to go frequently there; I was aware that he was slave to Mr. Salazar, and I told him that the slaves were not admitted there, he insisted to go, and said he was not a slave, and that he was very anxious to serve the army of the patriots; I saw another mulatto man that he introduced for the same purpose, and at last I told both to look for an occasion to go to Guiria, not having a vessel for the purpose.

Fran^{co} Sanchez.

On this 20th day of July 1816, personally appeared Jean Louis, native of Saint Domingo, fisherman, who being duly sworn, says, He is residing in this island for seven years past, has a fishing boat, and exhibited the permision of the harbour master; he was, before yesterday, ready to go away to fish at La Pena; he knows Mr. Vicente Sanchez, who keeps a shop near the market place, as he used to go and buy there salt fish, and other provisions. Thursday morning, at seven o'clock, he went to the shop to purchase twenty-seven pounds of fish, Mr. Sanchez was there, and a sailor named Rodulph, he remained there only half an hour; Mr. Sanchez told him as you are going to La Pena, I will thank you for carrying with you a small trunk there, to give it to the first canoe of Guiria which shall arrive at La Pena, the deponent agreed, and was told to address the trunk to a Mr. Rennand of Guiria; the deponent then took the trunk; it was seven o'clock in the morning, and took it to his house in the market place; he did not see Mr. Sanchez after that. The trunk was locked, and deponent did not see its contents; deponent went to embark at half past six o'clock near the houses of the Margariteno, with his two sailors, Rodulph and Pierre, to go to fish at La Pena, when a mulatto man, a slave to Mr. Salazar, came to him and asked him a passage in his boat for the Spanish Main; deponent answered to [illegible] that he was not going to the Spanish Main, and put off his passage until next Monday, without any other reason, and returned the trunk to Mr. Sanchez yesterday morning at six o'clock; no other person was there then. Mr. Sanchez never asked deponent passage in his boat, has never carried any letter or articles from Mr. Sanchez to La Pena or the Main. He was offered two dollars to carry the small trunk, which he has not received; had never seen before the mulatto of Mr. Salazar. He is thirty-nine years of age, and this deposition being read over to him, says it is true.

his
Jean + Louis.
mark

Personally appeared Jean Rodolphe, native of Martinique, a fisherman, and being duly sworn, says, He is a sailor in the boat of Louis Fabien, they used to fish at Maraval, and he has not been this year at La Pena, being only fourteen days with the said patron; knows Mr. Vicente Sanchez, at whose shop in the corner of the market place, deponent goes often to purchase provisions; the last time he was there was Saturday last; he denies to have been at Mr. Sanchez on Thursday morning with Jean Louis Fabien. Deponent was told by him that they were going to fish at Maraval, and not at La Pena; he did not see on board any small trunk, but only one in which the patron and the sailors keep their clothes. Deponent was in the act of embarking the night before last, at seven o'clock, when a man, who he did not know before, came to the patron and demanded a passage to the Spanish Main, and that was refused by him; and as it did rain very much, they chained the canoe, and put off the passage. He does not know if Mr. Sanchez had asked his passage from the patron, to go in the canoe to the Spanish Main, nor that the patron carried any letters from Port of Spain. He is fifty-five years of age, and made his mark.

his
Jean + Rodolphe.
mark

Personally appeared before me, Pedro La Roche, and being duly sworn, says, He is native of Margarita, shoemaker by trade, and now a fisherman in the boat of Jean Louis Fabien, two months past; deponent knows Dⁿ Vicente Sanchez, and was at his shop on Thursday at four o'clock in the afternoon, with the patron Jean Louis Fabien, to purchase salt fish, and Mr. Sanchez gave him a small locked trunk; and deponent carried the trunk on his shoulder to the canoe near six o'clock in the afternoon. Deponent, the patron, and Rodolphe, were pushing on the canoe into the sea, to go away, when a mulatto man whom he had never seen before, came to the patron and asked him passage in the canoe for the Spanish Main, the patron refused, and ordered the boat to be unchained, and the voyage was put off; it did not rain then. Deponent does not know whether Mr. Sanchez had asked the patron for a passage, or if the latter intended to take him on board in any part of the coast, from town to Carenage. He had not seen any letter from Mr. Sanchez to the Spanish Main; there were no other persons to be embarked, except the three already mentioned. He is twenty-nine years of age, and made his mark.

his
Pierre + La Roche.
mark

And Jean Louis, Jean Figueras, Vicente Sanchez, and Francisco Sanchez, being then confronted, Jean Louis denied having seen Vicente Sanchez on the sea shore when he was about to embark in his boat on Thursday night, although Vicente Sanchez maintained in his presence that he was there, and that he had recommended him to put off his departure till further night, as the slave of Mr. Salazar's rendered his going away dangerous and improper; and the trunk in question being brought, it was found to contain clothes belonging to one of the brothers Sanchez, with check shirts, and two pair of coarse trowsers.

Antonio Gomez.

Ralph Woodford.

Upon a consideration of the whole of the circumstances developed in the foregoing evidence, and after a personal confrontation of the parties, it is to be inferred, that Vicente Sanchez and Francisco Sanchez, had intended to have some communication with the Spanish

Main, the precise nature of which cannot be ascertained. It appears probable, that they had, without knowing who he was, engaged the slave of Mr. Salazar, to accompany Jean Louis the negro waterman, but that afterwards finding this man, who is a mulatto of Cumana, and unlike a slave in his appearance, to be the slave of Mr. Salazar, either they suspected he was entrapping them, or they found they were hazarding too much in seducing the slave of such a person.

There is no doubt but that the boat was going to the Main, and it is not improbable Sanchez was to go in her; unwilling to pursue two young men, on whose labour depends the support of a numerous family, consisting principally of females, (sisters), with that rigour which a breach of the proclamation for the conduct of emigrants here would demand: a further prosecution of them will be forgone, but they will not be permitted to remain here, unless they give special security in the secretary's office, for their future good behaviour. Jean Louis will be sent to gaol, and Mr. Salazar's slave returned to him with a recommendation that he do not in any shape connect himself or communicate with Spaniards of the Main: Mr. Vicente and Francis Sanchez were warned, that if they are found in any way acting in an improper manner, they will be imprisoned and sent off the island.

Ralph Woodford. *Antonio Gomez.*

And the licence of the boat is forfeited, and it is directed that it be sold, and twenty dollars will be paid out of the proceeds thereof, to be applied to the police officers.

Ralph Woodford. *Antonio Gomez.*

An order was sent to the harbour master for the sale of the boat, and the application of the fine out of the proceeds thereof, as well as a notice of the fishing license being declared forfeited.

A. G.

Port of Spain, 12th October 1822.

I hereby certify that the foregoing fifteen folios of writing contain a true copy of the original proceedings, archived in my office of registry.

Henry Murray, Deputy Secretary and Registrar.

—(2.)—

Serjeant *Ostacoli*, R. W. I. Rangers, for deserting:—1815.

(Letter O.)

Excelentisimo Señor,

Remito à V. E. los dos individuos nombrados, Cosme Orvaix, y Manuel Santa Maria, que el Coronel Nihell me ha entregado.

Yo soy Excelentisimo Señor, con la mas alta concideracion, el mas atento humilde servidor y subdito de V. E.

Pablo Guiseppi.

Ciudad de San Josef de Oruña, 28 de Agosto 1815.

Excelentisimo Señor Gobernador y Comandante en Gefe.

Excelentisimo Señor,

Habiendome comunicado el Capitan Kennedy, que guedaban algunos desertores del regimiento *Rangers*, encargué secretamente à Juan Gregorio Pacheco, que procurara saber donde se hallaban ocultados; el Domingo 20 del corriento vino à mi casa dicho Pacheco à hacerme saber que dos hombres de color nombrados Cosme Orvaiz, y Manuel Santa Maria, habian llebado à el Sargento Ostaculo à el partido de Matura, y despues de algun tiempo que lo dixaron alli, lo trageron, y embarcaron por el rio de Carony, y lo llebaron à Sabaneta en la casa de un pardo llamado Juan Sebada que vive en la habitacion de Mr. Alexandro segun se lo tiene comunicado un Yndio llamado Ysidro à el enunciado Pacheco (cuyo Yndio es el casador del dicho Alexandro.)

El mismo Domingo por la noche fui à la ciudad con ideas de si los encontraba cogerlos, lo que no tubo efecto por no haberlos hallado.

Me parece Excelentisimo Señor que el mejor modo de aprehenderlos es oficiando al Coronel Nibell, que mande en buscade los dos hombres de color como milicianos que son: pues si se hace por mi conducto estan pronto à maliciar algo y ocultarse.

Todo lo qual pongo en noticia de V. E. para que determine lo que tenga por conveniente.

Yo soy Excelentisimo Señor, con la mas alta concideracion, el mas atento humilde servidor y subdito de V. E.

Pablo Guiseppi.

Ciudad de San Josef de Oruña 21 de Agosto de 1815.

Excelentisimo Señor, Gobernador y Comandante en Gefe.

Translation of the foregoing Letters.

Most Excellent Sir,

I send to your Excellency the two individuals named Cosme Orvaix, and Manuel Santa Maria, whom Colonel Nihell has delivered to me.

I am, with the highest consideration,
Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,
(signed) *Pablo Guiseppi.*

City of St. Joseph's de Oruña, 28th August 1815.
To his Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Most Excellent Sir,

Captain Kennedy having informed me that there were some deserters from the regiment of *Rangers*, I secretly commissioned Juan Gregorio Pacheco to discover where they were concealed. On Sunday the 20th instant, Pacheco came to my house to acquaint me that two men of colour, named Cosme Orvaix and Manuel Santa Mari [illegible] taken Serjeant Ostaculo to the quarter of Matura, and after some time they brought him back, and they embarked on the river Carony, and took him to Savaneta to the house of a coloured man, named Juan Sebada, who lives on the estate of Mr. Alexander, according to the statement made by an Indian named Ysidro, to the said Pacheco, which Indian is the huntsman of Mr. Alexander.

On the evening of the same Sunday I went to the city with the intention of taking them, if I could meet with them, which however did not take place.

I think, Sir, that the best plan of apprehending them is, to desire Colonel Nihell to send in search of those two coloured men, as militia men, which they are, because if done under my direction, they may evade somehow and hide themselves; all which I introduce to your Excellency's notice, that you may act as you may judge proper.

I am, most Excellent Sir, with the highest consideration,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(signed) *Pablo Guiseppi.*

City of St. Joseph de Oruña,
21 August 1815.
To his Excellency the Governor and Commander in chief.

On this day, the twenty-ninth of August one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, personally appeared Manuel de Santa Maria, in consequence of the letter which precedes, of the teniente justicia mayor of St. Joseph, who being duly sworn to speak the truth upon the several questions which should be put to him, says, He is a fifer in the second division of Loyal Trinidad Militia and a sawyer by trade; being asked, Whether deponent was at the estate of Mr. Le Gendre at Savaneta, and when? says, He was, and believes ten days ago. He went there with a companion named Cosme Garcia, with whom deponent is acquainted, they both having the same trade; deponent was betrayed by him and carried to the said estate. Deponent and his companions arrived there and no other persons with them, about eleven o'clock A. M. and saw the manager named Manuel Draipe, the negroes of the estate and some pioneers, and nobody else.

Deponent being asked whether he knows John Gregorio Pacheco? he says, yes; he saw him two weeks past, but he did not speak with him about any matter whatsoever.

Deponent knew the sergeant Ostacoli, as he kept a shop in the town of St. Joseph; the last time the deponent saw him, was when the regiment went away, at his shop, and he has not seen him afterwards.

Deponent knows an Indian named Isidro, who is a pion on the estate of Mr. Legendre, and saw him on the same day when deponent went to the said estate; deponent did not speak any thing with the Indian but about hunting, for which purpose deponent and his companion went there; they remained at the said estate two days hunting, and came back again to the said town of St. Joseph, and this being read over to him, says it is true; and is twenty-six years of age, and as he does not know how to sign, made his mark.

The mark of
de
Ralph Woodford. — *Ian*^{l} + *Saint Maria.*
Antonio Gomez. — I.

On the same day personally appeared, Cosme Orvaix, alias Garcia, native and inhabitant of St. Joseph de Oruña, sawyer by trade, a private in the second division of Loyal Trinidad Militia, and being duly sworn to speak the truth upon the several questions which should be put to him, says, That it is not true he has been at Savaneta on the occasion alluded to, and there are several years that deponent was there previous to Mr. Le Gendre settling there; deponent knows the Serjeant Ostacoli, and has not seen him since his regiment went away; deponent does not know that the serjeant was run away from his regiment, and answered in the negative to the other questions put to him, and this being read over to him, says it is true; and being less than twenty-five years of age made his oath in the present of Mr. Maingot, his curator for the occasion, and as he does not know how to sign, he made his mark.

the mark of
Ralph Woodford. — *Cosme + Orvaix.*
Antonio Gomez. — *J. E. Maingot.*

On this day, the fifth day of September one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, personally appeared Jose Ysidro, an Indian, native of the river Meta in the kingdom of Santa Fé, in South America, and residing in this island four years past, and being duly sworn to speak the truth upon the several questions which should be put to him, says, He is a pion in the estate of Mr. Le Gendre, and a hunter by trade. Being asked, whether he knows Manuel de Santa Maria and Cosme Orbais; says, yes, from being acquainted with them at the town of St. Joseph de Oruña: the last time deponent saw them, it was about two weeks ago on the estate of the said Mr. Le Gendre at Savaneta; being asked with what purpose the said Manuel de Santa Maria and Cosme Orbais went there; answers, they carried with themselves the serjeant Ostacoli, whom deponent knows very well, from having seen him at his shop at the said town of St. Joseph; deponent was hunting in the hills, and came down to the house about eleven o'clock before noon, and saw the said serjeant Ostacoli and Manuel de Santa Maria, and Cosme Orbais arrived there in the same morning, they all remained at the said house two days, when the two latter left it; on their return to St. Joseph from whence they all told deponent they were coming; the serjeant then asked the deponent passage in a boat to Port Carony in the river Carony, and deponent brought him with himself, and having landed in the said port, deponent saw him then proceeding to St. Joseph; Jose Antonio Orbais, an inhabitant of Savaneta, told deponent that on a Saturday the same serjeant and Manuel Santa Maria, and Cosme Orbais went to his house, to get a cloak and a blanket of the serjeant, which was left there by the latter; and that they all returned to Port Carony; and it is true he told Juan Gregorio Pacheco, that the said Manuel de Santa Maria and Cosme Orbais had carried with themselves the said serjeant; and this being read over to him, says it is true. He is twenty-six years of age, and as he does not know how to write, he made his mark.

the mark of
Jose + Ysidro.

Ralph Woodford.
Antonio Gomez.

On the same day personally appeared Joseph Antonio Orbais, native of Carupano on the Spanish Main, an inhabitant of the town of St. Joseph de Oruña, and being possessed of a provision garden at Savaneta in the land of Mr. Le Gendre, and being duly sworn, and asked about the preceding deposition of the Indian Joseph Ysidro, says, He was at his house on the land of Mr. Le Gendre at Savaneta on one Thursday evening of the last month, when Manuel de Santa Maria, Cosme Orbais, and the serjeant Ostacoli, arrived at his said house; they all saying they were going to hunt: they slept there; and on the next day they all three went to the hills to hunt. On the next Saturday, the said Manuel Santa Maria and Cosme Orbais returned to St. Joseph, the serjeant remaining at deponent's land, hunting; deponent came down to the said town of St. Joseph on the said Saturday to get provisions, and on the eve of his return to Savaneta on the following Monday, deponent heard at St. Joseph's, that the serjeant had run away from the said town; and finding him still on deponent's ground when he arrived there on the next Tuesday, he desired the serjeant to leave his land; and deponent says, he did not seize the said serjeant, having not a commission for that purpose. The serjeant then proceeded to the Carony to embark, leaving at the deponent's, a cloak of a soldier and a blanket; deponent came down to parade on the following Saturday evening; and on his return from parade on the next day, Sunday, deponent found the said three persons at his house; they told him, they went up for the cloak and blanket; and they all went away on the same day noon; deponent did not know where they went to, nor did he hear any thing about their direction from thence; and this being read to him, says, it is true. He is 47 years of age; and as he does not know how to write, he made his mark. Being asked, whether he reported the same to the commandant, he says, not.

the mark of
Jose Antonio + Orbais.

Ralph Woodford.
Antonio Gomez.

On the same day, and with the purpose of confronting the witness Jose Ysidro and Jose Antonio Orbais, with the prisoners Manuel de Santa Maria and Cosme O. Garcia; the former stating, that he did not go to Savaneta, nor did he see the serjeant Ostacoli; and the latter declaring, that he went with his companion Cosme to Savaneta, but that he did not go with the serjeant Ostacoli, as appears from the unanimous depositions of the said two witnesses; and after having read over to them their respective evidences, and made the legal observations and reproofs, especially to the said Cosme Orbais, for his manifest and false deposition, and to the said Santa Maria for his denying to have accompanied the serjeant to Savaneta; the latter says that it is true, that deponent (Manuel Santa Maria) went with the serjeant Ostacoli one day, at five o'clock in the morning, and Cosme Orbais to the Port Carony, where they embarked and went up to Savaneta, and there happened that which the witnesses state; deponent was engaged by the said Cosme Orbais Garcia to carry the serjeant to the Carony · being asked what sum of money, or what reward he was offered by his companion Cosme, or he has received on that account, he answers, that he had neither received any money, or was offered any reward for that purpose; being asked, where the deponent and his companion Cosme left the serjeant when they returned with him from house of the witness Jose Antonio Orbais, says, he the serjeant landed then at Port Carony, and he did not see him since.

Then the prisoner Cosme Garcia declared, on oath, that being in the town of St. Joseph the 12th of August, he was asked by a woman named Juana Machado, a Mulatto, who was kept by the serjeant Ostacoli, to carry him to Savaneta, at the house of Juan Cebada, which is the name by which he knows the witness Jose Antonio Orbais; that the serjeant gave to the deponent, as well as to his companion Manuel Santa Garcia, three round dollars, to divide them equally among themselves; it is true the deposition of the said Jose Antonio Orbais; and he did not know where the serjeant went to when he landed at Port Carony on their return from the said Jose Antonio Orbais with the cloak and blanket; but he has been told by a Frenchman of light colour, whose name he does not know, but he is a sawyer by trade and works in St. Joseph on the land of the admiral, that the serjeant comes every night to that town to see the said Mulatto woman, and deponent saw him one night at her house when he was run away, and this took place when he came down with the Indian Jose Ysidro from the estate of Mr. Le Gendre; and this act being read over to him, as well as to Cosme Orbais and to the two witnesses, Jose Ysidro and Jose Antonio Orbais, they said it is true, and made their mark.

Ralph Woodford.
Antonio Gomez.

the mark of
Cosme + Orbais.
the mark of
Manuel de + Santa Maria.
the mark of
Jose + Ysidro.
the mark of
Jose Antonio + Orbais.

And José Antonio Orbais being asked why he received the said deserter, He says, he did know him to be such till the next day; and Cosme Orbais being asked why he allowed himself to be bribed to conduct the said serjeant, he says, he did it because he did not know he was a deserter; being asked at what hour he set off, he says at five in the morning; being asked if he had a uniform, he says yes; white flannel jacket with cuffs and collar; to this Jose Antonio and the two other witnesses, Manuel Santa Maria and Ysidro, say he had such a jacket in his bundle, but that he was dressed in blue woollen trowsers, and a checked shirt and a black silk hat; and this being read to them, they confirm it by their respective crosses.

Ralph Woodford.
Antonio Gomez.

mark of
Jóse + Antonio.
Cosme + Orbais Garcia.
Manuel + Santa Maria.
mark of + *Ysidor.*

Let Cosme Orbais Garcia and the other two prisoners go to the gaol, there to await further orders from this court; and let the teniente justicia mayor be directed to summon Juana Machado, and the Frenchman quoted by Cosme Orbais, to appear before this court as soon as possible.

Ralph Woodford.
Antonio Gomez.

On this the eighth day of September one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, personally appeared Juana Machado, in consequence of the preceding decree; and being duly sworn to speak the truth upon the several questions which should be put to her, says, She has been living with the serjeant Ostacoli at the town of St. Joseph de Oruña two years and half ago. Being asked when it was the last time she saw him, says, that she saw him at five o'clock of the evening the eve of the regiment to which he belongs to, going away, and no more afterwards, until before yesterday he entered at the deponent's to see his daughter, on coming from Dr. Nihel with a letter in his hand, which he stated was directed to beg his pardon. She being asked, whether she saw him or not when he returned from Savaneta and the estate of Mr. Le Gendre, says, not. Being asked, whether she knows Cosme Orbais and Manuel Santa Maria, says, yes.

By the Court.

Did you see them previous to the serjeant going away, at her house?—Yes; I saw them at home, because they came to buy provision at the shop I keep there.

Did you speak them to carry away with them the serjeant Ostacoli and to protect his flying?—I did not.

What clothes did the serjeant wear when he went away, on the eve of the regiment leaving the place?—He was in his uniform, as a soldier of the R. W. I. Rangers. And this being read over to her, says it is true, and in attestation thereof made her mark, adding that she is about twenty-five years of age.

Ralph Woodford.
Antonio Gomez.

the mark of
Juana + Machado.

On the same day, and in consequence of the contradiction of Cosme Orbais and Juana Machado, and their depositions being read over to them both; he, Cosme Orbais says, that it is false what he declared, that he saw the serjeant at her house, when he returned from Savaneta with the Indian Ysidor; and being duly sworn, and this being read over to them, say is true, and made their mark.

the mark of
Ralph Woodford. *Juana + Machado.*
Antonio Gomez. the mark of
Cosme + Orbais.

On this day, the twelfth of September one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, personally appeared Guisepi Ostacoli, native of Florence in Tuscany, and serjeant of the 2d company of the R. W. I. Rangers, and being duly sworn to speak the truth upon the questions which should be put to him, says, being asked, whether he knows Cosme Orbais and Manuel de Santa Maria, as well as Josef Antonio Orbais, alias Juan Sebada, says, he does not know them, and only recollects that he was at the latter's house, fourteen days past, at Savaneta, and he did not go with the said Cosme Orbais and Manuel Santa Maria; and having answered in the negative respecting other questions put to him, he was asked, whether deponent gave them three dollars to carry him with them to Carony, he answers, that being at Savaneta, he recollects to have met Manuel Santa Maria at the hills, hunting, and went with him to Juan Sebada; and this being read over to him, says it is true, and signed.

Ralph Woodford. *Joseph Ostacoli.*
Antonio Gomez.

On the same day, and in consequence of the contradiction between Cosme Orbais, Manuel Santa Maria, and Josef Antonio Orbais, alias Juan Sebada, and the serjeant Ostacoli; and the latter having maintained his preceding deposition, then the said three witnesses, and particularly Manuel Santa Maria, declared, that he has stated falsely against the serjeant, from fear; but it is true that he was hunting at Savaneta, at Juan Sabada's, and met the serjeant on the hill, who was then hunting, who told him that he did not know his way, and asked deponent, Santa Maria, to show him the nearest house, and went with him to that of Sebada's; that it is false that they came up from P^{to} St. Joseph to look for any cloak or blanket, and that he never saw the serjeant from that day, which he declares in his conscience, and Cosme Orbais declares, that all which he has deposed in his last deposition, is not true, and that he stated it from fear; and then Jose Antonio Orbais, alias Juan Sebada, declares, that he has been betrayed by the Indian to give his deposition; and the serjeant signed this, and the other witnesses made their marks.

Ralph Woodford. *Joseph Ostacoli.*
Antonio Gomez. the mark of
Cosme + Orbais.
the mark of
Manuel + Santa Maria.
the mark of
Jose Antonio + Orbais, alias *Juan Sebada.*

Port of Spain, 13th September 1815.

From the evidence of the Sumaria, it does not appear that Cosme Orbais and Manuel de Santa Maria went with serjeant Ostacoli to the river Carony, nor did they protect his supposed desertion, of which they were accused, therefore such charge is dismissed.

But in consideration of their heinous prevarications, in a matter involving perhaps the life of the serjeant, the said Cosme Orbais and Manuel de Santa Maria are condemned to work in chains during six months, and then removed five miles from the town of St. Joseph.

The Indian, Jose Ysidro, from his malicious deposition, will work in chains a month; and Jose Antonio Orbais, alias Juan Sebada, will remain imprisoned ten days more, and then he will be released, on paying the fees of gaol; and let a note be sent to the alguazil mayor accordingly; and this sentence, after being notified to them by the attorney of the gaol, will be entered in the respective books; a letter will be prepared to the Major General Croker, mentioning to him the circumstance of the Sumaria in favour of the serjeant, and an order will be issued to the teniente justicia mayor of St. Joseph, to cause the attendance of the Indian Ysidro at this court.

Ralph Woodford.
Antonio Gomez.

Port of Spain, 12th October 1822.

I hereby certify that the foregoing twenty-one folios of writing contain a true copy of the original proceedings archived in my office of registry.

Henry Murray, Deputy Secretary and Registrar.

—(3.)—

1816.—THE EMIGRANTS, *Joseph Pereyra*, *Jacinto Roxas*, *Antonio Perez*, *Juan Antonio Rios*, and *Francisco Gomez*.

(Letter Z.)

Sir, Hicacos, 30th March 1816.

I have the honour to inform you, that on the 27th there arrived here two Spanish privateers, a launch and a flechera; I sent to request the captains to come ashore, and bring their papers; they proved to be royalists from Guyria, under the command of an officer of the navy, named Augustin Garcia, he also showed me his instructions, being sent particularly after the insurgent's flecheras, they were informed had passed this way, and to cruise between Port Hicacos and the Caños: he has sent the same day the flechera to the Caños, and remained himself in our neighbourhood, wherefrom seeing yesterday [illegible] at coming from the opposite coast, they went after her, but she had time to reach the shore before they met her; the people of the boat ran immediately in the bush, leaving in her three muskets, two pistols and some ammunition, which they detained with the boat; the captain sent to inform me of it, and to assure me again that he would not interfere with trading vessels, and sent the permission herein enclosed, being the only paper found in the boat, and which could not answer her. I then ordered a party to look out for the people, who were five in number, one and the patron was brought by the alguazil, the others came of themselves; I now send them to you, they say that the before mentioned permission does not belong to them, but that they had it from one of their friends, and that they went from port without any pass to the Caños to buy tasso, but there took a letter from one of the commandants of the independents to carry to Margueritta, and who gave them their arms.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

C. J. St. Bresson.

His Excellency Sir R. J. Woodford, Baronet,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

Port of Spain, 6th April 1816.

Let the five men sent up by the commandant be committed into gaol, and they will be examined on an early day.

Ralph Woodford. *Antonio Gomez.*

This is his Excellency's decree, in concurrence with his assessor, the 6th April 1816.

Henry Murray, Escribano.

The prisoners were sent to gaol accordingly. *H. Murray*, Escribano.

Port of Spain, 16th April 1816.

Let the five prisoners appear before me to morrow morning at eleven o'clock.

Ralph Woodford.

Harbour Office, 2d January 1816.

Permission is hereby granted to R. Salazar, owner of fishing boat N° 48, whereof Don Cerero is patron, with two free men, to fish in the Gulf of Paria for one month, he having registered his boat, agreeable to an order of his Excellency the Governor.

To whom it may concern. *M. Jacobs*, Harbour Master.

On this day, the seventeenth of April one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, personally appeared Joseph Peteyra, native of Coro in the Spanish Main and inhabitant of Guiria, three years past a pion; who was duly sworn to speak the truth, and said, He came to this island from rio Caribes in May of 1814, as a sailor of a schooner, Captain Francisquete, and remained here at Corony, working as pion at Pedro Mentillas who lives at St. Joseph's, and at Don Antonio Espada's; came into town and was spoken to on the 18th of the last month by Jacintos Roxas, to go to the Caños and to bring up here tasso; deponent went with him in a canoe, the property of the said Roxas, together with Juan Antonio Rios of Margarita, Francisco also from Margarita, and no more; they left town at seven o'clock in the afternoon, from the wharf of Mr. Boissire; deponent and the other four men landed on an estate situate on this side of Cedro, to purchase two bottles of rum, which deponent bought; from thence they followed their way to the Caños, where they arrived next day at the Boca of Pedernales, and continuing their passage four days, they landed at the Laguira of Leon, two soldiers of the commandant Roxas were stationed there to keep cattle, and they went to give their commandant notice of their arrival; the commandant came personally to them, and said to the patron, Jacinto Roxas, if he would dare to carry a letter from him to Arismendi; the patron answered he could not go, on account of the danger of the privateers of the royalists before Margarita, at last he was obliged to take the letter, and received three muskets and two pistols from the commandant; on coming back they met a royalist flechera at Point of Icacos and fled from her, and landed on the other side of the said Point, when they were kept by the commandant and sent to town; the letter was thrown overboard by them. Being asked for his pass to remain in the island, says, never got any. He is thirty years of age, and signed this.

Before me, *Joseph Pereyra.*
Ralph Woodford. *Antonio Gomez.*
H. Murray, Escribano.

On the same day personally appeared Jacinto Roxas, native of Margarita, sailor, who was duly sworn to say the truth upon the several questions which should be put to him, says, Came here from Carupano five months ago as sailor, in a sloop loaded with cocoa for here; remained here; and went away to the Caños, in a canoe the property of Tomas Cabadias, and commanded now by deponent; the deponent came back from the Caños, and went again with Jose Rosario Pereyra y Antonio Perez, landed at the coast between Cedro and Guapo to buy rum, and from thence they followed their way to the Caños, and landed at the Laguira de la Leona at Tabarca; deponent then went in a piragua of Indians to buy parrots from Indians, and the canoe in which he was going, continued her way; deponent did not meet his companions for six days, and in the mean time they were called by commandant Roxas to go and carry a letter from him to Arismendi in Margarita; when deponent left this town in the canoe the last time, he was not the patron, but a sailor, the patron being then the owner (the said Tomas Cabadias, and who remained at the Caños from indisposition, deponent having taken the command of the canoe afterwards; deponent was asked by the said commandant Roxas to take and carry the said letter, which he did, and received three muskets and two pistols, and some gunpowder in a trunk; on coming back, they met a Spanish royalist flechera, and flying from her at Point Icacos, they landed at the other side thereof, and then they were taken and sent up to town by the commandant of Icacos, two sailors came now in the canoe, named Juan Antonio Rios and Francisco Gomez, natives of Margarita, who embarked themselves at Tabasca for Magarita; they did not carry to Tabasca from here any ammunition, and only 19 pieces of goods, which the owner of the canoe bought here, and some rum; deponent threw over board the letter for Aresmendi when the privateer came after them, he did not know its contents; being asked what pass he had from this government to remain here when he landed from Carupano, says he had none. He is 26 years of age, and signed this; and he being asked, what pass had the canoe to go to the Caños from here, he answered, that the owner of her, Cabadilla, had it, and deponent quite forgot to ask him for it; and being inquired, what pass is this which is annexed to the letter of the commandant, says, it was in the possession of Juan Antonio Rios.

Before me, *Jacinto Roxas.*
Ralph Woodford. *Antonio Gomez.*

On the same day personally appeared Antonio Perez, native of Carupano, a sailor, who being duly sworn, says, Came here from Carupano six months past in a small schooner; remained here, and used to fish at Maraval, when he was requested by Jacinto Roxas to go to the Caños and take a cargo of tasso, for which he was offered 14 dollars; he accepted, and left this in a canoe, the patron of which was the same Jacinto Roxas, together with the owner of the vessel, Tomas Cabadias, Jose Pereyra, Antonio Rios, y Francesco Gomez, the said Cabadias remained at the Caños, and the other five persons came back; he being particularly asked, whether the said Antonio Roxas and Francisco Gomez went from here or joined them at Tabarco, deponent says, that both went away from here with him; on this occasion, he agreed with respect to the statements made by the preceding witnesses; says that he did not receive but a dollar on account of his wages, nor had he obtained any permission to reside in this colony. He is 19 years of age; and as he does not know how to sign, made his mark.

Before me, his
Ralph Woodford. *Antonio Gomez.* *Antonio* + *Perez.*
mark.
H. Murray, Escribano.

On the same day personally appeared, Juan Antonio Rios, native of Margarita, a sailor, and was duly sworn, Came here from Martinique three months past as sailor of the vessel, and remained here only five or six days, when he was asked by Jose Gutierres to go together to the Caños in the launch of a man named Guillen; and went with him and another sailor named Francisco Gomez to the Caños and district of the Laguna of the Leona; they left this island 40 days past; they were preparing the cargo of tasso when deponent and Francisco Gomez were sent by the commandant Roxas to the canoe, the patron of which was Jacinto Roxas, to carry a letter to Margarita; deponent received here six dollars from Joseph Gutierres on account of his wages; Jose Gutierres remained at Tabarco; he did not know what the letter contained, and it was thrown into the sea at the appearance of the royalist privateer; the pass hereto annexed, was left with him by Rafael Salazar, of his acquaintance, and was found among the clothes of deponent by the privateer; the cargo they carried away from here, consisted of three trunks with merchandize only; and he had not obtained any permission to reside in this colony. He is 23 years of age, and signed this.

Before me, *Juan Antonio Rios.*
Ralph Woodford. *Antonio Gomez.*
H. Murray, Escribano.

On the same day Francisco Gomez was duly sworn, and says, came here from Margarita three months past, and went to the Caños with a man named Guillen, the owner of a launch, in which deponent was engaged as sailor, which is his profession; Guillen Jose Maria Rodriguez, a pion from Angostura and Antonio Rios, were the persons who went to the Caños; the commandant Roxas took him by force, and embarked him at the Laguna of the Leona, to carry a letter to Aresmendi, in a canoe, the patron of which is Jacinto Roxas, he was offered by Guillen eight dollars, which he received by him here; the cargo of the launch of Guillen was of merchandize only, and no ammunition or arms were carried then on board; he had no pass to remain here, and he confirms the deposition of Juan Antonio Rios, and not being able to write, he made his mark, being sixteen years of age.

the mark of
Francisco + Gomez.

Before me,
Ralph Woodford. Antonio Gomez.

H. Murray, Escribano.

Port of Spain, April 1816.

It appearing from the depositions of the prisoners, Joseph Pereyra, Jacinto Roxas, Antonio Perez, Juan Antonio Rios, and Francisco Gomez, that when they left this island for the Caños they did not apply to government for any pass, nor had they obtained any permission to reside in this colony; and as they are unable to pay the fines assigned in this case, for the transgression of the laws, they are all condemned to work on the public buildings during fourteen days, and afterwards they will be exported from the island, and let them be notified accordingly, through the means of the gaol attorney, who will give notice of this decree to the deputy alguazil mayor.

Ralph Woodford. Antonio Gomez.

This is his Excellency's decree, in concurrence with his assessor, the 26th April 1816.

Henry Murray, Escribano.

Passed it to the gaol attorney on the same day, for the purpose of notification.

H. Murray, Escribano.

Notified the foregoing sentence to the within mentioned prisoners, Port of Spain, 26th April 1816.

Charles A. Gellineau, Gaol Attorney.

Port of Spain, 12th October 1822.

I hereby certify that the foregoing twelve folios of writing, contain a true copy of the original proceedings, archived in my office of registry.

Henry Murray, Deputy Secretary and Registrar.

—(4.)—

1816.—PROCEEDINGS in the Matter of a Complaint of the Reverend Vicar, against *Miguel Sanchez* and *Manuel Pereyra,* Emigrants from Cumana.

Before his Excellency the Governor, as President, Governor and Captain General, accompanied with his Assessor.

Henry Murray, Escribano de Camará.

(Letter Z.)

Exmo Señor,

El celo por el culto del Dios verdadero y el respeto que es debido à los sacerdotes que lo exercen bajo el benigno gobierno de V. Exa me ponen en la dura necesidad de elevar al conocimiento de V. Exa los insultos que el uno y el otro sufrieron en la tarde de antes de ayer.

Es el caso, Señor Exmo que el citado dia, antes de ayer, fui llamado à administrar à un hombre llamado Josef Alen procedente de Cumana que se halla gravemente enfermo en una de las casitas de Don Nicholas Peché cerca de la pedrera del gobierno: hallandome ocupado en aquel momento en un asunto de alguna consequencia, determiné mandar à tha administracion al Reverendo Padre Fray Ramon de Caspe, quien al acto de estar administrando al enfermo el sacramento de la extrema uncion observó que al lado del paciente habia un hombre llamado Miguel Sanchez procedente tambien de Cumana, que estaba con el sombrero puesto y en ademan como de hacer desprecio de aquel acto tan serio y uno de los mas tiernos que tiene nuestra sagrada religion. El citado padre, al ver una impudencia no acostumbrada entre los fieles, se dirigio à Sanchez y le dijo, en buen modo, que se quitase el sombrero, creyendo sin duda que aquella postura provenia mas bien de alguna distracion

que de desprecio al sacramento, pero no fue asi, pues en vez de encontrarse con una obediencia pronta y sumisa qual exigia el caso, se halló con esta respuesta: *¿Por que me he de quitar el sombrero? ¿no me ha costado mi dinero?* y saliendo del aposento añadió, que aun quando no fuese asi nunca se lo quitaria por un *picaro de un* Capuchino.

No paró aqui el insulto pues habiendo sido Sanchez reprehendido por alguno de los circunstantes salio à su defensa un tal Pereyra tambien de Cumaná, y este se produxo en tales terminos contra el Padre Ramon y contra mi, que no es licito estamparlos en el papel.

Si V. Ex^a^ quiere informarse como se lo suplico, de Don Christobal Rigual, Don Agustin Pino, Donna Teresa Rubio y sus hermanas, oira V. Ex^a^ los horrores que el tal Pereyra produxo.

Nadie ha penetrado mejor que V. Ex^a^ lo necesario que es el respeto al culto, tanto para el bien y edificacion de las almas, como para conservar el orden publico. Semejantes insultos, como los que han cometido estos hombres, no solamente causarán ruina en lo espiritual sino que animan los espiritus à la insubordinacion, è introducen libertinage è inmoralidad en el publico. Desgraciadamente estamos viendo lo ultimo desde que semejantes hombres empezaron à pisar este suelo, y si V. Ex^a^ no pone termino à los excesos de esta gente, el mal irá adelante y las consequencias serán funestas.

Por lo tanto suplico à V. Ex^a^ tenga la bondad de cortarlo de raiz, imponiendo à Miguel Sanchez y M. Pereyra la pena que su prudencia le dicte.

Tengo el honor, Ex^mo^ Señor, de ser su mas humilde servidor y capellan,

Puerto de España, 8 de Marzo 1816. *Joaquin de Aristimuño*, Vicario.

(Translation.)

Ex^mo^ Señor Sir Ralph J. Woodford, Bart. Gov^r^ y vice Patrono Regio, &c. &c. &c.

Most Excellent Sir,

The zeal for the religious ceremonies of Almighty God, and the respect which is due to priests who exercise them under the beneficent government of your Excellency, obliges me to represent to the high consideration of your Excellency, the insults offered both to those sacred ceremonies and priests, before yesterday evening.

I was called upon on that day to administer the sacrament of penitence and confession to a man named Joseph Alen from Cumana, who is very ill, and lives in one of the small houses of Mr. Nicolas Piché, near the stone quarries of government. As I was, by business of some consequence, then prevented from going in person, I commissioned for that purpose the Reverend Father Fr. Ramon de Caspe, who, in the act of administering the sacrament of the extreme unction to the sick, observed that a man named Miguel Sanchez, also from Cumana, who was near his bed, kept his hat on, and in an attitude of displaying disrespect to that serious act one of the most delicate of our religion. On observing such an indecency, never seen among the faithful, the said father went towards him, and thinking that the said attitude arose more from inattention than disrespect to the sacrament, and said to him, with moderation, that he ought to take off his hat; but instead of having met with the humble and prompt obedience, which the case required, the answer of the said Sanchez was, "I do not know why I am to take off my hat, as I have paid for it;" and coming out of the room, the said Miguel Sanchez added, "that although he should not have paid for it, he would never take it off before a rascal of a capuchin."

The insult of Sanchez proceeded beyond that, being scolded by some of the persons present; a man named Pereira came to his defence, and used such words against the said Ramon and myself, that I cannot mention them here.

If your Excellency wishes to be informed, as I request you would be pleased, from Don Christoval Rigual, Don Augustin Pino, Donna Teresa Rubio and her sisters, your Excellency will then hear the horrible expressions that the said Pereira used.

No person better than your Excellency has considered how necessary is the respect due to religious ceremonies for the benefit and edification of souls, as well as for the preservation of public order. The insults committed by these men, not only tend to ruin the consciences but also abet insubordination, and introduce into the public, libertinism and immorality. We unfortunately observe the latter, since these people have landed here; and if your Excellency does not put a stop to their excesses, the evil will progress with dreadful consequences; wherefore I beg your Excellency will be pleased to apply to it an efficacious remedy, and to condemn Miguel Sanchez and N. Pereira in the penalty that your Excellency's prudence shall dictate.

I have the honour to be, most excellent Sir,
Your most humble and obedient servant,

Port of Spain, 8 March 1816. *Joaquin Aristimuno*, Vicar.

The said Miguel Sanchez being summoned to appear before me, acknowledged to have refused taking off his hat, and to have made the answer as reported, but denied having called the padre by the insulting terms mentioned.

He is therefore ordered to be sent to the gaol. *Ralph Woodford.*

Most Excellent Sir,

From the official letter of the secretary of your Excellency that I have just received, it being a quarter past seven o'clock in the morning, desiring that the person named Pereira, should immediately repair to Port of Spain, I believe, that in carrying the said order into effect, that he cannot but be my nephew Manuel Pereira, and the same whom I presented before your Excellency's secretary, Mr. George Martin, to whom I stated, that if there was not any objection, he should be allowed to proceed to this quarter of the Valley of Maracas, together with his sister and my niece Donna Lucia Pereira and family to reside herein; and where they have been ever since under my auspices. And it appears by the credentials in his possession, and which I have directed him to present to your Excellency that nothing is contrary to what I have before mentioned.

May God preserve the important life of your Excellency many and happy years.
On my estate La Florida, 14th March 1816.
Your most obedient subject places himself at the feet of your Excelle
(signed) *Antonio Mexias*, Commandant.

(Copy of Original.)

Ex^{mo} Señor,

Por el oficio que he recibido à esta hora que son las 7 y ¼ de la mañana por orden de V. Ex^{a} y dirigido por el conducto de la secretaria, sobre la remicion inmediatamente à ese Puerto de España del nombrado *Pereyra*, en su cumplimiento, no creo que sea otro que mi Sobrino *Manuel Ferreira*, que presenté al secretario de V. Ex^{a} Don George Martin, para que no habiendo incombeniente se le permitiese pasar à esto partido Valle de Maracas, con su hermana, y tambien mi sobrina Donna Lucia Pereyra, y demas familia, pues en dicho partido habian de hacer su residencia, y en donde desde aquella epoca se han mantenido bajo mis auspicios.

Dios guarde la importante vida de V. Ex^{a} muchos y felicer años La Florida 14 de Marzo de 1816.

Puesto à los pies de V. Ex^{a} su mas obediente subdito,

An^{to} Mexia, Com^{te}.

Port of Spain, 14th March 1816.

On this day personally came before me, Manuel Pereira, who arrived here from Cumana with a regular passport one month ago, and denied the charge made against him.

He cited in his favor the woman of the house, who in appearance was unable to state any thing in the matter.

R. W.

Don Christoval Rigual, licensed resident, emigrated from the Spanish Main, appeared this day before me, as a witness in the foregoing report of the Rev. Vicar, and being asked if he knew Pereira, says, He does; and being desired to relate what passed concerning him on the 6th instant, he said, that he was in the house of a sick man, to whom the extreme unction had been given, sitting down, and that Pereira was there; and some conversation took place upon the authority with which the vicar Aristimuño was invested, by which he could prevent the padres patriolors from saying mass,

That Pereira was talking about this to the women present, declarant's wife, Theresa de Sylva and others; and Pereira said that Padre Aristimuño was a vagamundo un comerciante ayer, borracho; and every thing he could think of, abusive and disgraceful; and being asked, if any other man was there, he said, there was not; and that declarant shortly after went away; and Pereira said, that all padres and friars, and the bishop were vagabonds.

And being confronted with the witness, the said Pereira declared it was not true.

14th March 1816. *Ralph Woodford.*

And Donna Theresa de Sylva, the wife of the foregoing declarant, then appeared, and being asked, if she knew Pereira, she said, That about a month ago, the day said Pereira came from the Spanish Main, he came into her house, she asked his name, was told it, and that he was an escribano of Cumana; and that she was in the hall of the sick man's house at night, when Pereira came in and made use of very abusive language in her presence, against the Padre Aristimuño, saying, he was a beast, &c.

14th March 1816. *Ralph Woodford.*

Port of Spain, 14th March 1816.

In consequence of the evidences taken on the complaint made by the Rev. Vicar Aristimuño, against Felipe Sanchez and Manuel Pereira; and both not being worthy of remaining in this community, in which they sought an asylum; let them be deported from the island, after having made a public satisfaction in the Catholic church; for which purpose the vicar is desired to assign the day and hour of effecting it in a proper manner, and the deputy alguazil mayor and chief of police, will conduct them with due respect, before the vicar for that purpose.

Ralph Woodford. *Antonio Gomez.*

This is his Excellency's decree, in concurrence with his Assessor.

H. Murray, Escribano.

Ex^{mo} Señor,

Tengo el honor de manifestar à V. Ex^{a} mi humilde gratitud por el interes que manifiesta el decreto de V. Ex^{a} de fecha de ayer, en favor del culto Catolico y sus ministros.

Por lo que respecta al modo con que Felipe Sanchez y Manuel Pereyra deberan dar la satisfaccion en la iglesia, me parece, que el mejor y mas sencillo es que dichos dos sugetos se presenten en ella el Domingo proximo 17 del corriente, à las ocho y media de mañana, y que puestos el uno y el otro al pie de las gradas del altar mayor, digan en pocas palabras, el motivo por que han sido conducidos alli, y que despues el Reverendo Padre Fray Ramon de Caspe les lea uno de los Salmos penitenciales prefiriendo entre ellos el Miserere.

Si V. Ex^{a} lleva à bien en que este acto se execute del modo que le propongo, tendra V. Ex^{a} la bondad de dar sus ordenes correspondientes, ò de disponer lo que mas gustare à V. Ex^{a}

Tengo el honor, Excellentissimo Señor,
De ser su mas humilde siervo y capellan,
Joaquin de Aristimuño, Vicario.

Puerto de España, 15 de Marzo 1816.

(Translation.)

Ex^{mo} Señor Sir Ralph J. Woodford, Baronet, Governor, Cap^{n} y Vice Patrono Regio, &c. &c. &c.

Most Excellent Sir,

I have the honour to present to your Excellency my humble acknowledgement for the interest your Excellency's decree of yesterday, evinces towards the religious ceremonies of the Catholic church and its ministers.

With respect to the form of the satisfaction which Philip Sanchez and Manuel Pereira are to give in the church, I think that the best and plainest manner would be, that both individuals should present themselves therein on Sunday next the 17th instant, at half-past eight o'clock in the morning, and that both being placed at the foot of the stairs steps leading to the principal altar, shall mention in a few words the reasons for which they have been conducted there; and that the Father Fr. Raymond de Caspe, shall read one of the penitentiary Psalms, particularly the Miserere.

If your Excellency shall approve this plan, I beg your Excellency will be so good as to send me the orders accordingly, or to order what else your Excellency shall like the most.

I have the honour to be, most Excellent Sir,
Your most humble servant and chaplain,
(signed) *Joaquin de Aristimuño.*

Port of Spain, 15th March 1816.

Port of Spain, 15th March 1816.

The plan for the public satisfaction, that the prisoners are directed to make, and which is herein proposed by the vicar, is approved; provided he shall appoint another priest unconcerned in the matter to perform the ceremonies recommended. Let the chief of police and the deputy provost marshal be notified to carry the prisoners to the Catholic church on Sunday next, at half-past eight o'clock, morning, for the purpose mentioned in the foregoing representation of the vicar; and after the same shall be performed, they will be reconducted to the gaol to await their embarkation.

Ralph Woodford. *Antonio Gomez.*

This is his Excellency's decree, in concurrence with his Assessor.

The 15th March 1816. *Henry Murray,* Escribano.

On the 16th March, notified it to the vicar Don Joaquin Aristimuño.

Henry Murray, Escribano.

Same day notified it to the Chief of Police. *Henry Murray,* Escribano.

Same day notified it to the Deputy Alguazil Mayor. *Henry Murray,* Escribano.

Same day notified the decree to the prisoners in the gaol. *Henry Murray,* Escribano.

I certify that this day the above decree was put in execution, and that Manuel Pereira conducted himself with great propriety, and appeared very penitent, and that on the contrary, Miguel Sanchez's conduct was highly improper.

Aaron Jesse, Chief of Police.

Port of Spain, 17th March 1816.

Trinidad.

I do hereby certify, that security has been this day entered into on my protocol, in the person of J. Antonio Prieto, in the sum of 1,000 dollars, for the peaceable and quiet conduct of Manuel Antonio Pereira, during his residence in this colony.

26th March 1816. *Henry Murray*, Escribano.

I certify that Miguel Sanchez was this day sent off the island.

Port of Spain, 27th March 1816. *Aaron Jesse*, Chief of Police.

Port of Spain, 12th October 1822.

I hereby certify, that the foregoing sixteen folios of writing, contain a true copy of the original proceedings, archived in my office of registry.

Henry Murray, Dep. Sec. and Reg.

II.

TRINIDAD.

FURTHER PAPER,

Presented pursuant to Address,

RELATING TO

THE

ISLAND OF TRINIDAD:

viz.

EMIGRANTS from the Spanish Main, who were sent to Gaol in Trinidad, 1815—1817.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
18 *February* 1823.

17.

Miscellaneous

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mercurii, 5° *die Februarii*, 1823.

Resolved,

THAT this House will not receive any PETITION for PRIVATE BILLS, after *Friday* the 21st day of this Instant *February*.

Resolved,

THAT no PRIVATE BILL be read the First Time after *Monday* the 24th day of *March* next.

Resolved,

THAT this House will not receive any REPORT of such PRIVATE BILL, after *Monday* the 5th day of *May* next.

Ordered,

THAT the said RESOLUTIONS be Printed.

J. H. LEY,
Cl. Dom. Com.

1.

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21 *February* 1823.

RESOLUTIONS

INTENDED TO BE PROPOSED BY MR. MABERLY,

For the Reduction of £.7,000,000 of Taxes.

1st.—THAT by the Resolutions, voted by this House in the year 1819, it was deemed expedient, that an efficient Sinking Fund should be created, to the amount of Five Millions.

2d.—That at the time in question, it was agreed unanimously, that the only Sinking Fund which can be efficient, is that which is produced by a Surplus of Income over Expenditure.

3d.—That, as far as can be collected from the Papers laid upon the table of the House, there actually exists a Sum of about Five Millions, applicable to the Reduction of the National Debt.

4th.—That, in addition to *these Five Millions*, applicable to the Reduction of the Debt, there is, at the disposition of Parliament, arising from the increased productiveness of several branches of Revenue, and from the various plans of Reform and Economy in the administration of the Country, proposed to be carried into execution this year, a Sum of about ..... £.2,200,000.

5th.—That it appears, therefore, that a total Sum of £.7,200,000, arising from the above mentioned sources, is applicable to the maintenance of Public Credit, and to the relief of Agricultural or other Distress, by Remission of Taxation.

6th.—That although it was determined, that the Capital Stock purchased by the Commissioners for the Redemption of the National Debt, with this efficient Sinking Fund, should be transferred to their account, it was nevertheless understood, that the Interest payable upon Stock so purchased, should either determine at the time of purchase, or be paid over and become part of the Consolidated Fund..

7th.—That taking £.80 as the price of £.100 in 3 per cent Consol Stock, it appears that Five Millions of money, annually laid out during the space of seven years, would redeem about £.43,750,000 of 3 per cent Annuities; but should we remain at peace, it would redeem a much smaller sum.

8th.—That in the year 1798, for the support of Public Credit, there was passed an Act for the Redemption and Purchase of Land Tax; which Act, from the exorbitant conditions attached to such Redemption and Purchase, has, in a great measure, failed in effecting the destined object.

9th.—That notwithstanding the obstacles thus created, such has been the anxiety of the Public to redeem their Land, and to purchase Landed Securities, that the sum redeemed and purchased amounts to £.700,000, and upwards.

10th.—THAT if so large a proportion of the Land Tax has been redeemed and purchased, at a sacrifice, in the first instance, of £. 10. and in the second of £. 20 per cent; it is but reasonable to conclude, that the remaining balance of £. 1,239,701, would be similarly redeemed and purchased, if no sacrifice was necessary.

11th.—THAT it appears, that £. 1,239,701 of Land Tax thus redeemed and purchased, and paid for in 3 per cent Consolidated Annuities, would cancel a sum in such Annuities of about £. 41,330,000, being more than the amount that would be purchased by the regular investment of the Sinking Fund in Stock, for the space of seven years, if we remain at peace.

12th.—THAT it appears that this method of reducing debt by no means differs in its substance from that which was adopted by the House in the Resolutions of 1819, the essential attributes of both plans being the maintenance of Public Credit, by the diminution of the quantity of debt.

13th.—THAT as the mode of redeeming the National Debt, by redemption and purchase of Land Tax, injures no class of Proprietors, and will absorb a quantity of debt, nearly equal to that which would be redeemed by an efficient Sinking Fund of Five Millions, annually laid out during seven years, it is expedient to substitute it for the Sinking Fund, adopted in the Resolutions of the House in 1819.

14th.—THAT by this substitution there may be remitted to the People, in alleviation of their distress, Seven Millions of Taxes.

21 *February* 1823.

RESOLUTIONS

INTENDED TO BE PROPOSED BY MR. MABERLY,

For the Reduction of £. 7,000,000 of Taxes.

30.

1823.

Resolutions respecting Land Tax;

INTENDED TO BE PROPOSED BY MR. HUME,

On Wednesday 2 July.

—1.—

THAT by various Returns presented to this House, during the last and present session of Parliament, it appears, that the Land Tax of England and Wales, made perpetual by the act of 38 Geo. 3. c. 60. was fixed at - - £.1,989,673[a]; - - that that amount was received and accounted for, in each of the two years 1797 and 1798; and that, in the year ending the 5th of January 1822, the amount of Land Tax received and accounted for, was only - - - £.1,234,168[b], - - - showing a diminution of - - - £.755,505 - - - in the annual receipt.

[a] Parl. paper, 240. 1823.

[b] Ibid.

—2.—

THAT from the period of passing the act of 38 Geo. 3. c. 60. to the 5th of January 1822, the sum of - - - £.692,613[c] - - - of Land Tax in England and Wales, has been redeemed; and, under the Act 46 Geo. 3. c. 133. and other Acts, Small Livings and Charitable Institutions have been exonerated from the Land Tax, to the amount of - - - £.8,801[d]. - - - making, together, the sum of - - - - - - £.701,414 - - - redeemed and exonerated in the 23 years.

[c] P. p. 503. 1822.

[d] P. p. 423. 1823.

—3.—

THAT these Returns shew an actual Reduction between the amount received in the years 1821 and 1798, in the annual amount of Land Tax, of - - £.755,505, - - whilst the sums redeemed and exonerated amount only to - - - £.701,414, - - making a difference and deficiency of annual Land Tax of - £.54,091 - - to be accounted for.

—4.—

THAT out of the £.701,414[e] of the Land Tax redeemed and exonerated in the 23 years ending the 5th of January 1822 - - £.660,907 - - thereof, had been so redeemed and exonerated prior to the 5th of January 1813, leaving the amount unredeemed, and receivable in the year 1813, to be - - - £.1,328,766; - - and as the amount of only - - - £.40,507 - - - was redeemed and exonerated in the 9 years, from the 5th of January 1813 to the 5th of January 1822, there remained of the Land Tax unredeemed, due, and receivable in England and Wales, in the said 9 years, the aggregate sum of - - - £.11,708,277; - - - whilst it appears by the Returns[f] before this House, as well as by the annual Finance Accounts, that, during that period, - - - £.10,980,589 - - - only has been

[e] Res^{n} 2.

[f] 240 of 1823.

accounted for, shewing a Defalcation of no less a sum, in the aggregate of the 9 years, than - - - £.728,688 - - - or an average of £.80,965 per annum; as more particularly exemplified in the following Statement:—viz.

LAND TAX
REDEEMED, EXONERATED, AND RECEIVED,

In 9 Years, from 1813 to 1821 inclusive.

YEARS Ending	AMOUNT Redeemed in each Year.	AMOUNT Exonerated in each Year	TOTAL Redeemed and Exonerated.	Leaving the Amount Unredeemed and Receivable in each	AMOUNT which has been accounted for:—vide N° 240.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Decr 1813 - -	6,798	146	6,944	1,321,822	1,272,257
„ 1814 - -	9,459	1,124	10,583	1,311,239	1,261,020
„ 1815 - -	4,835	122	4,957	1,306,282	1,166,164
„ 1816 - -	3,452	- - -	3,452	1,302,830	1,203,310
„ 1817 - -	3,014	221	3,235	1,299,595	1,210,217
„ 1818 - -	3,900	379	4,279	1,295,316	1,240,535
„ 1819 - -	2,633	167	2,800	1,292,516	1,229,535
„ 1820 - -	2,008	- - -	2,098	1,290,418	1,163,383
„ 1821 - -	2,155	4	2,159	1,288,259	1,234,168
Total - £.	38,334	2,163	40,507	11,708,277	10,980,589
Amount accounted for - - -				10,980,589	£. 80,965 per ann. average.
Difference, or Defalcation - - - - £.				728,688	

—5.—

That, in addition to the Defalcation exhibited in the preceding Resolutions, it appears, that the Expenses incurred under the before mentioned acts, for the Redemption and Exoneration of the Land Tax, have amounted to the enormous sum of - - - £.388,945 - - - in the proportion of - - - £.59,032[a] - - - by the Commissioners for the Redemption and Exoneration of Church and Corporation Lands; of - - - £.240,399[b] - - - by the Tax Office; and of - - - £.89,604[c] - - - paid to the Clerks of the Commissioners of districts, as allowance for poundage on Land Tax redeemed.

[a] P. p. 339 of 1822.

[b] 503 of 1823.

[c] 65 of 1823.

—6.—

That in addition to the expenses incurred, as stated in the preceding Resolution, there further appears, at page 204 of the Finance Accounts, for the year ending 5th of January 1811, the following item; viz. "To the Commissioners for the redemption of Land Tax, &c. by Ecclesiastical and Corporate Bodies," a charge of - - - £.12,000; - - - which does not appear to be entered in any of the Returns made to Parliament, which *purport* to contain an account of *all* the expenses incurred under the said acts.

—7.—

That, by a Return made to Parliament this session, it appears, that there has been paid into the receipt of the Exchequer, by the Receivers General of Land Tax, on account of interest on instalment considerations, and other payments deferred, since the passing of the act of the 38 Geo. 3. c. 60. to the 5th of January 1823, the sum of - - - £.211,547[a]; - - - whilst only - - - £.75,968 - - - appear to have been accounted for, in the Finance Accounts annually laid before Parliament.

[a] N° 355 of 1823.

8.—That,

—8.—

That, whilst in the nine years, from the 5th of January 1813 to the 5th of January 1822, the total amount of Tax redeemed and exonerated, has been only - - - £.40,507, - - - the expenses in the same period, have amounted to no less a sum than - - - £.82,487 ; - - - exclusive of - - - £.38,949 - - - paid to clerks of districts for poundage on Land Tax, after it had been redeemed.

—9.—

That although the amount exonerated under the direction of the Commissioners for the redemption and exoneration of Church and Corporation Lands, in the year 1820, was only - - £.3. 17. 4. - - - and in 1821, only - - - £.2. 7. 0.[a] - - and the expenses of their office, during those two years, (including £.600 per annum each, to two acting Commissioners, and £.400 per annum to a Secretary) amounted to no less a sum than - - - £.4,662. 19. 2.[b] - - - yet it does not appear, that His Majesty's ministers have taken any measures to free the Public from so great and unnecessary a charge.

[a] N° 423 of 1823.

[b] 339 of 1822.

1823.

Resolutions respecting Land Tax;

INTENDED TO BE PROPOSED

BY MR. HUME,

On Wednesday 2 July.

508.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

A RETURN

AS FAR AS IS PRACTICABLE,

OF

EVERY OFFICE, PLACE OR PENSION, HELD BY ANY
MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

IN THE FIRST PARLIAMENT SUMMONED BY KING
GEORGE THE FIRST; 1714/15:

AND

A LIKE RETURN

FOR THE FIRST PARLIAMENT SUMMONED BY KING
GEORGE THE SECOND; 1727.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers,
11th July 1823.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
16 *July* 1823.

THE Names marked - - - C. - - - - - - obtained from Returns from the Crown Office, of Vacancies occasioned by acceptance of Office, and re-elections.

THOSE marked - - - - - O. - - - - - - from Official Returns from the several Public Departments.

THOSE marked - - - - - D. - - - - - - from the Docquet Books in the Treasury.

THOSE marked - - - - - H. - - - - - - from The Parliamentary Debates; The Historical Register; Beatson's Political Index, and similar Publications, in cases where, from various circumstances, no Official Returns have been received.

FIRST PARLIAMENT
OF KING GEORGE THE FIRST;
(17 March 1714/15:)
MEMBERS WHO HELD PLACES OR PENSIONS.

NAMES.	COUNTY OR PLACE.	OFFICE.	
ABERCROMBIE, Alex. esq.	Bamff	Commissioner equivalent	C.
Addison, honourable Joseph	Malmesbury	Lord of trade	C
		Secretary of state	C.
		Keeper of the records in Bermingham tower Ireland	O.
Aislabie, John, esq.	Ripon	Treasurer of the navy	C.
		Chancellor of the exchequer	C.
		Revers^n of aud^r of imprest	C.
Aland, J. Fortescue, esq	Midhurst	Sol^r gen^l duchy of Cornwall	C.
		Baron of the exchequer	O.
Anstruther, sir John, bart.	Fife	Master works in Scotland	C
Ashburnham, sir William, bart.	Seaford	Chamberlain exchequer	C
		Commissioner alienations	O.
Ashe, honourable Edward	Heytesbury	Lord of trade	C.
		Storekeeper ordnance	D.
		Clerk of the ordnance	D.
Ashurst, sir Henry, bart.	New Windsor	Gentleman of privy chamber	O.
Anstis, John, esq.	Launceston	Garter king at arms	C.
Astley, sir Jacob, bart.	Norfolk county	Lord of trade	D.
Aylmer, Mathew, esq.	Dover	Lord of admiralty	C.
		Governor Greenwich hospital	C.
		Rear admiral of England	D
Bacon, Waller, esq.	Norwich	Commissioner victualling	D.
		and afterwards of musters in Minorca	H.
Baillie, George, esq.	Berwick	Lord of treasury	C.
		Lord of trade	D.
		Lord of admiralty	O.
Baird, John, jun. esq.	Edinburgh	Commissioner equivalent	D.
Barrington, John, esq. alias Shute.	Berwick-upon-Tweed.	Master rolls Ireland	O.
Bellamy, William, esq.	Ilchester	Aud^r of duchy of Lancaster	H.
		Prothonotary of - d^o -	H.
Benson, William, esq.	Shaftesbury	Surveyor works	D.
		Revers^n of aud^r of imprest	D.
Bere, Thomas, esq.	Tiverton	Commissioner victualling	D.
Bertie, honourable Henry	Beaumaris	Commissioner public accounts	H.
Bisse, Stephen, esq.	Great Bedwin	Commissioner equivalent	D.
		Commissioner victualling	O.
Bladen, Martin, esq.	Stockbridge	Lord of trade	C.
		Comptroller Mint	D.
		Comm^y at the court of France	D.
		Clerk of the common pleas exchequer Ireland	O.

(*continued*)

NAMES.	COUNTY, OR PLACE.	OFFICE.	
Bond, Denis, esq.	Corfe Castle	Letter carrier to the King	O.
		Commissioner forfeited estates	O.
Boscawen, right hon. Hugh	Penryn	Vice treasurer Ireland	C.
		Lord warden stannaries	D.
		Comptroller of the household	O.
		Governor St. Mawes	O.
Boteler, John, esq.	Hertford	Commissioner equivalent	D.
Bridgman, sir Orlando, bart.	Calne	Lord of trade	O.
Bristow, Robert, esq.	Winchelsea	Clerk comptro [illegible] usehold	C.
		Clerk of green cloth	O.
		Commissioner for army debts	O.
Broderick, Thomas, esq.	Stockbridge	Attorney general in Ireland	H.
Broderick, lord	Midhurst	Lord chancellor Ireland	C.
Bromley, William, esq.	Oxford university	Secretary of state	O.
Broughton, sir Bryan, bart.	Newcastle-under-Lyne.	Gentleman of the privy chamber	O.
Brudenell, James, esq.	Andover	Master of the jewel office	C.
Bubb, George, esq.	Winchelsea	Envoy to Spain	D.
		Clerk of the pells Ireland	O.
Buckingham, Owen, esq.	Reading	Commissioner victualling	C.
		Gentleman of the privy chamber	O.
Bunbury, sir Henry, bart.	Chester	Commissioner excise Ireland	O.
Byng, honourable Pattee	Plymouth	Paymaster to treasurer navy	O.
Byng, hon. sir George, knt.	Plymouth	Treasurer navy	C.
		Lord of the admiralty	D.
		Plenipotentiary to Morocco	D.
		Comm^{r} for the affairs of Italy	D.
Cadogan, William, esq.	New Woodstock	Master robes	O.
		Governor isle of Wight	O.
		Envoy extra. to Holland	O.
Campbell, John, esq.	Edinburgh	Lord provost	O.
		Master of the works	O.
		Pension of £. 100 per ann.	O.
Campbell, sir James, bart.	Argyle	Commissioner equivalent	D.
		Comm^{r} of musters Scotland	O.
		Governor Stirling castle	O.
		Commiss^{r} customs Scotland	O.
Campbell, honourable John	Dumbarton	Surveyor of works Scotland	O.
		Groom of the bed chamber	O.
Carpenter, honourable John	Whitchurch	Envoy to Vienna	O.
		Governor of Minorca	O.
		Com. ch^{r} in Scotland	H.
		Comm^{r} of forces in Scotland	O.
Cartwright, Henry, esq	Bossinney	Commissioner victualling	C.
		Commissioner equivalent	D.
Carter, Lawrence, esq.	Berealston	King's counsel	C.
		Sol^{r} gen^{l} duchy of Cornwall	O.
Carteret Edward, esq.	Berealston	Post master general	O.
Chetwynd, John, esq.	St. Mawes	Lord of trade	D.
		Envoy extra. to the catholic king	O.
Chetwynd, Walter, esq.	Stafford	Ranger St. James's park	D.
		Keeper of the mall	D.
		Paymaster pensions	D.

NAMES.	COUNTY OR PLACE.	OFFICE.	
Chetwynd, William, esq.	Stafford	Lord of admiralty Commissioner of privy seals	C. O.
Cholmley, Hugh, esq.	Hedon	Surveyor general H. M. woods Commissioner victualling Surveyor gen^{l} duchy of Cornwall	D. O. O.
Churchill, Joshua, esq.	Corfe Castle	Commissioner victualling	C.
Churchill, colonel Charles	Castle Rising	Governor Chelsea hospital Employed on special service by His Majesty	C. O.
Clayton, William, esq.	Blechingley	Clerk in auditor's office	O.
Clayton, William, esq.	New Woodstock	Lord of treasury	C.
Cockburne, John, esq.	Hadington	Lord of admiralty Lord of trade	C. D.
Compton, hon. Spencer	Sussex county	Speaker Paymaster general Paymaster to Chelsea	O. H. H.
Conduitt, John, esq.	Whitchurch	Master and worker of the mint	O.
Coningesby, lord	Leominster	Steward of the lordships of Melleneth, &c. Vice treasurer Ireland	D. O.
Conyers, John, esq.	East Grinsted	King's counsel	D.
Cope, sir John, jun. knt.	Tavistock	Commissioner equivalent	D.
Copplestone, Thomas, esq.	Callington	Clerk quit rents Ireland Register of forfeits Ireland	H. O.
Corbett, Andrew, esq.	Shrewsbury	Receiver general of rights, and perquisites of admiralty	O.
Corbett, sir Robert, bart.	Salop county	Clerk comptroller household Clerk of the green cloth	C. O.
Cornwall, Charles, esq.	Weobly	Commissioner navy Compt^{r} storekeeper's accounts	D. O.
Cooke, Charles, esq.	Grampound	Lord of trade	D.
Cotton, sir John Hyde, bart.	Cambridge	Lord of trade Perpetuity, £.5. 6. 8.	D. O.
Courtenay, sir William, bart.	Devon county	Lieutenant of Devon	O.
Coventrye, William, esq.	Bridport	Clerk comptroller household Clerk green cloth	C. O.
Cowper, Spencer, esq.	Truro	Chief justice Chester Welsh judge King's counsel	C. D. O.
Coxe, Charles, esq.	Gloucester	Welsh judge	H.
Craggs, James, jun. esq.	Tregony	Secretary at war Secretary of state Clerk of deliveries of ordnance Lord of trade	C. D. O. O.
Cuningham, Henry, esq. the younger	Culross, Stirling, Dunfermline, &c.	Commissioner forfeited estates Governor Jamaica Commissary general of musters	O. O. O.
Dalrymple, sir David, bart.	Haddington, Jedburgh, Dunbar, North Berwick, &c	Master exchequer Scotland Lord advocate	C. O.
Dalrymple, sir James, bart.	Haddington, &c.	Auditor general Scotland	O.

(continued.)

NAMES.	COUNTY OR PLACE.	OFFICE.	
Darcy, hon. Conyers	Newark	Commissioner for master of horse Master household	C. C.
Davers, sir Robert, bart.	Suffolk county	Auditor of the excise	D.
Dellavall, George, esq.	West Looe	Plenipo. to the king of Portugal	O.
Denton, Alexander, esq.	Buckingham	King's counsel Attorney general for Lancaster	O. H.
Dillington, sir Tristram	Newport	Governor of Hurst castle	O.
Docminique, Paul, esq.	Gatton	Lord of trade	D.
Dodington, hon. George	Bridgewater	Lord of admiralty Clerk of the pells Ireland	O. O.
Dormer, Fleetwood, esq.	Malmesbury	Master in chancery	O.
Dunch, Edmund, esq.	Wallingford	Master household	O.
Earle, Gyles, esq.	Chippenham	Clerk comptroller household Commissary of stores at Minorca	C. O.
Edgcumbe, Richard, esq.	Plympton	Lord of treasury	C.
Elliott, Edward, esq.	Lostwithiel	Commissioner victualling Register and paymaster for buying tin in Cornwall	O. O.
Erle, right hon. Thomas	Wareham	Lieutenant general ordnance Governor Chelsea hospital Governor Portsmouth	D. O. O.
Ettricke, William, esq.	Christchurch	Solicitor to the admiralty	H.
Eversfield, Charles, esq.	Horsham	Treasurer of ordnance	O.
Eyles, John, esq.	Chippenham	Commissioner forfeited estates	O.
Fleetwood, John, esq.	Bucks county	Minister to Naples	O.
Farrer, William, esq.	Bedford	Master St. Catherine's Clerk of the pipe	C. D.
Fielding, hon. William	Castle Rising	Clerk comptroller household Clerk green cloth Groom of bed chamber	C. O. H.
Finch, Lord	Rutland county	Lord of treasury	C.
Foley, Thomas, esq.	Hereford	Lord of trade Auditor of imprest	D. D.
Foley, Richard, esq.	Droitwich	Prothony of the common pleas	H.
Forbes, John, esq.	Inverness	Commissioner equivalent	D.
Forbes, Duncan, esq.	Fortrose, Inverness, Nairn, &c.	Lord advocate	O.
Fowler, Richard, esq.	Radnor county	Commissioner for army debts	H.
Franckland, Thomas, esq.	Thirsk	Clerk of deliveries ordnance	C.
Godolphin, Sidney, esq.	Helston	Auditor Greenwich hospital Governor of Scilly Auditor of crown revenue in the court of Exchequer Auditor of imprest	O. O. O. O.
Gordon, sir William	Sutherland	Commissioner army debts	O.
Grantham, Richard, esq.	Lincoln	Commissioner forfeited estates	O.
Granby, marquis	Rutlandshire	Lord lieutenant of Rutland	O.

NAMES.	COUNTY OR PLACE.	OFFICE.	
Grant, Alexander, esq.	Elgin	Governor Sheerness	O.
Gregory, George, esq.	Nottingham	Storekeeper ordnance Commissioner forfeited estates	O. O.
Grove, Gray James, esq.	Bewdley	Commissioner of army accounts	O.
Gybbon, Phillips, esq.	Rye	Commissioner Irish revenue	O.
Hale, William, esq.	St. Albans	Gentleman of privy chamber	O.
Hales, Sir Thomas, bart.	Canterbury	Commissioner of army accounts Commissioner forfeited estates	O. H.
Haldan, hon. Patrick	Coupar, Perth, Dundee, St. Andrews, & Forfar.	Commissioner equivalent Commissioner forfeited estates Lord of session	D. O. O.
Hanmer, hon. Sir Thomas, bart.	Suffolk, county	Remembrancer of first fruits	H.
Hamilton, Lord Archibald	Lanarkshire	Governor Jamaica	O.
Hampden, Richard, esq.	Bucks, county	Teller exchequer Treasurer navy	C. C.
Hardres, John, esq.	Canterbury	Governor Sandon castle	H.
Harley, hon. Edward	Leominster	Auditor imprest	O.
Harrison, Edward, esq.	Weymouth	Postmaster general	O.
Harvey, hon. Daniel	Weymouth, & Melcombe Regis.	Governor Guernsey	H
Hertford, Earl of	Northumberland county.	Governor Tynemouth	O.
Heysham, William, jun. esq.	Lancaster	A clerk in chancery	H.
Hill, Samuel, esq.	Litchfield	Latin secretary Reg^{r} of the court of delegates	D. O.
Hinchinbrook, lord	Huntingdon	Lord lieutenant of the county	H.
Hitch, Robert, esq.	Knaresborough	Commissioner for army debts	O.
Hobart, sir John, bart.	St. Ives	Lord of trade	C.
Hoghton, sir Henry, bart.	Preston	Commissioner forfeited estates	H.
Hopkins, Edward, esq.	Eye	Commissioner Irish revenue Master revels Ireland, for life	C. O.
Hucks, William, esq.	Wallingford	H. M. brewer	H.
Hungerford, John, esq.	Scarborough	Cursitor of Yorkshire and Westmorland Commissioner of alienation	H. H.
Hutchinson, Archibald, esq.	Hastings	Lord of trade Pension on the Irish establishment, of £ 5,000 a year, until £ 30,244. 10. 2½ with interest, be paid to him and other creditors of the Duke of Ormond.	D. O.
Ingram, Arthur, esq.	Horsham	Commissioner forfeited estates	O.
Jeffreyes, Edward, esq.	Droitwich	2d justice Chester Welsh judge	D. H.
Jekyll, sir Joseph, knt.	Lymington	Master rolls Serjeant at law, justice of Chester Welsh judge	C. D. O.
Jennings, sir John, knt.	Rochester	Lord of admiralty Master & gov. Greenwich hospital	C. C.

(continued.)

NAMES.	COUNTY OR PLACE.	OFFICE.	
Jessopp, William, esq.	Aldborough	Commissioner alienation Receiver general alienation Justice of Carnarvon	C. O. O.
Johnson, sir Thomas, knt.	Liverpool	Contractor to send the prisoners at Preston, to West India plantations	O.
Jones, Thomas, esq.	Shrewsbury	Keeper of Ludlow castle	O.
Kennedy, Thomas, esq.	Argyle	Baron of the exchequer Pension of £.400 [illegible] num	O. O.
Kelsall, Henry, esq.	Chichester	Chief clerk treasury	H.
Ker, hon. William	Kinghorne, Dysart, &c.	Commissioner equivalent	D.
King, Thomas, esq.	Queenborough	Col. & lieut. gov. Sheerness	H.
Knight, John, esq.	St. Germains	Secretary Leeward islands	C.
Lawson, sir Wilfrid	Boroughbridge	Groom bedchamber	C.
Lechmere, Anthony, esq.	Tewkesbury	Receiver general customs	D.
Lechmere, Nicholas, esq.	Tewkesbury	Chancellor duchy of Lancaster Attorney gen. duchy of Lancaster Solicitor general	C. C. O.
Lewis, Thomas, esq.	Radnor	Clerk of the bills of the customs	D.
Lister, Thomas, esq.	Clitheroe	Commissioner public accounts	H.
Lockhart, James, esq.	Lanarkshire	Commissioner equivalent	D.
Long, Charles, esq.	Dunwich	Commissioner forfeited estates	O.
Lowe, Samuel, esq.	Aldborough	Comptroller ordnance Ireland	O.
Lowndes, William, esq.	St. Mawes	Joint auditor revenue Secretary of the treasury	D. H.
Lowther, Anthony, esq.	Cockermouth	Chief keeper stores Tower	D.
Lumley, hon. Henry	Arundel	Governor Chelsea hospital General and governor Jersey	O. H.
Lutwyche, Thomas, esq.	Appleby	King's counsel	D.
Maynard, Thomas, esq.	West Looe	Commissary stores Minorca	C.
Medlycott, James, esq.	Milborne Port	Master in chancery	O.
Methuen, right hon. Paul	Brackley	Secretary state Comptroller household Lord of treasury Ambassador to Spain	C. C. D. D.
Mews, sir Peter	Christchurch	Chancellor of Winchester	H.
Meyrick, Owen, esq.	Anglesea county.	Commissioner for army debts Justice of North Wales	O. O.
Meyrill, John, esq.	Tregony	Muster master general	O.
Micklethwaite, Thomas, esq.	Arundel	Lord of treasury Rec^r and paymaster transports Lieutenant general ordnance	C. D. D.
Micklethwaite, Joseph, esq.	Arundel	Lord of treasury Sec^y to the island of Barbadoes	O. O.
Middleton, John, esq.	Aberbrothock, Aberdeen, &c.	Deputy governor Tynemouth Governor of Holy Island	H. O.
Molesworth, Robert, esq.	Mitchell	Lord of trade	D.

NAMES.	COUNTY OR PLACE.	OFFICE.	
Monro, captain Robert	Wyck, Tayn, Dingwall, &c.	Commissioner forfeited estates	O.
Montague, James, esq.	Camelford	Commissioner of appeals	D.
		Baron of the exchequer	O.
Montague, hon. George	Northampton	Joint ranger Bushy park	D.
		Auditor of the exchequer	H.
		Keeper of Sawsey forest	O.
Montgomery, hon. John	Air	Master of the mint Scotland	O.
Moodie, James, junior, esq.	Orkney and Zetland.	Secretary to the commissioners for army accounts	O.
Morton, Matthew Ducie, esq.	Gloucester county	V. treasurer Ireland	C.
Mordaunt, Harry, esq.	Richmond	Treasurer ordnance	D.
Morgan, John, esq.	Monmouth county.	Lord lieut. of the county	H.
		Steward of Monmouth	O.
Morgan, Anthony, esq	Newport	Lieut. gov^{r} Isle of Wight	H.
Mostyn, sir Roger, bart.	Flint county	Teller of exchequer	D.
		Paymaster of marines	H.
Myddleton, sir Richard, bart.	Denbigh county	Steward of the lordship of Denbigh; held for life	O.
Negus, Francis, esq.	Ipswich	Clerk marshal comm^{r} for office of master of horse	O.
Neville, Grey, esq.	Berwick-upon-Tweed.	Commissioner for army debts	O.
Newport, hon. Thomas	Wenlock	Lord of treasury	C
Nicholas, Edward, esq.	Shaftesbury	Paymaster of pensions	D.
Norris, sir John	Rye	Lord of admiralty	C.
		Envoy to Russia	D.
		Minister to Holland	O.
Northey, sir Edward	Tiverton	Pension £. 150 per ann.	D.
		Attorney general	O.
Offley, Crew, esq.	Newcastle-under-Lyne.	Gentleman of the privy ch.	O.
Onslow, Thomas, esq.	Surrey	Out-ranger Windsor forest	C.
		Teller of exchequer	O.
Onslow, Denzill, esq.	Guildford	Out-ranger Windsor forest	C.
		Commissioner victualling	D.
Onslow, right hon. sir Richard	Surrey county	Lord of treasury	D.
		Teller of exchequer	D.
		Receiver general post office	D.
		Chancellor exchequer	O.
Palmer, sir Thomas	Bridgewater	Commissioner stamps	D.
Papillon, Philip, esq.	Dover	Receiver general stamp duties	D.
Parker, sir Philip, bart.	Harwich	Revers^{n} 6^{d} comm^{n} court of chan^{y}	D.
Paske, Thomas, L. L. D.	Cambridge Univ^{y}	Chan^{r} and official of Lincoln	H.
Pelham, Thomas, esq.	Lewes	Lord of trade	D.
		Commissioner for army debts	O.
Pelham, hon. Henry	Seaford	Treasurer chamber	C.
		Lord of treasury	C.
Pelham, hon. junior, esq.	Hastings	*H. Pelham, esq.* clerk of the pells	O.

(*continued.*)

NAMES.	COUNTY OR PLACE.	OFFICE.	
Pendawes, Alexander, esq. - -	Launceston -	H. Majesty's surveyor general -	O.
Pengelly, Thomas, esq. - - -	Cockermouth	Serjeant at law - - -	C.
Pepper, hon. major general, John -	Steyning - -	Ranger of Enfield chase -	H.
Pitt, John, esq. - - - - -	Hindon - -	Lieut. col. and on half pay as comm^y of musters in Spain -	O.
Plumptre, John, esq. - - -	Nottingham -	Treasurer ordnance - - Commissioner of army debts -	C. O.
Pollok, sir Robert, bart. - - -	Renfrew - -	Governor Fort William - -	C.
Powlett, lord William - - -	Lymington -	Teller exchequer - - -	C.
Powlett, lord Nassau - - -	Southampton	Auditor general Ireland for life	O.
Pringle, John, esq. - - - -	Selkirk - -	Commissioner equivalent - Keeper of the signet - -	D. H.
Pulteney, Daniel, esq - - -	Tregony - -	Lord of trade - - - Lord of admiralty - - Late envoy extra. to Denmark Comm^y at the court of France Clerk of the council Ireland -	O. O. O. O. O.
Pulteney, William, junior, esq. - -	Hedon - -	Secretary at war - - -	O.
Randyll, Morgan, esq. - - -	Guildford -	Grantee of wreck and derelict from Plym^o sound to Lands end and on the coast of America.	D.
Raymond, sir Robert - - -	Ludlow - -	Attorney general - - - Solicitor general - - -	C. O
Reade, sir Thomas, bart. - - -	Cricklade -	Gentleman privy chamber -	O.
Rebow, sir Isaac, knt. - - -	Colchester -	Grantee of Harwich lights -	D.
Reynolds, James, esq. - - -	Bury St. Edmund's.	Serjeant at law - - - Chief justice com. pleas Ireland	C. O.
Richmond, hon. John, alias Webb -	Ludgershall -	Pension for life £.1,000 per ann. Governor Isle of Wight - -	D. D.
Roberts, hon. Francis - - -	Bodmyn - -	Teller exchequer - - - Commissioner rev. Ireland -	H. H.
Ross, lieutenant general, Charles	Ross - - -	Envoy extra. to France - -	D.
Sandford, sir Richard, bart. - -	Appleby - -	Keeper of the coinage - -	D.
Scott, colonel James - - - -	Kincardin -	Envoy to Poland - - -	D.
Scott, James, junior, esq. - - -	Forfarshire -	Pension of £.400 per ann. -	O.
Selwyn, John, esq. - - - -	Thuro - -	Commissioner equivalent - Receiver general customs -	D. D.
Smelt, Leonard, esq. - - -	Northallerton	Commissioner army debts -	O.
Smith, Thomas, esq. - - - -	Rutherglen, Glasgow, &c.	King's proctor - - - - Commissioner army debts -	O. H.
Smyth, right hon. John - - -	East Looe -	Teller of exchequer - -	D.
Stanhope, lord - - - - -	St. Germains	Secretary of state - - Capt^n of the yeomen of the guard	O. O.
Stanhope, right hon. James - -	Cockermouth	First lord treasury - - Chancellor exchequer - - Secretary state - - -	C. C. D.
Stanhope, William, esq. - - -	Derby Borough	Envoy to Spain - - -	D.
Stanhope, right hon. James - -	Aldborough -	Secretary state - - -	O.

NAMES.	COUNTY OR PLACE.	OFFICE.	
Stanwix, hon. Thomas	Carlisle	Lieutenant governor Gibraltar	H.
		Governor Hull	H.
		Governor Chelsea hospital	O.
Stanyan, Abraham, esq.	Buckingham	Clerk of privy council	D.
		Lord of admiralty	O.
		Envoy extraordinary to the emperor of Germany	O.
		Ambassador to Turkey	H.
Steele, Richard, esq.	Boroughbridge	Commissioners stamps	D.
		Surv^r of stables Hampton court	O.
		Commissioner forfeited estates	O.
		Master of playhouse	H.
Stephens, William, esq.	Newport	Commissioner victualling	H.
Stradlinge, Sir Edward, bart.	Cardiff	Bailiff of Ogmore in Glamorgan, during pleasure	O.
St. Quintin, Sir William, bart.	Kingston-upon-Hull.	Vice treasurer, R. general and paymaster Ireland	C
		Lord of treasury	D.
Strickland, William, esq.	Carlisle	Commissioner Irish revenue	O.
Strickland, Sir William	Old Sarum	Commissary general musters	C.
Sutton, hon. brigadier Richard	Newark	Governor Hull	O.
Thompson, William, esq.	Scarborough	Keeper of the coinage	D.
		Surv^r of lands & woods for south parts of duchy of Lancaster	O.
		Solicitor general	O.
		Governor Scarborough castle	O.
Travers, Samuel, esq.	New Windsor	Surveyor general crown lands	D.
Treby, George, esq.	Plympton	Secretary at war	C.
		Commissioner forfeited estates	O.
Trelawny, John, esq.	Leskeard	Admiral of the south and north parts of Cornwall	O.
Tuckfield, Roger, esq.	Ashburton	Commissioner of lottery	O.
Tuffnell, Samuel, esq.	Malden	Commissioner equivalent	D.
Turner, hon. Sir Charles, knt.	Lyme Regis	Lord of treasury	C.
		Lord of trade	D.
		Lord of admiralty	O.
Vaughan, Richard, esq.	Carmarthen	Welch judge	C.
		Chief justice Carmarthen	O.
Vernon, Thomas, esq.	Worcester County	Lord of trade	D.
Vincent, Henry, jun^r. esq.	Fowey	Commissioner victualling	D.
Vincent, Nicholas, esq.	Fowey	Commissioners of hides & skins	O.
		Commissioner for corresponding with receiver general of taxes	O.
		Assay master of tin	O.
Wade, George, esq.	Hindon	Governor of forts near Inverness	O.
		Minister to Spain	O.
Wager, Sir Charles, knt.	Portsmouth	Comptroller navy	C.
		Lord of admiralty	O.
Wallop, John, esq.	Southampton County	Lord of treasury	C.
Walpole, right hon. Robert	Lynn Regis	1st Lord treas^r & chan^r excheq^r.	C.
		Paymaster of forces	D.
Walpole, Horatio, jun^r. esq.	Berealston	Surv. and aud^r g^l American rev.	D.

(continued.)

NAMES.	COUNTY OR PLACE.	OFFICE.	
Walpole, Horatio, esq.	East Looe	Joint receiver general customs Surv. genl. rev. in America Plenipo. to the Netherlands Commissioner Irish revenue	O. O. O. O.
Walpole, Jeffery, esq.	Lostwithiel	Treasurer Greenwich hospital Joint p. master general	H H.
Walker, Peter, esq.	Bridport	Clerk of the peace for Middlesex	H.
Walter, sir John, bart.	Oxford	Clerk comptroller green cloth	O.
Warburton, sir George	Chester county	Master in chancery Ireland	O.
Ward, John, esq.	Thetford	Second justice Chester King's counsel	D. O.
Weaver, John, esq.	Bridgenorth	Groom of privy chamber	H.
West, Richard, esq.	Grampound	King's counsel Standing counsel to board of trade.	D. D.
West, hon. John	Grampound	Clerk council ext.	H
Westfaling, H. R. esq.	Hereford	Commissioner for army debts	O.
Wheate, sir Thomas, bart.	New Woodstock	Storekeeper ordnance	C.
Wichcot, sir Francis	Cambridgeshire	Commissioner for army debts	H.
White, Thomas, esq.	East Retford	Clerk ordnance	C.
Whitlock, sir William, knt.	Oxford University.	King's counsel	O.
Williams, Watkin, esq.	Denbigh	Steward of Broomfield and Yale granted in reversion	O.
Willes, Charles, esq.	Totness	Lieutenant general ordnance Governor of Berwick and Holy island	C. O.
Windsor, hon. Dixie	Cambridge University.	Storekeeper ordnance	D.
Winchester, marquis of	Carmarthen county.	Governor of Milford haven Steward of the King's manors in Wales Chamberlain of Brecon, &c.	D. D. O.
Worsley, James, esq.	Newtown	Woodward of the New forest	D.
Wortley, hon. Edwards	Westminster	Lord of treasury Ambassador to Constantinople	D. D.
Wrightson, William, esq.	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Attorney of the pipe	O.
Wroth, hon. Robert	Guildford	Clerk green cloth	O.
Wylde, Thomas, esq.	Worcester	Commissioner Irish Revenue	O.
Wyndham, Thomas, esq.	Truro	Auditor for the south parts of the duchy of Lancaster Lord chancellor Ireland	O. O.
Wynn, Richard, esq.	Boston	Serjeant at law	H.
Yonge, William, esq.	Honiton	Ranger Hampton court Commissioner for army debts	O. O.
Yorke, Philip, esq.	Lewes	Solicitor general	C.
271 - - Members.			

FIRST PARLIAMENT
OF KING GEORGE THE SECOND;

(28 November 1727 :)

MEMBERS WHO HELD PLACES OR PENSIONS.

NAMES.	COUNTY OR PLACE.	OFFICE	
ANDREWS, Townsend, esq.	Hindon	Deputy paymaster forces	H.
Annesley, Francis, esq.	Westbury	Commissioner of public accounts	H.
Anstruther, sir John, bart.	Fife	Master of the works	O.
Anstruther, colonel Philip	Crail, Anstruther wester, &c.	Lieutenant governor Minorca	O.
Ariskine, hon. Charles	Dumfries	Solicitor general Scotland	O.
Arundell, hon. Richard	Knaresborough	Surveyor H. M. private roads Surveyor general board of works Master and worker of mint Surveyor general H. M. robes	C. O. O. H.
Ashburnham, sir William, bart.	Hastings	Chamberlain exchequer Commissioner alienation Lord of trade	D. O. H.
Ashe, Edward, esq.	Heytesbury	Lord of trade	D.
Astley, Sir John	Shrewsbury	Lord of trade	O.
Bacon, Waller, esq.	Norwich	Commissary stores Minorca Commissary victualling	O. H.
Bailie, George, esq.	Berwick	Lord of treasury Pension £. 1600.	D. D.
Beauclerk, right hon. William	Chichester	Vice chancellor to the Queen	H.
Beauclerk, Lord Vere	New Windsor	Commissioner navy	C.
Belfield, John, esq.	Exeter	Serjeant at law	C.
Bennett, Thomas, esq.	Nottinghamshire	Master in chancery	O.
Berkeley, hon. George	Dover	Master St. Catherine's	O.
Berkeley, hon. Henry	Gloucester, county.	Gentleman of the horse and one of the equerries	O.
Birch, John, esq. serjeant at law	Weobly	Cursitor baron exchequer Attorney general for the Brecon circuit	C. O.
Bladen, Martin, esq.	Stockbridge	Lord of trade Commissioner of treaties with the emperor of Germany Comptroller mint	D. O. H.
Bond, Denis, esq.	Poole	Letter carrier to the King	O.
Bootle, Thomas, esq.	Liverpool	Clerk or baron of the exchequer at Chester	O.
Boscawen, hon. Hugh	Truro	Lord warden stannaries, and chief steward of the duchy in Cornwall and Devon Vice treasurer Ireland Governor St. Mawes	O. O. O.
Brereton, Thomas, esq.	Liverpool	Commissary victualling	O.

(continued.)

NAMES.	COUNTY OR PLACE.	OFFICE.	
Bridgman, Sir Orlando, bart.	Lostwithiel	Lord of trade Auditor duchy of Cornwall Purveyor of Christ hospital Commissioner victualling	D. O. H. H.
Bristow, Robert, esq.	Winchelsea	Clerk comptroller green cloth	O.
Brodie, Alexander, esq.	Elgin	Lord Lyon	O.
Browne, John, esq.	Dorchester	King's counsel	H.
Brudenell, hon. James	Andover	Lord of trade Groom of bedchamber Master of jewel office	C. C. D.
Bulkley, viscount	Beaumaris	Constable of Beaumaris castle	O.
Burchett, Josiah, esq.	Sandwich	Secretary of admiralty	O.
Byng, hon. Pattee	Bedford county	Treasurer navy	D.
Byng, hon. Robert	Plymouth	Commissioner navy Receiver general of rights and perquisites of admiralty Compt^{r} of storekeeper's accounts	C. O. O.
Campbell, John, esq.	Pembroke county	Groom bedchamber	O.
Campbell, colonel, James	Air	Groom bedchamber	D.
Campbell, John, esq.	Dumbarton	Groom bedchamber	H.
Campbell, sir James, bart.	Argyle	Commissioner customs, England and Scotland Comm^{r} musters in Scotland Governor Stirling castle	O. O. O.
Campbell, John, esq.	City of Edinburgh.	Groom of bedchamber Commissioner of customs for England and Scotland Annuity of £. 100	D. O. O.
Cary, Walter, esq.	Clifton, Dartmouth, Hardness.	Clerk privy council Lord of trade Secretary to lord lieut. Ireland surveyor gen. d. of Cornwall	C. D. H. O.
Castlemain, viscount	Essex county	Warden of Waltham forest	O.
Cavendish, lord James	Derby borough	Auditor general Ireland	O.
Chapple, William, serjeant at law	Dorchester	Welsh judge Steward of the manors of Fordington and Ryme	C. O.
Chetwynd, Walter, esq.	Litchfield	Paymaster of pensions Governor of Barbadoes	D. O.
Chetwynd, John, esq.	Stockbridge	Lord of trade	D.
Chetwynd, viscount	Stafford	Ranger St. James's park	H.
Cholmondeley, hon. James	Bossinney	Major and dep. gov. Chester	H.
Churchill, brigadier general, Charles	Castle Rising	Groom bedchamber Governor Plymouth Governor Christ hospital	D. O. H.
Clavering, John, esq	Great Marlow	Groom bedchamber to the king	O.
Clayton, hon. William	Westminster	Paymaster pensions	D.
Clayton, William, esq.	Blechingley	Pension £. 1,000 per ann. life Lord of treasury	D. O.
Clutterbuck, Thomas, esq.	Leskeard	Lord admiralty Sec. lord lieut. Ireland	C. H.

NAMES.	COUNTY OR PLACE.	OFFICE.	
Cockburne, John, esq.	Hadington	Lord of admiralty	D.
Compton, right hon. sir Spencer, K.B.	Sussex county	Speaker Paymaster general Paymaster of Chelsea	H. D. H.
Conduitt, John, esq.	Whitchurch	Master of the mint Commissary of stores Gibraltar	D. O.
Cope, John, esq.	Liskeard	Gentleman usher privy chamber	O.
Copleston, Thomas, esq.	Cullington	Register of forfeitures Ireland	O.
Corbett, William, esq.	Montgomery	Paymaster to treasurer navy	O.
Corbett, Thomas, esq.	Saltash	Deputy secretary admiralty Secretary Greenwich hospital Secretary widows' charity	O. H. H.
Cocker, Robert, esq.	Bossinney	Joint receiver general Cornwall	D.
Cotton, sir John, bart.	Cambridge	Perpetuity pension	O.
Cracherode, Anthony, esq.	Lostwithiel	Solicitor to treasury Solicitor to His Majesty Register Barbadoes	O O. O.
Croft, sir Archer	Berealston	Lord of trade	C.
Crowle, George, esq.	Kingston-upon-Hull	Commissioner victualling	C.
Cunningham, Henry, esq.	Culross, Stirling, &c.	Commissary musters Scotland	O.
Dalrymple, sir James	Hadington, &c.	Auditor exchequer Scotland	O.
D'Arcy, hon. sir Conyers	Richmond	Comptroller household Commissioner for master of horse	C. O.
Docminique, Paul, esq.	Gatton	Lord of trade	D.
Doddington, George, esq.	Weymouth	Lord of treasury Clerk of the pells Ireland	O. H.
Douglas, William, esq.	Roxburgh	Keeper register hornings in Scotland Storekeeper custom-house Ireland	C. O.
Drummond, John, esq.	Coupar, Perth, &c.	Commissioner of treaties with the emperor of Germany	O.
Earle, hon. Giles	Malmesbury	Commissioner Irish revenue Clerk green cloth Commissary stores Minorca	C. O. O.
Edgcumbe, hon. Richard	Plympton	Vice treasurer Ireland	O.
Edwards, Samuel, esq.	Wenlock	Keeper great park Windsor Deputy teller exchequer	O. H.
Elliott, Richard, esq.	St. Germans	Commissioner of excise England Surveyor general duchy of Cornwall	O. O.
Evans, Richard, esq.	Queenborough	Governor Sheerness	—
Eyles, sir John, bart.	London	Commissioner forfeited estates	H.
Eyre, Giles, esq.	Downton	Serjeant at law	H.
Eyre, Robert, esq.	Southampton	Chief justice common pleas Clerk of council duchy of Cornwall	O. O.
Fane, Francis, esq	Taunton	King's counsel Counsel to board of trade Pension (Irish) £.800 per annum	O. H. O.

(*continued.*)

NAMES.	COUNTY OR PLACE.	OFFICE.	
Farington, Thomas, esq.	Mitchell	Auditor land revenue Wales	C.
		Auditor court of exchequer	O.
		Auditor of imprest	O.
Ferguson, Sir James, bart.	Sutherland	A lord of session	O.
Finch, hon. William	Cockermouth	Envoy to Sweden	D.
		Envoy to the Hague	H.
Finch, hon. John	Higham Ferrers	King's counsel	O.
Finch, lord	Rutland county	Comptroller household	O.
Finch, hon. Henry	Malton	Receiver general rev. Minorca	C.
Finch, hon. Edward	Cambridge University.	Envoy to Ratisbon	D.
Finch, hon. John	Maidstone	King's counsel	O.
Fitzroy, Charles, esq.	Thetford	Master of tennis court	O.
Forbes, hon. Duncan	Fortrose, Inverness, Nairn, &c.	Lord advocate for Scotland	O.
Foley, Richard, esq.	Droitwich	Prothonotary of common pleas	H.
Fortescue, William, esq.	Newport	King's counsel	C.
		Solicitor general, subsequently attorney gen^{l} d^{y} of Cornwall	O.
Frankland, Sir Thomas, bart.	Thirsk	Lord of trade	C.
		Lord of admiralty	C.
Galway, viscount	Clitheroe	Commissioner Irish revenue	O.
Gay, Robert, esq.	Bath	Treasurer Christ's hospital	H.
Gibson, Thomas, esq.	Marlborough	Clerk in the treasury	O.
Gibbon, Phillips, esq.	Rye	Surveyor general H. M. honors	D.
		Commissioner Irish revenue	H.
		Surveyor general land revenue	H.
Glanville, William, esq.	Hythe	Commissioner Irish revenue	O.
Glennorchie, lord	Saltash	Envoy to Denmark	D.
Goddard, John, esq.	Tregony	Commissioner for Spanish losses	O.
Godolphin, Sidney, esq.	St. Germans	Auditor Greenwich hospital	O.
		Auditor land revenue crown	O.
		Auditor of imprest	O.
		Governor Scilly islands	O.
Gregory George, esq.	Boroughbridge	Storekeeper ordnance	D.
Hales, Thomas, esq.	Camelford	Clerk comptroller green cloth	O.
Hales, Sir Thomas	Canterbury	Commissioner forfeited estates	H.
Hamilton, lord Archibald	Lanarkshire	Lord of admiralty	C.
Handasyde, hon. Roger	Huntingdon	L^{t} Gov^{r} Fort St. Philip, Minorca	O.
Harley, Edward, jun. esq.	Hereford county	Auditor imprest	O.
Harris, John, esq.	Helston	Paymaster board of works	H.
Heathcote, Sir Gilbert	St. Germans	Governor of bank	H.
Hedges, John, esq.	Bossinney	Envoy to Sardinia	D.
Henley, Henry Holt, esq.	Lyme Regis	Clerk of pipe	C.
Herbert, Richard, esq.	Ludlow	Warden of the mint	O.

NAMES.	COUNTY OR PLACE.	OFFICE.	
Herbert, hon. Robert	Wilton	Groom of bedchamber Commissioner Irish revenue	D. O.
Hervey, lord John	Bury St. Edmunds	Vice chamberlain	C.
Hinxman, Joseph, esq.	Christchurch	Woodward of the New Forest	D.
Hobart, right hon. Sir John, K.B. & b^{t}	Berealston	Treasurer chamber Assay master of tin Governor Pendennis castle	D. O. O.
Hoghton, sir Henry, bart.	Preston	Commissioner forfeited estates	H.
Hope, colonel John	Kinross	Lieutenant governor Bermuda	O.
Hotham, sir Charles	Beverley	Groom bed chamber Colonel in the army Envoy extra. to Prussia	D. O. O.
Howard, hon. Charles	Carlisle	Lieutenant governor Carlisle Aid-de-camp to king	H. O.
Howe, viscount	Nottingham county.	Governor Barbadoes Pension (Irish) 750*l.* a year to his lordship and lady Keilmansegge	O. O.
Howorth, sir Humphrey, knt.	Radnor county	Receiver revenue North Wales	D.
Hucks, William, esq.	Wallingford	H. M. brewer	H.
Hughes, Edward, esq.	Saltash	Judge advocate general	O.
Hungerford, John, esq.	Scarborough	Curs^{r} Yorkshire & Westmorland Commissioner alienation	H. H.
Huxley, George, esq.	Newport	Commissary general musters Commissioner victualling	C. D.
Ingram, hon. Henry	Horsham	Commissary provision and stores at Gibraltar	O.
Jacomb, Robert, esq.	Thetford	Inspector out ports Deputy paymaster	D. D.
Jekyll, right hon. sir Joseph	Ryegate	Master of the rolls Commissioner of great seal	H. H.
Jennings, sir John, knt.	Rochester	Governor Greenwich hospital Lord of admiralty	D. O.
Jessop, William, esq.	Aldborough	2d justice Chester Commissioner and rec^{r} gen^{l} alien. 1st justice Carnarvon	C. O. O.
Kelsall, Henry, esq.	Mitchell	Clerk in treasury	H.
King, hon. John	Launceston	Out ranger W. Forest	D.
Knight, John, esq.	St. Mawes	Was appointed secretary and clerk crown Leeward Islands in 1718, but it cannot be ascertained at colonial department whether he continued in office at the meeting of the first parliament of George 2d.	
Lawson, sir Wilfrid, bart.	Cockermouth	Groom of bedchamber	H.
Lehup, Isaac, esq.	Grampound	Envoy and plen. to Sweden	O.
Lee, William, esq.	Chipping Wycombe.	Latin secretary King's counsel Attorney general D. of Cornwall	D. O. O.
Lewis, Thomas, esq.	Buckingham	Steward of Whitecastle Groupuont and Skenfrith	O.

(continued.)

NAMES.	COUNTY OR PLACE.	OFFICE.	
Limerick, lord viscount	Wendover	Trustee for Georgia	H.
Lister, Thomas, esq.	Clitheroe	Commissioner public accounts	H.
Lisburne, viscount	Cardigan county.	Steward of Mallaine, &c.	O.
Littleton, sir Thomas bart.	Worcester county.	Lord of admiralty	D.
Lloyd, Philip, esq.	Christchurch	Equerry to the King	H.
Lloyd, Richard, esq.	Cardigan	Advocate of the admiralty	O.
Lockyer, Charles, esq.	Ilchester	Gentleman privy chamber	H.
Londonderry, earl of	Old Sarum	Governor of Leeward Islands Governor in chief in West Indies	O. O.
Longueville, Charles, esq.	East Looe	Auditor to the Queen	H.
Lowe, Samuel, esq	Aldborough	Comptroller ordnance Ireland	O.
Lowther, hon. Anthony	Westmorland county.	Commissioner Irish revenue	O.
Lumley, hon. Charles	Chichester	Groom of bedchamber	D.
Lumley, hon. John	Arundel	Equerry to the King	O.
Lutwych, Thomas, esq	Agmondesham	King's counsel	O.
Malpas, lord viscount	New Windsor	Governor Chester Lord of admiralty Master of robes	O. D. O.
Manesley, Sprigg, esq.	Queenborough	Commissioner victualling	D.
Manners, lord William	Leicester county	Lord of the bedchamber Steward of the honor of Leicester.	D. O.
Martin, Thomas, esq.	Wilton	Second justice Carnarvon	O.
Medlycott, Thomas, esq.	Milborne Port	Commissioner Irish revenue Commissioner taxes	C. O.
Merrill, John, esq.	St. Albans	Muster master general	O.
Methuen, right hon. sir Paul, K. B.	Brackley	Treasurer household	O.
Middleton, hon. colonel John	Aberbrothock Aberdeen, &c.	Deputy governor Tynemouth	H.
Middleton, viscount	Midhurst	Comptroller army accounts	O.
Molineux, hon. Samuel	Exeter	Lord of Admiralty	D.
Montague, hon. Edward	Northampton	Governor Hull	C.
Morgan, Mawrice, esq.	Yarmouth	Lieutenant governor Isle of Wight.	C.
Morgan, hon. sir William K. B.	Monmouth county	Lord lieutenant of county	H.
Mostyn, sir Roger, bart.	Flint county	Constable, Flint castle Paymaster marines	D. H.
Negus, hon. Francis	Ipswich	Commissioner for master horse Master buck hounds	D. O.
Norris, hon. sir John, knight	Portsmouth	Lord of admiralty Deputy governor Dover	D. H.
Norton, Thomas, esq,	Bury St. Edmunds	Lieutenant governor Chelsea	O.
Offley, William Crew, esq.	Bewdley	Gentlemen privy chamber	H.

NAMES.	COUNTY OR PLACE.	OFFICE.	
Onslow, hon. Arthur	Surrey county	Treasurer navy	O.
		Speaker	O.
		Chancellor to the Queen	H.
Onslow, hon. Richard	Guildford	Receiver-general post-office	O.
		Lieut.-colonel 1st foot guards	O.
Oxenden, sir George, bart.	Sandwich	Lord of treasury	O.
		Lord of admiralty	O.
Palmer, Thomas, esq.	Bury St. Edmunds	Lieut.-governor Christ's hospital	C.
Palmerston, viscount	East Grinsted	Chief remembrancer exchequer Ireland	H.
Parker, sir Philip, bart.	Harwich	Reversion six commission court of chancery	D.
Parsons, Henry, esq.	Maldon	Commissioner victualling	D.
		Master-baker Christ's college	O.
Pearse, Thomas, esq.	Weymouth and Melcombe Regis	Clerk of acts	D.
		Commissioner navy	O.
Pelham, right hon. Henry	Sussex county	Paymaster general	C.
		Secretary at war	O,
		Lord of the treasury	H.
Pelham, Thomas, esq.	Lewes	Lord of trade	D.
		Secretary to congress	D.
Pelham, hon James	Newark	Secretary to lord chamberlain	H.
Pelham, James, esq.	Bridport	Secretary and keeper of privy seal and council seal duchy of Cornwall	O.
Pitt, colonel John	Camelford	Lieut-gov Bermuda islands	O.
		Aid-de-camp to King on half-pay as com^{y} of musters in Spain	O.
Plummer, Richard, esq.	Litchfield	Lord of trade	O.
Plumtre, John, esq.	Bishop's Castle	Treasurer ordnance	D.
Polhill, David, esq.	Rochester	Keeper records tower	C.
Powlett, lord Harry	Southampton county	Lord of admiralty	C.
Powlett, lord William	Winchester	Teller of exchequer	O.
Powlett, lord Nassau	Lymington	Auditor-general Ireland	O.
Pringle, sir John	Selkirk	Keeper of the signet	H.
Pulteney, Daniel, esq.	Preston	Lord of trade	D.
		Lord of admiralty	O.
		Clerk council Ireland	O.
Pulteney, William, esq.	Hedon	Cofferer household	H.
Pulteney, Harry, esq.	Hedon	Equerry to King	O.
Purvis, George, esq	Aldborough	Comptroller of accounts to the treasurer of navy	O.
Read, sir Thomas, bart.	Cricklade	Gentleman privy council	H.
		Clerk of green cloth	O.
Rich, sir Robert, bart.	St. Ives	Groom bedchamber	D.
		Colonel in the army	O.
Robinson, Thomas, esq.	Morpeth	Secretary of embassy to France	D.
		minister at Paris & at Vienna	O
Rutherford, James, esq.	Selkirkshire	Commissary Peebles	C.

(continued)

NAMES.	COUNTY OR PLACE.	OFFICE.	
Ryder, Dudley, esq.	St. Germans	Solicitor general Solicitor general for the affairs of trade.	C. O.
Sabine, Joseph, esq.	Berwick upon Tweed.	Governor Gibraltar Governor Berwick Colonel of footguards	O. H. O.
Saunderson, hon. sir Thos. K. B.	Lincoln county	Steward of the honor of Bolingbroke, &c.	O.
Sayer, Exton, esq. L.L.D.	Totness	Surveyor gene[illegible] M. lands Advocate general admiralty	C. O.
Scott, James, sen. esq.	Forfar	Envoy to Poland Lieutenant colonel	D. O.
Scrope, John, esq.	Bristol	Secretary of the treasury	H.
Selwyn, John, esq.	Whitchurch	Groom of the bedchamber Clerk of the crown Barbadoes Treasurer to the Queen	D. O. H.
Selwyn, Charles, esq.	Gloucester	Equerry to the Queen	H.
Sloper, William, esq.	Great Bedwin	Deputy cofferer	H.
Smelt, Leonard, esq.	Northallerton	Clerk of the ordnance Commissioner of army debts	C. H.
Smyth, hon. Thomas	Tregony	Vice chamberlain to the Queen	H.
Spencer, hon. John	Woodstock	Keeper of the council chamber	O.
Stanhope, hon. John	Nottingham	Secretary of embassy to Hague	H.
Stanhope, Charles, esq.	Alborough	Treasury chamber	D.
Stanhope, hon. William	Derby borough	Ambassador to congress Vice chamberlain.	D. O.
Stewart, William, esq.	Air, Irvine, Rothesay, &c.	King's remembrancer of exchequer in Scotland. Paymaster pensions in England	O. H.
Strickland, sir William, bart.	Scarborough	Secretary at war Treasurer to the Queen Commissioner of Irish revenue Lord of the treasury	C. D. O. H.
Stuart, William, esq.	Kintore, Elgin, Banff, &c. &c.	Paymaster of annual bounties	C.
Sturt, Arthur, esq.	Plymouth	Commissioner appointed to treat with Spain.	O.
Sutton, hon. brigadier Richard	Newark	Envoy to Prussia Governor of Hull Clerk comptroller of household	D. O. H.
Talbot, Charles, esq.	Durham	Solicitor general	O.
Taylor, Joseph, esq.	Petersfield	Chief clerk of Bridewell hospital	H.
Tilson, Christopher, esq.	Cricklade	Clerk in the treasury	H.
Thompson, sir William, knt.	Ipswich	Pension 1,200*l.* per annum Cursitor baron Solicitor general	D. O. H.
Thompson, Edward, esq.	York	Commissioner of Irish revenue	O.
Thompson, William, esq.	Scarborough	Commissioner of victualling Surveyor of lands and woods Governor of Scarborough castle	O. O. O.

NAMES.	COUNTY OR PLACE.	OFFICE	
Thornhill, sir James, knight	Weymouth and Melcombe Regis	Serjeant painter to the King	D.
Tower, Christopher, jun. esq.	Lancaster	Deputy collect^{r} port of London Reversion auditor of imprest	H. H.
Townshend, hon. Thomas	Cambridge University.	Teller of exchequer Lieutenant-colonel in the army	D. O
Townshend, hon. Horatio	Heytesbury	Gentleman privy chamber	H.
Townshend, hon. Thomas	Hastings	Teller of exchequer	O.
Townshend, hon. William	Great Yarmouth	Usher of the exchequer A. and C. king	D. O.
Treby, George, esq.	Clifton, Dartmouth Hardness.	Master household Teller of exchequer	C. D.
Treby, George, esq.	Plymouth	Governor Dartmouth	O.
Trelawney, Edward, esq.	West Looe	Commissioner victualling Commissioner customs	D. O.
Tuffnell, Samuel, esq.	Colchester	Commissioner for treaties with emperor of Germany	O
Turner, hon. sir Charles, bart.	Lynn Regis	Teller exchequer Lord of treasury	C. O.
Vane, hon. Henry	St. Mawes	Vice-treasurer, receiver-general and paymaster-gen^{l} Ireland	O.
Vernon, George Venables, esq.	Litchfield	Keeper of Barton ward & Sherholt park, for three lives	O.
Verney, hon. John	Downton	Chief justice Chester King's counsel Second justice Glamorgan	C. O. O.
Wade, right hon. general, George	Bath	Governor Berwick Governor forts near Inverness Lieut.-gen. army and commissioner forces North Britain Governor Fort William	C. O. O. H.
Walker, Thomas, esq.	West Looe	Commissioner Customs England and Scotland Surveyor-gen. crown lands Housekeeper at Newmarket	O. O. O.
Walpole, Edward, esq.	Lostwithiel	Collector customs, clerk of pells Joint secretary treasury	H. H
Walpole, his excellency Horatio	Great Yarmouth	Cofferer household En. to France, ambassador to France Auditor plantations Surveyor and auditor-general rev. in America	C. D. H. O.
Walpole, right hon. sir Robert, K. G.	Lynn Regis	First lord treasury Secretary of state Chancellor exchequer	D. D. O.
Walter, Peter, esq.	Winchester	Clerk of peace for Middlesex	H.
Wager, sir Charles, knight	Portsmouth	En. to Sweden Lord of admiralty	D. D.
Weaver, John, esq.	Bridgenorth	Gr. of privy c.	H.
Westby Wardell George, esq.	Malton	Commissioner customs	O.
White, Thomas, esq.	East Retford	Clerk ordnance Master in chancery Ireland	D. O.

(*continued.*)

NAMES.	COUNTY OR PLACE.	OFFICE.	
Whitworth, Francis, esq. - - -	Minehead -	Surveyor woods on both sides of Trent - - - -	C.
Willes, John, esq. - - - -	West Looe -	Chief justice Chester - - Attorney general - - - King's counsel - - -	C. C. O
Wills, right hon. sir Charles, K. B. -	Totness - -	Lieutenant general ordnance - Governor of Berwick and Holy Island - - - -	D. O.
Windham, William, esq. - - -	Aldborough -	Lieutenant [illegible]or Chelsea hospital - - - - Clerk in treasury - - - Register of Jamaica - -	O. O. O.
Winnington, Thomas, esq. - -	Droitwich -	Lord of treasury - - - Lord of admiralty - - -	C. O.
Withes, Charles, esq. - - -	Christchurch -	Surveyor general His Majesty's woods on Trent - - -	D.
Wyndham, Thomas, esq. - - -	Dunwich - -	Auditor for south part of duchy of Lancaster - - - Lord chancellor Ireland - -	O. O.
Wynne, Thomas, esq. - - -	Carnarvon -	Clerk of green cloth - -	O.
Yonge, hon. sir William, K. B. - -	Tiverton - -	Lord of admiralty - - - Lord of treasury - - -	C. H.
Yonge, sir William, K. B. - - -	Honiton - -	Vice treasurer Ireland - -	O.
Yorke, sir Philip, knt. - - -	Seaford - -	Attorney general - - - Solicitor general - - -	O. H.
257 - - Members.			

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers,
11th July 1823.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

A RETURN

As far as is Practicable,

OF

Every OFFICE, PLACE or PENSION, held by any MEMBER of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, in the First Parliament summoned by King *George* the First, 1714/15

and

A LIKE RETURN

For the First Parliament summoned by King *George* the Second; 1727.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers,
11th July 1823.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
16 *July* 1823.

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THE OFFICE OF

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CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER

FOR IRELAND.

1823.